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THE TIMES

Does Britain need an inner Cabinet? Page 14

President may return to White House next week

President Reagan was up and walking in his hospital room yesterday and his doctors said he might return to the White House next week. Mr James Brady, his Press Secretary, was still critical but improving. Investigators said the gunman may have tried to kill the President to attract the attention of Jodie Foster, the film star.

Up and walking in hospital room

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 1

President Reagan's doctors reported this morning that his condition "continued to improve as well as can be expected". They said the President was moved from the intensive care unit to a surgical ward on Tuesday evening. The morning bulletin went on to say that Mr Reagan was experiencing some pain and fatigue, that he slept well and was up and walking this morning.

[A member of his staff said the President might return to the White House next week, Reuter reports from Washington.]

The Government of the United States is now functioning as normally as possible. Mr George Bush, the Vice-President, has taken over the ceremonial duties of the President's office, making frequent public appearances in Washington, presiding over meetings of officials and conferring with Congressional leaders.

Everyone's intention is to demonstrate that business continues as usual, and to reassure the public and the watching world that the President will soon be back in complete control. He is being informed of all developments and will take whatever essential decisions present themselves.

Mr Reagan continues to show great grace under strain. He makes jokes all the time, devotes himself to quieting other people's fears and demonstrates also, because of his extraordinary physical resilience, that his wound will have no lasting effect upon him.

Senator Howard Baker, majority leader, thinks that the episode will increase the President's popularity, which was waning because of his budget cuts. On the other hand, the Senator does not believe that sympathy for his narrow escape will help Mr Reagan's legislative programme through Congress.

"In the long term, the President is likely to be even more popular", he said. "That is a result of his humour and the way he handles himself. But I do not think it is likely to have any legislative impact."

Senator Paul Laxalt, the President's closest friend in the Senate, put it succinctly: "Sympathy is a short-term commodity on Capitol Hill."

Mr Reagan's staff insist that the drive to get the budget through Congress will go full steam ahead. One of them said: "We will have to sell the product now, not the man." Since Mr Reagan is by far the most persuasive member of the Government when it comes to rallying support for the new economic policies, he intended to spend a great deal of time on the road in the coming weeks.

He was to have addressed sessions of three state legislatures, starting with Illinois today, and these events have been cancelled. For the moment, the is thought better that he be seen to replace the President in these out of town meetings. It is though better that he be seen to perform ceremonial functions here, to keep the flag flying in the most conspicuous place, the capital.

There will therefore be something of an hiatus to fill, and the rest of the Government will be expected to lobby more industriously than ever to help the President's legislative programme.

Mr James Brady, the President's Press Secretary, who was hit in the head, is still in critical condition. This morning's bulletin states that his condition continues to improve, that he is able to speak, that he can move his left arm and leg and may be able to sit up in bed in a few days.

The bulletin goes on: "Physicians continue to be cautiously optimistic as Mr Brady's neurological condition continues to improve."

The other two men wounded, a Secret Service man and a Washington policeman, are both out of danger and their condition is improving.

The question of Mr Alexander Haig's behaviour on Monday afternoon continues to excite much comment. White House officials are making a concerted public effort to demonstrate that the Secretary of State behaved perfectly properly and retains their full confidence. Off the record, some other officials are more critical.

When he heard that the President had been shot, Mr Haig rushed to the White House and "took charge" in the Situation room, where he was joined by Mr Casper Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, and other members of the Cabinet. When the question arose whether the armed forces had been put on the alert, Mr Haig went up to the press room and made a statement, including an assurance that no extraordinary military measures had been taken.

Mr Haig, a former general, did not appear in full control of himself, and claimed to be in control of the White House.

It is clear that Mr Haig can no longer aspire to the dominant rôle in the Government that he evidently expected to play when the Administration was set up in January.

Brady profile, page 7



John Hinckley outside the White House. The American news agency UPI said it could give no information about how it obtained the photograph and would not say why.

Obsession for actress may have been motive for shooting

From David Cross
Washington, April 1

John Hinckley, the 25-year-old drifter from a well-off family who shot at President Reagan, was today undergoing psychiatric tests at an isolated Marine Corps base 30 miles south of Washington.

Law enforcement officials believe that they may already have found the motive for his alleged attempt on the President's life; but they are trying not to jump to any wrong conclusions.

According to the officials, Mr Hinckley, who is described by his investigators as an extremely troubled man, has a fixation for a young film star and may have tried to kill the President to attract her attention.

A two-page letter written by Mr Hinckley and found in his hotel room in Washington after the shooting states that the author will prove his love for Miss Jodie Foster, the 18-year-old star of the film *Taxi Driver* through an "historic act".

According to today's *Washington Post* the letter concluded: "It's 12.30 now, one hour before I go to the Hilton".

The shots were fired at President Reagan when he emerged from the Washington Hilton hotel at 2.30 pm on Monday after he had delivered a speech there.

The letter was not mailed, but Miss Foster is said to have received a number of earlier letters from Mr Hinckley.

The actress, who is now studying at Yale University issued a statement last night saying that she had "never met, spoken to, or associated" with the accused man.

According to some federal law enforcement sources one of the letters she received from Mr Hinckley allegedly told of plans to kill the President.

Reagan deserves an award for BEST performance under fire..
OSCAR AWARDS
Calman

It has not escaped the attention of law enforcement officers here that in the 1975 film *Taxi Driver* Miss Foster played a young runaway who ended up as a prostitute in New York and befriended a lonely, mentally unstable taxi driver played by Mr Robert De Niro.

For much of the film, the taxi driver stalked a political candidate and was preparing to kill him before being scared off by a security agent.

When law enforcement officials visited the hotel, they were reported to have found in addition to the letter addressed to Miss Foster, a receipt for the purchase of a .38 calibre handgun and a newspaper clipping listing Mr Reagan's schedule for Monday.

Today's psychiatric tests on Mr Hinckley were ordered by a magistrate yesterday to determine his mental competence. He is due to appear in a federal court in Washington tomorrow to be formally arraigned on charges of attempting to kill the President and assault on a federal official (the injured secret service agent). A report of his mental condition is expected to be read to the court tomorrow.

The parents of the accused man are wealthy and successful. Both are reported to be devastated by what has happened.

The deep concern of his father was illustrated today by his decision to step down temporarily from the running of the oil company of which he was the founder.

A spokesman for Vanderbilt Energy Corporation of Denver, Colorado, said that an acting chairman had been appointed to run the company for between six and 12 months while Mr John Hinckley Senior "fights his personal family problems". The father of the accused man is said to be deeply religious with strong ties to the episcopal church.

Actress shocked: Actress Jodie Foster said today she was shocked and frightened when she learnt that the man accused of shooting President Reagan may have written letters to her (AP reports from New Haven, Connecticut).

She declined to say anything about the contents, except that they did not refer to the President and were not of a threatening nature. She said they seemed more like love letters.

The well-known Yale freshman said she had received a number of letters and notes signed either JWH or John Hinckley last autumn and again last month. She said she threw the earlier ones away.

Looking calm and composed, Miss Foster said she did not want to establish any link between the shooting and the film *Taxi Driver*.

300,000 civil servants in lightning strikes

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Union leaders of more than a quarter of a million civil servants who walked out on brief protest strikes last night promised to "fight as long as it takes" to force the Government to change its pay restraint policy in the public sector.

Lightning stoppages affected most parts of the country as civil servants streamed out of their offices to attend rallies on the day that their new salary settlement was due to take effect, and the campaign of selective indefinite strikes was intensified.

Key communications technicians at a top secret station in the Government's composite signals organization in Somerset are being called out from 10 pm tomorrow after a return to work ordered at another secret communications centre in the Midlands. "Further communication stations will be brought out as part of a continuing programme", the Council of Civil Service Unions said.

Thirty Customs and Excise officers in the betting duty control unit in Manchester yesterday joined the selective strikes. Their action is likely to affect the weekly collection of £4m betting duty, a figure that will increase now the flat season has begun.

The unions said that no further betting duty forms would be issued to bookmakers for the recording of betting duty.

At the strike control centre in Rochester Row, Whitehall, union officials estimated that nearly 300,000 government employees had walked out on the anniversary date of their pay agreement, in protest at the Government's 7 per cent pay offer and the suspension of the pay research system of salary determination.

The walkout came in places as far apart as Penzance and Dounreay. There was a work-to-rule by security officers at the government communications headquarters at Cheltenham and 500 Department of Environment civil servants in Belfast walked out as a government minister arrived on a visit.

At Heathrow airport, London, customs staff stopped work for an hour after the suspension of 49 Inland Revenue officers in a north London office, and 65 staff at the Inland Revenue office in Edinburgh came out on strike.

At a rally in Temple Gardens, Embankment, attended by 3,000 civil servants on strike in the capital, Mr Alan Williams, MP, shadow minister for the Civil Service, said that the Prime Minister desperately needed a victory over the civil servants "after her recent panic-stricken capitulation to the miners."

There were other rallies in Norwich, Birmingham, Durham and Liverpool.

In Newcastle-upon-Tyne most of the staff at the Department of Health and Social Security's national insurance office walked out and there was a near-total stoppage at the vehicle licensing centre in Swansea.

Strikers' claim, page 2
NEDC boycott, page 19

Iran drops Pyke spying charges

The Iranian Government has told Britain that it has dropped spying charges against Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman held in Tehran for seven months, but that they will go ahead with charges relating to the financial affairs of his company.

West puts together money and food aid deal for Poland

By Our Foreign Staff

A huge injection of aid for Poland, both food and financial, was assembled in Western capitals yesterday.

In London senior banking sources indicated that agreement on reorganizing payment of Poland's debts to Western banks and governments and on the provision of new loans could be reached by the end of this month—well ahead of the early summer target.

After two days of talks between a group of Western banks and Polish bankers an American banker said: "I feel very positive about this. There will be an agreement."

Poland has reassured the banks of its determination to pay off the $24,000m (£10,762m) it owes the West, $7,500m of which is due for repayment this year.

Mr Jan Woloszyn, deputy chairman of Poland's foreign trade bank, Bank Handlowy, said: "We have been committed since we contracted these loans. We will certainly repay them."

Both sides meet again in London soon and it is understood that Poland has not changed its request for the $3,100m repayment due this year to be rescheduled and for $1,000m to be provided as a bridging loan.

It is being emphasized that agreement with the banks will parallel agreement between the Western and Polish governments on the $4,400m due in repayments on official loans and export credits.

The governments are to meet in Paris on April 8—which is when the bankers continue their discussions. France and Germany have already made it clear that they are prepared to reschedule obligations.

At the heart of all these negotiations is the plan for stability the Poles have put to the West, an important aspect of which is that Poland does not appear to be relying on further assistance from the Soviet Union.

Last year the Russians made loans of about $1,000m to Poland, although they were partly to help with other debts incurred to the Soviet Union. Further assistance is not expected in the near future.

As for the $1,000m bridging loan from the West, Poland is bereft of foreign exchange, and needs some temporary help in repaying debts, even if rescheduled, before its economy revives sufficiently for exports to resume.

The strengthening of the dollar is working in Poland's favour. About 40 per cent of the country's total debt is denominated in dollars. As the dollar rises against the currencies in which the remainder is denominated, payment from dollar earnings becomes easier.

In Brussels a supply of 547,000 tonnes of foodstuffs to Poland at a specially reduced price was proposed by the European Commission. Approval from the Community's Foreign Ministers is expected later this month.

It is estimated that the food would cost about £120m if bought on the world market at current prices. The Poles will be given a 15 per cent discount and there will be loans from the EEC to cover the rest of the cost.

The food consists of 200,000 tonnes of wheat, 175,000 tonnes of barley, 25,000 tonnes of rye, 10,000 tonnes of butter, 5,000 tonnes of cheese, 32,000 tonnes of milk powder, 30,000 tonnes of meat, 50,000 tonnes of sugar and 20,000 tonnes of rape seed.

The French Cabinet decided yesterday to export 14.5m bushels of wheat to Poland at short notice.

An Elysée spokesman said France would increase her bilateral aid to Poland and would rapidly put together its share of Community assistance.

West Germany is to double its food aid to Poland by giving a second package worth about DM131m (about £27.8m) by the end of the year.

Earlier Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told the Cabinet that the help "is not merely a moral question, but recognizes the fact that West Germany has a vital political interest in seeing that Poland does not collapse".

Meat rationed: The first food rationing of its kind since just after the Second World War began operating in Poland yesterday—and meat was the food.

There seemed to be a fair selection and quantity. Some of which had not been seen by shoppers for months. The rationing was introduced at the insistence of Solidarity.

The queues for hours, the panic buying, hoarding and speculation which had disrupted the country's retail meat trade in recent months were markedly absent in Warsaw.—Reuter.

Solidarity clashes, page 7
Leading article, page 15

Tory revolt on phone tap powers is tamed

By Hugh Noyes
Parliamentary Correspondent
Westminster

The threatened revolt by more than 40 Conservative MPs over the Government's refusal to accept that telephone tapping and interception of mail should be controlled by statute rather than guidelines, collapsed last night.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, after seeing personally many of the potential rebels, came to the Commons at the report stage of the British Telecommunications Bill, urging that the various amendments and new clauses proposing legislative controls, safeguards and penalties, should all be rejected. He also asked the House to remove from the Bill the clause inserted by the rebels during the committee stage.

The debate opened in true James Bond style with Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, moving a new clause relating to the interception of mail, which was later rejected by 284 votes to 224.

With a neat bit of arithmetic, he calculated that there were more than 100 persons employed by the telephone tapping installation organization. On the basis that the Home Secretary had issued only 463 warrants for tappings in the past year, that amounted to about four taps a year for each man.

continued on page 2, col 8

'No tax cuts' unless spending is curbed

Unless public spending is reduced, there is little prospect of any tax cuts before the next general election the London Business School predicts. In a paper to the Commons Treasury Select Committee, the school forecasts that public borrowing in the coming financial year will be £12,500m, £2,000m more than the Budget target. This will dash ministerial hopes of giving away £2,000m in tax cuts Page 19

Farm price pact near

Agriculture ministers appeared to be nearing agreement on an increase of about 10 per cent—the highest recently—in support prices paid to the EEC's eight million farmers. Protesting farmers besieged the entrance of the building in which the ministers met Page 6

Sex shops under fire

Moves initiated by local council and community leaders to control the spread of sex shops in Soho, London, received the support of the Home Secretary. It is intended to introduce licensing legislation this year. Available penalties would also be increased sharply Page 2

Liverpool's trophy

Liverpool won the Football League Cup for the first time in the replay of the final at Villa Park with a 2—1 win against West Ham. Liverpool replied to a Goddard goal with one from Dalglish and a goal deflected in off Bonds Page 12

England draw Test

An unbeaten 104 by Boycott and 83 by Gooch enabled England to draw the fourth Test match against West Indies. England, who were 197 runs behind on the first innings, were 234 for three at close of play Page 13

Robert Redford film wins four Oscars

Robert De Niro and Sissy Spacek won the Hollywood Oscars for best actor and actress for their roles in *Raging Bull* and *Coal Miner's Daughter*. Four awards went to one film, *Ordinary People*, including one for the best picture and another for Robert Redford's debut as director. President Reagan watched the coverage on television in hospital Page 8

MPs attack Moonies

Almost 100 MPs of all parties called on the Government to end the charitable status of the Unification Church, whose members are known as Moonies. A High Court jury recommended on Tuesday that the tax-free status should be reviewed because the church was "a political organization" Page 3

Boundary 'upheaval'

MPs of both main parties have protested about the "upheaval" of proposed constituency boundary changes for the West Midlands. Traditional Labour constituency names in Birmingham such as Handsworth, Ladywood, Stechford and Sparkbrook, the latter the seat of Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, would disappear Page 2

Labour policy: Backbenchers rejected by large majority a proposal that they should be bound by manifesto commitments and conference decisions 2

Party switch: London University professor has become the first leading Liberal to transfer his allegiance to the Social Democrats 3

South Lebanon: Major Huddad gives UN force an ultimatum 6

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26, 28; La crème de la crème, 26; Recruitment opportunities, 25

Papal infallibility 'not absolute barrier'

A leading Roman Catholic expert in ecumenical relations said that disagreement on the issue of papal infallibility may not be a barrier to reunion with the Church of England. Mgr Alan Clark, Bishop of East Anglia, said that sufficient agreement for reconciliation already existed; the outstanding differences were of secondary importance Page 6




Rivals for power: General Prem, the Prime Minister (left), and the leader of the coup against him, General Sant.

Thai general's coup falters as King quits Bangkok

From David Watts
Bangkok, April 1

By late evening Thailand's April Fool's Day coup was rapidly becoming a joke. Less than 24 hours after seizing power from General Prem Tinsulanonda's coalition the Revolutionary Council still held few of the cards that mattered.

With King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit under General Prem's protection at an Army headquarters in the north-east of the country, the vital blessing of the monarch for a new government was denied to the coup leader, General Sant Chitpatima. The Royal Family had deftly quit the capital to avoid endorsing the coup.

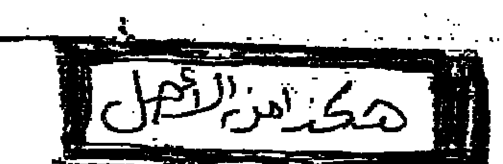
General Prem, holding on to the title of Prime Minister, still claimed the majority support of the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. In a broadcast on a Korat television station he told the coup leaders that if they surrendered promptly, "I'll not punish you".

General Sant, previously deputy commander-in-chief of the Army, had one key weapon—possession of the country's principal radio station in Bangkok. That apart, he had little with which to combat any attempt by General Prem to regain control in the capital, having limited numbers of troops at his disposal.

Bangkok awoke this morning to find itself under the control of a Revolutionary Council. Few were surprised at the coup.

It was merely a question of who would make the move. In the event, though the coup was nominally led by General Sant, an old classmate of General Prem's at military college and, until now, a close friend, it was the "young Turks" who provided the prime moving force. They are the young colonels commanding the Army units on the frontier with Kampuchea.

How coup was staged, page 7



Proposed constituency changes upset MPs

By Fred Emery
Political Editor

Proposed constituency boundary changes published today for the West Midlands, affecting Birmingham and other cities, have provoked protests from MPs of both main parties, led by Mr Roy Hattersley, shadow Home Secretary, whose Sparkbrook constituency disappears.

However, at local level Labour seems to have done better than expected.

Mrs Freda Westwood, the Labour Party's West Midlands regional organizer, last night reckoned that Labour could expect to win seven more seats in the region, including adjoining shire counties.

In Birmingham, although new wards reduced calculation to guesswork, she reckoned that Labour might get nine of the 12 seats, compared with seven of the present 13.

A West Midlands Conservative spokesman rejected the Labour claim. "The changes are extremely complicated and assessing the full effect will be a long process", he said.

"It is difficult to make a spontaneous assessment, but for the West Midlands as a whole the Conservative Party should benefit from the changes."

Mr Hattersley's complaint is not with the political balance, which he and his friends think might be unaffected. It is what he calls the "upheaval" wrought by the Boundary Commission in virtually every Birmingham constituency, leading to the disappearance of such traditional Labour names as Handsworth, Ladywood, Stechford, as well as Sparkbrook.

Mrs Jill Knight's Conservative seat at Edgbaston looks to be the least affected.

Mr Hattersley complained that the Boundary Commission seemed to have adopted "a system which in no way recognizes the need for continuity of representation". He added: "It seems to be based more on a random scheme than on history and the existing communities."

He said he was sure there was a more equitable way of drawing boundaries that would be fair both to the people of Birmingham and their representatives.

Other political observers reflecting on what they called "this incredible shake-up" said that there was no way of knowing which Labour MPs would get selected for which seats.

Labour frontbenchers also involved are Mr Denis Howell (Small Heath), Mr Jeffrey Rooker (Perry Barr) and Mr Terence Davis (Stechford).

The commission's recommendations are provisional and, if there are representations by an interested local authority, or 100 or more electors, are subject to a local inquiry before being put in final form to the Home Secretary.

The deadline for representations on the changes proposed in the West Midlands Metropolitan Borough is May 15.

That variation in the proposed electorates is also complained of. The Boundary Commission works to an electoral quota of 65,753; but the proposals range from 76,721 (Edgbaston) to 53,413 (Northfield).

Three new constituency names proposed are Aston, Hodge Hill and Moseley.

In changes proposed for the Metropolitan Borough of Tyne and Wear, the constituency of Gateshead, West, held by Mr John Horam, a Social Democrat, disappears and a new constituency with the arresting name of Washington BC appears.

Other constituencies to disappear in the proposal are Newcastle upon Tyne, West, and both Sunderland, North and South, with two replacements in Tyne Bridge and Sunderland Central.

Minister favours sex shop control

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, gave his support yesterday to moves initiated by local authority and community leaders to control the spread of sex shops in Soho and other areas of central London.

It is intended to introduce legislation later this year. The legislation will bring in a licensing system for sex shops, make it easier to trace the owners, and increase the penalties for infringement of licensing and planning laws.

After a meeting with Mr Whitelaw and other ministers, Sir Horace Cutler, leader of a delegation, said it had been fruitful and that there had been an accord on the need to act.

Sir Horace was accompanied to the meeting by leaders of Westminster City Council, the Soho Society, residents' organizations, and local MPs.

Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for City of Westminster, Paddington, said Mr Whitelaw had said he would give every encouragement.

The meeting was the result of joint action by local organizations to demand a stop to the proliferation of sex shops. There are now 163 such shops in Soho.

Sir Horace emphasized that they were concerned with the environmental impact, not the moral issue. "We are not looking beyond the front door, but at what is happening on the street, which many people find offensive. We want to make the streets of Soho like ordinary shopping streets."

The request for licensing sex shops will, it is hoped, be included in the Greater London Council's submission in the autumn under its annual general powers Bill. The request must come initially from Westminster City Council and, if it becomes law, Westminster will operate it.

On planning and enforcement, the group wants measures giving the local council the right of access to the Land Registry in order to identify the owners of shops.

In addition, it argues that the penalties for infringing the law are much too low. Under the Cinematograph Acts, the *maximum fine is £200.*

The group wants the maximum to be increased in line with the proposals in Mr Timothy Sainsbury's Bill on indecent display, now before Parliament. That seeks penalties of £1,000 and up to two years' imprisonment.

Mr Wheeler said the sex shops were an important issue for central London, affecting the environment and the residential community. Mr Sainsbury's Bill was the first prong in the attack; the legislation *sought by the group was the* second.



A passer-by examining the wares in Soho.

Industrialists call on companies to back PR reform

By Our Political Editor

In another attempt to mobilize business pressures on politicians for the introduction of proportional representation, six leading industrialists yesterday sent out a pamphlet to companies throughout the country appealing for support and funds.

The cross-party statement urging the kind of stability being advocated by Mr Roy Jenkins, the joint leader of the Social Democrats, conceded that electoral reform was no panacea. It went on: "But it is the first step on the road back towards political and economic health. It would reduce polarization, because Parliament would be more representative of the electorate and government would have to rest upon a majority of the nation and therefore not be tied to, nor identified with, one side or the other of industry".

The statement's authors are: Viscount Caldecote, chairman, Delta Metal; Lord Carr of Hadley, chairman, Prudential Assurance; [illegible] Alexander Jarratt, chairman, Reed International; Mr Joseph [illegible], chairman, Rank [illegible] McDougall; Sir Leslie [illegible], chairman, BOC International, and Sir Graham Wilkins, chairman, Beecham Group.

The statement *Why Industry needs electoral reform now* was put out by the National Committee for Electoral Reform of which Lord Carr is a vice-chairman. It maintains that in no other important industrial country has there been such "chronic instability" in policies as in Britain, and that "the damage done by all this chopping and changing has been incalculable".

The authors said they were not attacking the general direction of this government's policies. Rather they wished to explore how greater stability could be achieved, and to them PR was the "major factor".

The present winner-take-all system of election "frequently produces drastic and exaggerated changes in policy at intervals which are far too short to enable industry to plan and operate efficiently. There is a basic mismatch between the long lead times necessary for investment and development in complex modern industry and the 180-degree reversals of policy which occur at relatively short intervals."

It went on: "Steel is an horrendous example." It had been reduced through lack of coherent long-term management and investment policies to a shambles.

"It is time we asked something of the politicians. We ask them to put the country's long-term interests first and implement a reform which would be welcomed by a majority of the British people."

Computer staff claim success in role of militant strikers

From David Felton
Labour Reporter
Shipley

Two large government tax computers stand idle while outside the PAYE accounts office in windswept Shipley, near Bradford, young civil servants mount a 24-hour picket in an attempt to block moves by the Inland Revenue to circumvent their strike, now in its third week.

When the 500 staff at the computer centre were called out on strike along with colleagues at the PAYE computers in Cumbernauld, near Glasgow, it was widely thought that the Civil Service unions were playing their trump card.

The union's aim is to curtail the Government's ability to collect revenues and the strikers were yesterday claiming that their action had been a success.

Miss Elizabeth Symons, assistant secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation (IRSF) who is coordinating the Shipley strike, said union figures show that the Government banked only £300m last week out of expected national insurance and income tax payments of £1,300m.

In the Commons earlier Mr Leon Brittan, chief secretary to the Treasury, said that in the first two weeks of the action the shortfall in tax revenues had been between £500m and £750m.

The Shipley strikers, most of whom are aged less than 25, are unaccustomed to the role of militants taking on the Government in what they regard as a political challenge.

When it became clear that the government decision last year to suspend the pay research exercise was likely to lead to a national dispute by Britain's 540,000 white-collar civil servants, the traditionally moderate IRSF started laying the groundwork to ensure that its members would respond when the strike call came.

That paid dividends for the union because the votes at Shipley and Cumbernauld were higher than the national 8 to 1 vote in favour of industrial action.

Mr Gormley on when he prefers Tories

From Our Labour Staff
York

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said yesterday that he had found it easier to talk to Conservative ministers than to their counterparts in previous Labour governments.

Mr Gormley, in a speech to the Electrical Power Engineers Association at York, in which he appeared to go out of his way to put himself at a distance from left-wingers in the NUM, particularly singled out Mr Wedgwood Benn for criticism.

He told the conference that sometimes he had felt it was better to talk to Tory ministers than to Mr Benn. He said that Mr Benn had been slow in formulating a policy on pit closures when he was Energy Minister.

He believed that uions had a duty to try to bring about changes in Government policies; but said it should not be their aim to work for the Administration's downfall.

PLP refuses to be bound by manifesto or conference

By Our Political Reporter

Labour backbenchers yesterday rejected by a massive majority a proposal that they should be bound by all commitments in the general election manifesto and policy decisions taken at the annual party conference.

The proposal, put forward by two left-wingers, Mr William McKelvey, MP for Kilmarnock, and Mr Ernest Ross, MP for Dundee, West, was debated at a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Mr Ross argued that Labour MPs should be seeking to implement party policy and criticized former colleagues, now members of the SDP, who had argued against party policy on specific issues.

But other speakers, including Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, were overwhelmingly against the proposal. Mr Foot gave warning that to accept it would bring back continuous crisis in the party. He said that MPs had to reflect the party but at the same time they had to exercise tolerance.

Mr Eric Heffer, a leading left-winger on the party's national executive, also spoke against the proposal.

He said he had been opposed to some party conference decisions, particularly on incomes policy. The Labour Party was a democratic party, not a communist party, and he accepted that MPs could not be bound to accept all party conference decisions.

Mr Denis Howell, a leading moderate, said the proposal was really a "sign the pledge" motion and "this sort of attitude ought to be condemned".

Opposition pledge to review PO split-up

By Donald Mac[illegible]
Labour Reporter

The next Labour government would hold talks with the post office unions about "radical changes" in the Telecommunications Bill, Mr Stanley Orme, Opposition spokesman on industry, said yesterday.

Mr Orme promised a rally of more than 1,000 postal and telecommunications workers protesting at the Bill that a Labour government would immediately review its erosion of the state monopoly and licences granted to the private sector for new or alternative services.

He told the rally at Central Hall, Westminster, that under Labour: "You will have a government committed to the success of the public sector, and not to ensuring its failure."

The rally, timed to precede last night's report stage debate on the Bill, was the latest move by the main unions to increase pressure on the Government to modify the Bill, which legally splits the Post Office and ends its monopoly in some fields.

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, said the Bill "does nothing to improve communications services, or cut waiting lists". By "breaking the monopolies" and taking money out of the public sector, the Government would ensure that "rural areas will suffer and customers will be forced to pay additional costs as city services are creamed off by privateers".

Britain's telecommunications manufacturing industry would be damaged by opening the way to foreign competition without reciprocal agreements with overseas countries.

That, he said, would be the effect of Tuesday's decision to allow the private sector to bid for contracts to maintain digital PABX advanced switchboard systems. "IBM are poised to step through the open door."

Secrecy on phone taps essential to operation

Continued from page 1

[illegible] Mr Mikardo, that indicated either that those people had very long lunch hours, or there were a great many more telephone taps about which the Home Secretary knew nothing. This country, he suggested, was beginning to have some of the characteristics of a police state.

But Mr Whitelaw told the House that his case for not enshrining the controls in statute rested on two simple but vitally important propositions. The first was that if interception was to be effective it must be carried out in secret, and the second was that the judicial process, by its nature, was an open process.

Clearly, the Home Secretary said, a suspected bank robber, drug smuggler or spy should not know that his mail or telephone was being intercepted at the time, but it was equally important that the information which provided the case for interception should be kept secret then and subsequently.

It would help the criminal to discover how much the police knew about his activities and who was telling them. That was what would happen if the criteria for interception was laid down as proposed.

Safeguards already existed and the Government had appointed one of the most respected judges, Lord Diplock, to scrutinize existing arrangements and undertake a detailed check to ensure that the procedures and safeguards in the White Paper were being observed.

He had complete access to all the secret material submitted to the Home Secretary, and complete freedom to look at any case he wanted, in whatever way he chose. In this way, the Home Secretary said, the public were protected against unjustified interception and the informant against revenge.

Parliamentary report, page 10

Union move to reverse Wembley decision

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Grassroots support for a reversal of the Wembley Labour Party conference decision on who should elect the leader has emerged in the third largest affiliate, the General and Municipal Workers' Union.

Branches in mid-Cheshire and Sheffield have tabled motions for the union's policy-making conference, calling for an electoral college giving the largest say in the choice of party leader to Labour MPs.

Giving a lead that the union's executive is expected to follow, they propose an electoral college giving members of Parliament 50 per cent of the votes with the rest divided equally between the trade unions and the constituency parties.

The Wembley formula, now under fire from a number of right-wing and moderate unions, gave the unions 40 per cent of the votes in a new electoral college, leaving MPs and the local parties to share equally in the remainder.

But another branch based in Leigh, Lancashire, argues that the union, which has a 650,000 block vote at the party confeernce, should uphold the Wembley decision.

The block vote itself comes under criticism from a Brighton branch that has tabled a motion arguing that the system is "fundamentally undemocratic".

Another motion calls for more branch consultation before any decision is taken on who should be Labour's leader.

Police reply to gibe from French

From Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Belfast

Disclosures of a dispute between the French police union and the Police Federation of England and Wales, reported in *The Times*, led to accusations yesterday in Belfast by the French that the British were being "politically immature".

The dispute is over an address by a representative of the French union at a rally organized by the Anti-Nazi League in London.

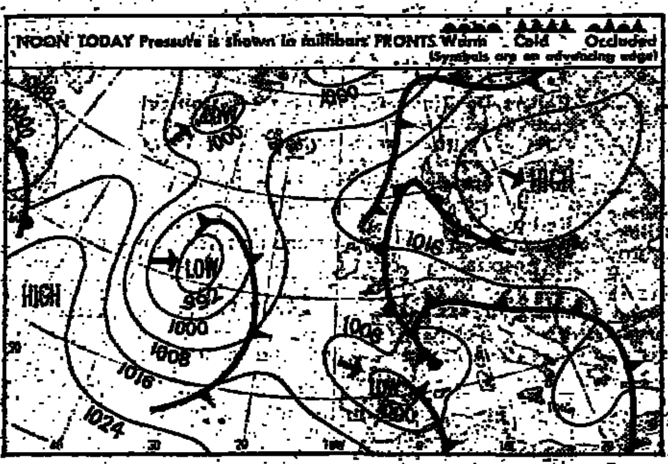
Mr Basil Griffiths, vice-chairman of the federation, retorted that the French had spoken in support of a body that vilified the British policemen. The exchanges were at a private meeting of the Board of the European Association of Police Federations. One of the delegates, speaking of the Anglo-French exchanges, talked of a "bloody almighty row" between the two bodies.

Mr Griffiths last night said: "Our attention has been drawn to the articles of the European Association which prevented it from indulging in sectional politics. We applaud this position and will do all in our power to maintain it." The debate had cleared the air. "As far as we are concerned there is nothing more to say."

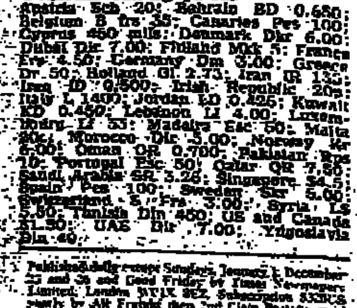
Herr Helmut Schirrfacher, president of the European Association, said the French were very sensitive about any possibility of the return of fascism or Nazism and took every opportunity to draw attention to the threat. Under a dictatorship they believed the police would be used and abused.

There are also differences over ways of combating terrorism.

Weather forecast and recordings



b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.



Today

Sun rises: 6.34 am. Sun sets: 7.35 pm.
Moon rises: 5.45 am. *Moon sets:* 4.26 pm.
New Moon: April 4.
Lighting up: 8.05 pm to 6.02 am.
High Water: London Bridge, 12.19 am, 6m; 1 pm, 6.5m. Avonmouth, 6.06 am, 11.9m; 6.35 pm, 12.3m. Dover, 9.56 am, 5.9m; 10.19 pm, 6.2m. Hull, 5.24 am, 6.6m; 5.33 pm, 6.8m. Liverpool, 10.15 am, 8.6m; 10.45 pm, 8.7m.
1ft=0.3048m   1m=3.2808ft

A weak ridge of high pressure will decline.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, central S, SW, NW England, E, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Mist and fog at first, thinning to give bright or sunny intervals in places; perhaps some showers, chiefly later; wind variable, light; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

SE, E, central N England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy and misty; some showery rain at times; wind variable becoming E, light; max temp 8°C (46°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy; some rain and drizzle in places, mostly near coasts with fog patches later; wind variable becoming SE, light; max temp 6° to 8°C (43° to 46°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Argyll, NW Scotland, Northern Ireland: Variable cloud, some sunny intervals, perhaps some showers; wind variable mostly S, light to moderate; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Orkney, Shetland: Variable cloud, some showers; wind mostly SE but SW for a time, light to moderate; max temp 7°C (41°F).

Sea passages: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, light to moderate; occasional rain; sea smooth to slight.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, light to moderate; sea slight.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 6°C (43°F). Humidity 7 pm, 81 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.21in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,014.5 millibars, rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	18	64	Cardiff	s	17	62	Jersey	c	9	48	Nice	c	16	61
Algiers	s	19	66	Cologne	c	18	64	L Palmas	c	18	64	Oslo	c	8	46
Amsterdam	c	9	48	Copenhgn	c	7	45	Lisbon	c	14	57	Paris	c	9	48
Athens	c	15	59	Dublin	c	12	54	London	c	9	38	Reykjavik	f	4	39
Barcelona	c	14	57	Edinbrgh	c	5	41	Luxembrg	c	10	50	Rome	c	16	61
Beirut	s	17	63	Florence	c	17	63	Madrid	f	15	59	Rotterdm	f	10	50
Belfast	f	11	52	Funchal	s	20	68	Majorca	c	16	61	Stockholm	f	11	52
Berlin	c	13	55	Geneva	c	13	55	Malaga	c	20	68	Tel Aviv	s	18	64
Biarritz	f	12	54	Gibraltar	c	17	63	Malta	s	16	61	Venice	c	17	63
Brmnghm	f	6	43	Guernsey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Manchester	c	8	46	Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol	c	8	46	Helsinki	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	c	10	50	Innsbruck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Munich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Zurich	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	c	16	61	Istanbul	f	13	55	Naples	c	15	59				

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 20; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canaries Pes 100; Cyprus 450 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 5; France Frs 4.50; Germany Dm 3.00; Greece Dr 50; Holland Gl 2.75; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 20p; Italy L 1400; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg LF 35; Madeira Esc 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; Norway Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS 5.50; Tunisia Din 450; US and Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Leading Liberal joins SDP after energy policy disagreement

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Professor Ian Roxburgh, aged 41, professor of applied mathematics at Queen Mary College, University of London, who was a Liberal candidate at the 1970 general election, announced yesterday that he has joined the Social Democrats. He is the first leading Liberal to switch his allegiance to the new party.

He was senior adviser to the Liberal Party on energy policy and, until he resigned the post at the end of the last Liberal assembly, was chairman of the party's energy panel.

His main reason for resigning is a disagreement with the party on energy policy, but he was also disillusioned about the way the party adopted new policies without thinking through the consequences.

The long resolution on energy carried by the last assembly against his advice included a call to stop production of nuclear power.

Professor Roxburgh argued that the development of alternative energy sources and a modest nuclear programme was the only sensible way of overcoming the energy crisis that the United Kingdom will face in the coming years.

He said yesterday that he found it distasteful to be labelled by some Liberals as a "pro-nuke". "I am not at all arguing that use of nuclear energy is the only way to solve the country's energy problems, but I do claim that we cannot afford to throw out any possible contribution to our energy resources," he said.

There was growing pressure in the Liberal Party to adopt "simple-minded solutions" to complex difficulties without taking proper account of the consequences. Two examples of that were the energy policy and the resolution on free public transport.

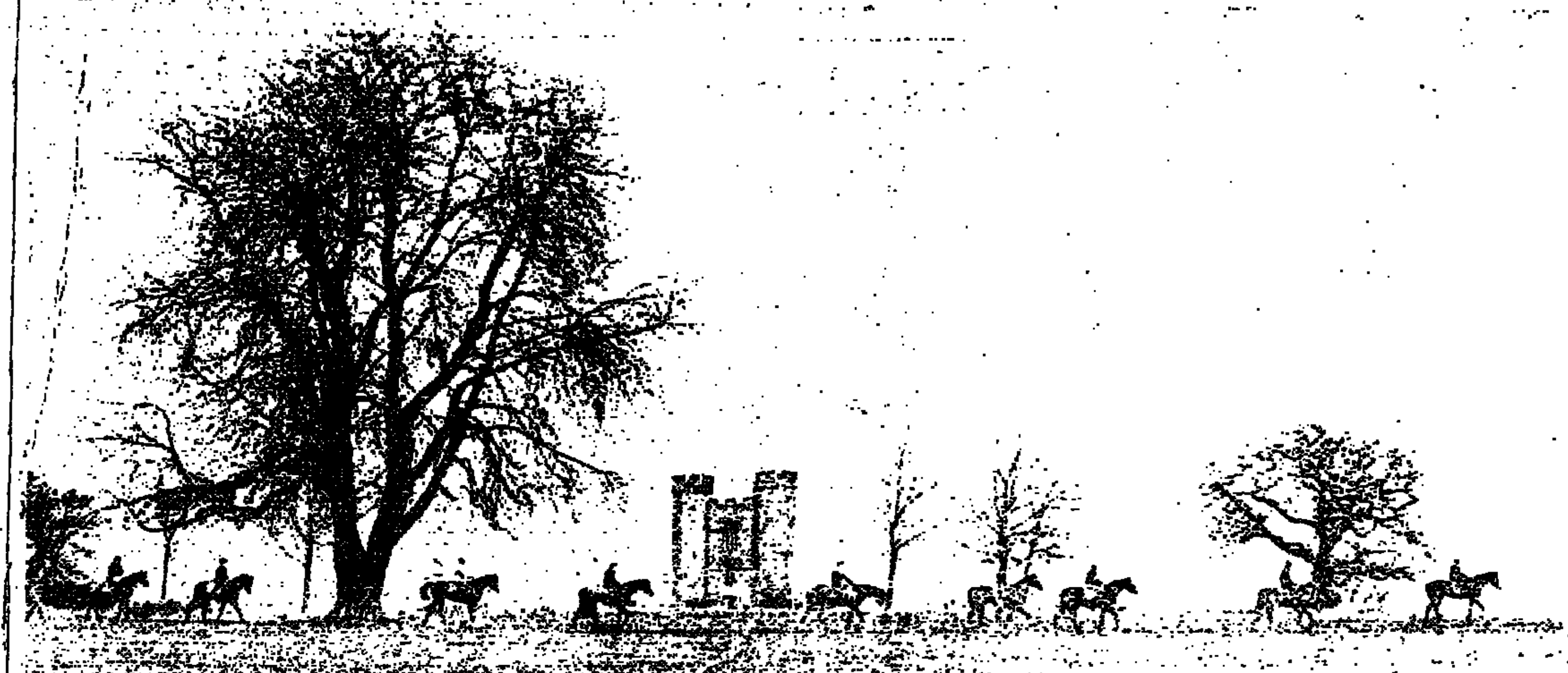
"My hope and belief is that the founding members of the SDP and other people I know who have joined it will be much more careful in their analysis of the consequences of particular proposals."

On the new party's general prospects, he said: "It provides a real opportunity for breaking down the extremes of the out-dated two-party dominance of British politics.

Professor Roxburgh lives in the Wanstead and Woodford constituency, which he contested for the Liberals at the 1970 general election. The seat is held for the Conservatives by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, who had 20.065 votes in 1970, against the Labour candidate's 8,522 votes and Professor Roxburgh's 4,224.

Commenting on Professor Roxburgh's decision, a Liberal Party spokesman said: "The SDP policy on nuclear energy is not known yet but there are indications that it may develop along the lines already adopted by Liberal MPs.

"While the United Kingdom is in the fortunate position of being an oil-rich country, there should be a 10-year moratorium on nuclear power expansion while detailed research is undertaken into alternative energy sources."



Racehorses and riders in procession through Arundel Park, West Sussex after a morning gallop.

Photograph by Harry Kerr

Libel action defeat could bring investigations of sect from three flanks

MPs seek end of Moonies' charitable status

By Frances Gibb

More than sixty backbenchers from all quarters of the Commons yesterday called on the Government to end the charitable status of the Moonies, or Unification Church, immediately.

On Tuesday a High Court jury recommended that the cult's tax-free status should be investigated on the ground "that it is a political organization". The jury found that a *Daily Mail* article which claimed that the Moonies broke up families and brainwashed converts was not libellous.

The MPs tabled a motion deploring the activities "of this so-called church". The motion's principal sponsor is Mr David Mellor, Conservative MP for Wandsworth, Putney.

The Moonies, who derive their name from Sun Myung Moon, the South Korean-born founder, could face investigations from three flanks.

The Charity Commissioners have a statutory duty to investigate any allegations made to them about registered charities. The Inland Revenue considers the way a charity spends its funds when it applies each year for its tax exemptions. The third interested party is the Department of Health and Social Security.

Yesterday the department said: "We are keeping a watch on the actions of this body and would certainly want to look very carefully at the evidence which came out of the trial.

The Moonies, whose British headquarters are in Lancaster Gate, Bayswater, would lose about half of their income if they were denied their tax-free status as the result of any decision by the Inland Revenue that they are not using their funds for charitable purposes.

If, as a result of any investigation by the Charity Commissioners, the trustees of the church's charities, including Mr Dennis Orme, leader of the Unification Church in Britain, who brought the action against the *Daily Mail*, were found to have indulged in political activities, they would be in breach of trust.

Mr Orme and other trustees could then be called on at law to return to the charities any of their funds spent outside their purposes.

The Unification Church is a collective title covering a variety of associations, companies and magazines involved with the Moonies. They include Holy Oak Hill Farm Community, Kensington Arts Society, International Brass Band and God's Light Infantry.

Only two titles are registered as charities with the Charities Commissioners: the Holy Spirit Association for the Unification of World Christianity, registered in 1968, and the Sun Myung Foundation, registered in 1974.

The two had a total income for the year ending March 1979 of about £1.7m, before outgoings, which at present is tax-free. Income comes from street-collecting, from the sale of produce from their farms or commercial ventures such as printing. Those businesses give money through covenants to the charities, which is then tax-exempt.

The loss of tax-free status would mean any capital assets received would be subject to about 30 per cent capital gains tax. Another big benefit which would go would be the 50 per cent relief on rates

However, Mr Orme is confident that there is no evidence to justify claims of political involvement in Britain. In a letter to a complainant in 1977, the Charity Commissioners said: "We have no evidence that any funds are applied in direct support of Mr Moon as an individual".

Leading article, page 15

BL workers refuse to back strike

From Clifford Webb
Birmingham

White-collar unions appeared last night to have lost their long battle with British Leyland to prevent compulsory staff redundancies.

Twelve employees whose redundancy became effective on Tuesday reported for work as usual yesterday. They were accompanied through the gates by about 50 supporters, including union officials, to stage a "sit-in". But a meeting of 600 staff later rejected by a large majority a shop stewards' recommendation that they should strike for three days.

Mr William Linthwaite, chairman of the joint staff unions committee, said: "It looks as if we have come to the end of the road."

Four white-collar unions have contested plans for a total of 4,250 British Leyland redundancies for more than three months.

Lightweight battery can be built into car

From Pearce Wright
Science Editor
Cambridge

A plastic battery, one tenth the weight of the conventional lead acid battery, could be built into the bodywork of the normal car.

It was described in Cambridge yesterday by Professor A. Medwith, of Liverpool University. He explained how a number of discoveries, neglected for industrial purposes over the past few years, could be exploited to replace the traditional car battery. They could also supersede other ideas of the past 20 years for replacing the car battery by a chemical fuel cell.

He told the centenary meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry that new polymers could replace the heavy lead plates, sulphuric acid and thick plastic containers of the conventional battery.

The meeting discussed the ease with which the chemical industry could transfer from dependence on oil as its main raw material to alternative sources of energy.

The switch to other supplies such as the conversion of coal into raw materials, or the use of biotechnology processes for rawfeed, was the key to the conference.

Dr Andrew Stratton, of Imperial Chemical Industries, said the time had come for the chemical industry to uncouple itself from oil.

Solicitors to be struck off roll

Two solicitors were ordered to be struck off the roll of solicitors by the Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal in London yesterday.

In separate cases, the tribunal held that Mr James Whitaker Elston Grundy, of Barlaston, Staffordshire, and Mr Patrick Gerald Sheridan Hickey, of Torquay, Devon, had been guilty of professionally unbefitting conduct. They have 14 days in which to lodge notice of appeal.

Labour MP accused over royal attack

By John Witherow

Mr William Hamilton, the anti-monarchist Labour MP for Fife Central, was yesterday described as acting in a "curmudgeonly" fashion for criticizing the Government's plans to spend taxpayers' money on the royal wedding in July.

Mr Hamilton said during question time in the Commons that the families of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer should be invited to "pay their own way in these matters".

"Since the Government is imposing savage cuts on housing and education, and everything else, do you not think it would be absurd and indefensible if the same Government chooses to spend unlimited amounts of taxpayers' money on a jamboree of this kind?"

But Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of the Environment, told him not to "act in such a curmurdeonly fashion".

He said: "Far from it being a waste of public money, it will bring substantial commercial benefits to the country as a whole".

Textile protest: A protest at the Lord Chamberlain's attempt to stop most textiles from using royal insignia on souvenirs commemorating the royal marriage was last night registered with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry (Our Political Staff writes). Mr Michael Meacher, Labour MP for Oldham, West, asked Sir Keith to make it clear to the textile industry that they should turn a blind eye to the Lord Chamberlain's announcement which, he said, had "no legal or statutory force".

Drink laws 'should be relaxed'

Britain's licensing laws should be relaxed to reduce the harm caused by alcohol, the Office of Health Economics says today.

If children were allowed into continental-style café-public houses youngsters might no longer drink to prove their manhood a report from the office states.

Longer opening hours would cut the rate at which people downed alcohol, it maintained.

But the report also calls for higher duties on drink because the relative price of alcohol has halved while consumption has doubled over the past 25 years.

The latest figures, for 1979, showed £9,000m was spent on alcoholic drinks, including 1,500 million gallons of beer, 100 million gallons of wine, and 40 million proof gallons of spririt.

This was the equivalent of almost two gallons of pure alcohol each year for every man, woman and child in the country.

The result was 750,000 problem drinkers, between 5,000 and 10,000 premature deaths, and a £1,000m drain on the economy, the official says.

There were more than 100,000 convictions for drunkenness each year, and about 50,000 for drunken driving. Probably one man in 10 drove while over the legal limit each week.

The report recommends that a new campaigning body—perhaps similar to the anti-smoking group, ASH, should be set up to highlight the hazards

Family doctors and health visitors could also be trained to recognize "at risk" drinkers

Alcohol—Reducing the Harm, Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London SW1.

Car price 'extras' criticized

By Robin Young
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The advertised list prices for new cars bear too little relation to the final bill, according to this month's issue of *Motoring Which?*, published by the Consumers' Association today.

The magazine says that one third of the cars it has bought for test in the past year have cost more than they should because they were obtainable only with a metallic paint finish at extra cost. The magazine's buyer was told he would have to wait much longer if he insisted on a car without this supposedly optional extra.

A new Ford Escort 1600 Ghia was offered only "with a most astonishing list of 'options' adding about £625 to the price of the car".

Charging for delivery is not unreasonable, the magazine says, if it was shown in the advertised price instead of coming as "a very nasty extra".

"It would be more sensible if car dealers had to display the actual price of their wares, not some hypothetical price that excludes costs the buyer can't avoid", the magazine says

Court hears tale of neighbourly mayhem

Albert Webb, a former teacher, welcomed his new neighbours to their home by threatening to rip up their drive, Stourbridge County Court was told yesterday. Later he was said to have sut down their garden fence with a chainsaw and to have tried to have their garage drive broken up.

The court was told that trouble arose over a disputed boundary. Mr Clifford Meredith, however, said he knew nothing of the dispute when he moved into the house in Wentworth Road, Stourbridge, West Midlands. "Aggravation began as soon as we arrived", he said.

He told the court that Mr Webb and his wife, Eileen, had made his life a misery for five years. "Because of the trouble I had to have a week in hospital with a nervous rash. Mrs Webb was proud of that."

Mr Meredith is claiming £500 damages after alleging that the Webbs continued to cause a nuisance after an injunction was served on them in 1978. Mr Webb has counter-claimed for £6,251 in damages for assault.

Mr Webb said he suffered a black eye and broken nose in the alleged assault, and his wife had cuts and bruises.

Judge Stuart-White adjourned the hearing

Maplin airport application is submitted

A planning application for the third London airport to be sited at Maplin, on the Essex coast, rather than at Stansted, Essex, the site favoured by the British Airports Authority, has been submitted by the Town and Country Planning Association.

Maplin would cause less disturbance to existing communities, do less damage and be better, the association said.

The Conservative Bow Group said yesterday that Maplin was the only suitable site

People Before Planes (Bow Publications, 240 High Holborn, WC1; ...)

Coal board clashes with council over tipping site

From Ronald Kershaw
Leeds

West Yorkshire County Council has clashed with the National Coal Board over what it considers the board's unseemly haste in telling 4,500 mineworkers they may lose their jobs if the county council, as the local planning authority, does not grant space for tipping colliery spoil at South Kirkby.

A decision on the tipping application is not due until next Tuesday.

Four collieries are affected: South Kirkby, Ferrymoor, Riddings and Kinsley. The board has spent £20m on a new washery plant to handle centrally two million tonnes of coal a year from the four pits, but it has tipping space available for only two and a half years' supply of spoil.

Two years ago the board applied to Wakefield Metropolitan District Council to tip on a 185-acre site near the four-pit complex. That was rejected, so it appealed to the county council, pointing out that the new site would provide tipping capacity for between 18 and 20 years.

High Court ruling invalidates summonses

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Tens of thousands of offenders are not being prosecuted because a recent High Court decision has invalidated the summonses issued against them.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court ruled in February that magistrates' court summonses must be authorized and signed by a magistrate or by a justices' clerk. The normal practice of having them issued by other court official, even legally qualified court clerks, was not sufficient.

The result, according to the Justices' Clerks' Society, is that about 3,300,000 summonses that were in the pipeline at the time of the decision were invalid. That does not necessarily mean that all that number of alleged offenders are getting off scot-free. As many as a quarter of them, however, may escape because their offences were committed more than six months ago.

The law on most motoring offences, which make up the vast majority of the summonses in question, and on many other minor offences, insists that a summons be issued within six months. If that period has elapsed, it is impossible to substitute a correctly prepared summons for the invalid one.

Where, however, the offence was committed less than six months ago, it is a relatively easy matter to rectify the irregular procedure, either orally, by charging the defendant anew when he appears before the court, or, if the defendant is not there, by dismissing the old, invalid summons, and sending out a new one.

If defendants have already been convicted, however, there is little chance that they will be able to use the loophole to get their convictions reversed. They would have to prove that the procedure was wrong, which would be extremely difficult



Lord Citrine: "Strikes were dress rehearsal."

Hollis team in 1950 plot inquiry

By Peter Hennessy

Top secret files from the Prime Minister's Office, declassified and released yesterday under the 30-year rule, disclose details of an MI5 investigation in the summer of 1950 into the possibility that communists were planning to paralyse British industry at the height of the Korean war by sabotaging power stations.

The Security Service officer who led the inquiry was Mr R. H. (later Sir Roger) Hollis, director-general of MI5 from 1956 to 1965, who was cleared by Mrs Margaret Thatcher last week of allegations that he had been an agent of the Soviet secret service, the KGB.

The investigation began after an approach to Mr Philip (now Lord) Noel-Baker, Minister of Fuel and Power, by Lord Citrine, chairman of the British Electricity Authority. In a minute to Mr Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister, dated August 3, 1950, Mr Noel-Baker reported his conversation with Lord Citrine.

'Russia saw plants as nerve centres'

"He himself [Citrine] was satisfied that the Russians regarded our power stations as the nerve centre of British industry and that they had made special efforts to get influence among workers in power stations. He was convinced that the great majority of their employees could be relied on, but there were perhaps 20 to 30 men, mainly in London power stations, who were active and dangerous communists.

"He had always felt that the strikes last winter were only a dress rehearsal, and that the communists would exploit any grievances to produce strikes and would not stop at sabotage."

Lord Citrine wanted MI5 to review security arrangements at power stations, to check on suspected communists and to keep them under observation.

Sir Roger's involvement, and that of an MI5 colleague, Mr P. A. Osborne, is shown by their attendance at a meeting of the Cabinet's Official Committee on Emergencies which convened on August 15 to advise Mr James Chuter Ede, Home Secretary, on what to do about the possibility of sabotage in power stations. Neither Sir Roger nor Mr Osborne spoke.

But Sir Guildhaume Myrddin Evans, from the Ministry of Labour, said that only one of the five unions involved in the electricity supply industry, the Electrical Trades Union, was communist-dominated. Before the British Electricity Authority took steps to move communist workers in power stations to less sensitive jobs, it should have a wholly convincing case ready to justify its action.

Outcome revealed in Cabinet minute

The result of Sir Roger's investigation is disclosed in a Cabinet minute for August 17, 1950, in which Mr Chuter-Ede, following the advice of the emergencies committee, is recorded as saying: "There was no reason to believe that any organized outbreak of sabotage was imminent."

Another security file among the Prime Minister's Office papers released yesterday at the Public Record Office in Kew, discloses a second MI5 investigation in the aftermath of the outbreak of the Korean War into information that the Communist Party was succeeding in an effort to recruit Irish people living in Britain to its cause. It is not known which MI5 officer led the inquiry.

At its conclusion, Mr Attlee was told: "There is no reason to believe that the Communist Party is making a set at the Irish. . . . In any case, there is no cause for particular alarm."

Glasgow march banned as MPs seek talks about threat to rights

By Frances Gibb

Twenty Labour MPs are seeking an urgent meeting with the Home Secretary to protest about the number of bans on marches in force throughout the country under the Public Order Act, 1936.

The latest was imposed yesterday when a march through Glasgow in support of the Irish hunger strikers was banned by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland.

It brings to four the number of cities or districts where marches are banned, denying what is believed to be a record number of people of the right to protest in public. A ban on marches in the London area expired at midnight on Tuesday and one in South Yorkshire ended on Sunday.

Mr Younger approved a three-month ban on all marches in the Strathclyde region, a decision that also prohibits a proposed "loyalist" march through Glasgow a week on Saturday at which the Rev Ian Paisley was due to speak.

The ban, which does not affect marches traditionally held for more than ten years, comes after requests from Strathclyde Regional Council on advice from Mr Patrick Hamill, Strathclyde's Chief Constable. Loyalists had threatened a counter-demonstration to the hunger strikers' march.

Yesterday Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party's civil liberties group, which is seeking the meeting with Mr Whitelaw, said the group was very concerned at the "blanket bans".

He said: "These bans, which affect heavily populated areas of the country, have caught people who have legitimate grievances but now have no way of expressing them."

Among the peaceful protests which could be prevented by the bans is a nuclear disarmament march which had been due to go across the Pennines from Leeds, ending in Brussels.

Another march in protest against the Nationality Bill had had to be deferred because of the ban in the whole of the Metropolitan Police area issued on March 5 and expiring on Tuesday.

Other bans included one in Wolverhampton, from March 20 to April 3, and in Leicester, from March 20 for one month.

"The great majority of these are solely to stop the National Front", Mr Kilroy-Silk said. "We are going to urge the Home Secretary only to use the ban as a last resort".

School milk scheme in jeopardy

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

An EEC scheme to sell milk at half price to British schoolchildren is in jeopardy because the Government has refused to pay its share of the necessary subsidy.

Dairymen said yesterday that they would try to rescue the scheme, which would attract a Community subsidy of more than £100m a year if it was offered to all Britain's schoolchildren.

Mr Nicholas Horsley, president of the Dairy Trade Federation, said yesterday that ministers had refused to contribute to the scheme. The rules fixed in Brussels require governments to agree in advance to pay at least a quarter of the subsidy cost.

Consumption of milk in schools has fallen steadily since last year when the Government abolished the obligation for local councils to supply free school milk.

"We cannot get the national Government grant because they say to us that in the present stringent times they cannot invest in the milk scheme", Mr Horsley said. The scheme would cut the price of a pint of milk sold in schools by about half from its present 18p.

Strikes by firemen threatened

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

Leaders of the Fire Brigades Union have drawn up contingency plans for one-day strikes throughout the United Kingdom as early as July.

The union's 16-member executive has decided that if the local authority employers stand by their decision to abandon the formula linking firemen's pay and that of skilled workers that has operated for three years, they will not wait until the November anniversary date before beginning strikes.

The union yesterday warned Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, that the decision to end the 1979 agreement would precipitate the industrial action which, the union argues, the formula was designed to prevent.

The union, which is organizing a lobby of Parliament today, went to the brink of a series of lightning one-day strikes last November. Then the local authorities improved their original 6 per cent offer to a two-stage 18.8 per cent deal in line with the formula.

The local authorities have since told the union formally that they cannot afford to guarantee the formula for the next pay year and that they are withdrawing from the agreement that ended the nine-week firemen's strike in 1977-78.

St Paul's blacks have a new self-confidence on anniversary of disorders

Bristol today remembers a riot with hope

By Lucy Hodges

Today is the first anniversary of the St Paul's riot in Bristol, an event that stunned the country and led to a trial which ended in disarray 10 days ago with a hung jury and eight acquittals.

A day of remembrance will be observed in St Paul's. The police will be deliberately inconspicuous in the multiracial area but the press and television will descend in force for what is expected to be 12 hours of jubilation by blacks, tempered with some sceptical stocktaking of the past year's events.

There will be no programme for today's events, which cannot please the police. They will begin about 3 pm with people congregating on the green at Sussex Place, where the worst looting happened, and continue into the evening with discussions in the community centre.

Mr Francis Salandy, a Rastafarian who runs the advice centre in Grosvenor Road in the heart of St Paul's, said he was uneasy about the spotlight being focused on the area and about how people would react to the "sort of feverish tone" being set by the media. "I hope it pours with rain", he said.

Since last year's disturbances little has been done to improve the lot of West Indians in St Paul's. A few trees have been planted and local race relations cannot be said to have been made more harmonious by the trial, which dragged on for 12 months and ended with four people still facing charges of riotous assembly.

Those charges are being reconsidered by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The trial cost about £400,000, the same as the damage caused by the riot and the subsequent looting by both blacks and whites.

Mr Peter Courtier, Bristol's community relations officer, says he is disappointed by the lack of action, but remarks that the local Council for Racial Equality is at least talking to Bristol's officials about difficulties.

The scene in St Paul's, Bristol, a year ago today, with a group of rioters confronting a policeman and his dog.

Blacks in Bristol, who number 4 per cent of the population, face the explosive mixture of deprivation experienced by many non-whites: above average unemployment (it is 40 per cent in parts of St Paul's) and what they claim is poor housing and education, and discrimination by the white majority.

"West Indians migrated to Britain with great expectations, in search of the promised land, but found instead a life of misery and "endless pressure", Mr Ken Pryce says in a book on St Paul's entitled *Endless Pressure* (Penguin, 1979).

What has changed is that there is a new self-confidence among blacks. Bristol has been put on the map, as far as they are concerned. Politicians have been forced to take notice and out of 16 people to face riot charges 12 have been acquitted.

Blacks ask what more vindication they need for their protest last year against what they saw as a heavy-handed police raid for drugs and alcohol on the Black and White café.

Defence counsel at the trial suggested that much of the subsequent looting and lawlessness was brought about by the police withdrawing from the area, having failed to control disturbances that were of their own making.

Physically St Paul's is not the neglected slum one might imagine. Once it was known as the shanty town of Bristol but its designation as a housing action area has meant that substantial rehabilitation is taking place.

It is, however, the city's red-light district and it lacks any sense of cohesion. The shops are almost more dilapidated than the houses and one or two are still burnt out and boarded up as a result of the riot.

Conditions may improve because of a £1m package that local officials are putting to the Government. Last week representatives of community relations organizations, Avon and Bristol councils, the police and government departments approved measures covering employment, education and the environment for the area.

Half of that is for converting St Barnabas primary school into a community centre that would accommodate self-help, sports, recreation and further education activities.

If the money is forthcoming, it could persuade St Paul's that help is on the way.

RA fears for future of its greatest treasure

By Kenneth Gosling
Arts Reporter

The Royal Academy migh have to sell its most valuabl possession, the Michelange Tondo sculpture, to ease i financial difficulties. That po sibility was expressed yeste day by Mr Sidney Hutchison the academy's secretary.

He told a Commons sele committee investigating publ and private arts funding: " would not guarantee that could not be contemplated the academy in X years' tim if the choice ever had to the continuation of the ac demy's activities or the rete tion of the Tondo."

The work was last valu more than seven years ago £8m and Sir Hugh Casson, pr ident of the academy, said y terday that the Governme would not allow the acade to lend the work.

He said there had be requests from Mosc Florence, Rome, Tokyo, N York and Washington, and le ing the piece could bring in fair income. But there was question of its sale at presen

The Government's advis committee had not, he sa taken the line that the acade would seel the Tondo once was out of the country. T academy's technical office said the Tondo need not lea its case and was a reasona safe work to be allowe travel. "My view", Sir Hu said, "is that art should allowed to travel around."

The academy witnesses we asked by the education, scien and art committee what th were doing to encourage t Government to give the money. Sir Hugh replied tha trust was being initiated, wi Lord Lever as chairman and t Duke of Edinburgh as a trust

It was a "rattling beggi bowl", he said, aimed at attra ing £2m from private enterpr which, the academy hoped, t Government might match pou for pound.

In written evidence, the a demy said its projected fu bank overdraft was likely reach £970,000. Efforts we being made to avoid curta ment of activities but a h injection of new capital much more regular income w desperately needed.

Mr Hutchison said that a ministers had been saying f years that the academy shou be helped. But the Arts Counc could not help unless the Go ernment provided the ext money to do it.

"We are being batted fro one side of a tennis court another", he said. He was su ported by Sir Hugh, who sa that such aid might be easi for the Government to swallo if, through the Department the Environment, it took ov the maintenance of the buil ing.

Lord Goodman, chairman the Association for Busine Sponsorship of the Arts, to the committee that funding f the arts from business sourc was expected to rise from present level of £5m a year £10m. He described the publ contribution as "pitifully i adequate for a civilized cou try".

Beta blocking drug reduces deaths after coronaries

By Our Medical Correspondent

Deaths among patients who have left hospital after a coronary thrombosis have been cut by half by treatment with the beta blocking drug timolol, according to a report from Norway.

The research study was based on 1,884 patients in 20 hospitals all of whom had had a coronary thrombosis between seven and 28 days previously. They were divided into two groups: half were given timolol and half identical dummy tablets.

The study lasted three years during which time 152 patients on dummy treatment died as against only 98 on timolol. The sudden death rates in the two groups were 14 per cent and 8 per cent.

Beta blockers are drugs that block the action of the sympathetic nerves on the heart slowing the pulse rate and reducing the frequency of abnormal rhythms. The first beta blocker to be shown to reduce mortality after a heart attack was practolol which had to be withdrawn after reports of unexpected serious and sometimes fatal side effects

Timolol is one of 20 or more beta blockers that have been used since the withdrawal of practolol and the Norwegian report is the largest study yet published of the treatment

New England Journal of Medicine (April 2, 1981; page 801).

In brief

Prince Andrew earns 'wings'

Prince Andrew will today receive his "wings" from the Duke of Edinburgh after an 18-month course in helicopter flying at the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdrose, in Cornwall.

Midshipman the Prince Andrew, as he is officially known in the Royal Navy, will receive his wings with 13 successful colleagues on his course when his father, also a qualified helicopter pilot, visits Culdrose for the ceremony.

Prison officer cleared

John Thomas Bell, aged 43, of Kenley Avenue, Heath Farm, Shrewsbury, a prison officer accused of corruption, helping a man to escape and smuggling drink into Shrewsbury jail was cleared of all charges after a seven-day trial at Shrewsbury Crown Court yesterday.

Nurse not guilty

After legal argument at the end of the case for the prosecution, Judge Hurwitz directed the jury at Leeds Crown Court yesterday to find Paul Henry, aged 34, not guilty of ill-treating Donald Lewis, aged 18, a patient at Meanwood Park Hospital, Leeds. Mr Henry had denied the charge.

Prisoner caught

John Fielding, aged 34, who escaped from Perth top security prison on December 5, was caught in Glasgow yesterday by Strathclyde's serious crimes squad. He was serving nine years for assault.

Father finds girl dead

Mr Richard Owen, an ambulance driver sent to a road accident in Swansea yesterday, found that the victim was his daughter, Catherine, aged 13, killed in an accident with a motor cycle.

Early birds

A pair of ospreys have arrived early at their traditional nesting site at the Loch Garten Nature Reserve, near Aviemore. Volunteers will guard the birds continuously as soon as eggs are laid.

Coal mine goes ahead

A private coal mine is to be sunk by the Salters Lane Colliers Company near Park Hall county park, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire. An objection by the county council that it would be detrimental to the area was overruled after a public inquiry.

Singer stops records

Adam Ant, the pop singer, was granted a temporary injunction in the High Court yesterday stopping *Decca*, his former recording company, releasing records of 12 songs recorded as demonstration tapes in 1978.

Actress is cleared of having drug

Mynah Bird, the Nigerian actress and model, aged 30, was yesterday acquitted of possessing 512 mg of powder containing cocaine.

Counsel for the prosecution at the Inner London Crown Court said the police found the powder in a small box at Miss Bird's flat in West Halkin Street, Belgravia, West London, after a bailiff had called to issue a summons for rent arrears.

Miss Bird said she had never seen the box before. She had had visitors the previous night, who must have left it.

Mr Christopher Aylwin, counsel for the defence asked for costs and said Miss Bird was not legally aided.

Judge Cox said he would have to follow the jury's verdict, and awarded costs out of central funds.

Mr Dickens goes back to his wife and family

Mr Geoffrey Dickens, MP, kissed his wife Norma yesterday and said: "We are back together for good and our marriage will be better than ever before."

The couple embraced in their farmhouse at Penistone, near Sheffield, less than a fortnight after separating.

Mr Dickens, Conservative MP for Huddersfield, West, had left his wife after declaring that he wanted to start a new life with Mrs Maureen Knight.

In a reference yesterday to his naming of the diplomat at the centre of the child pornography case, Sir Peter Hayman, Mr Dickens said he hoped to "get the child porn campaign back on the rails next week". He added: "I will probably be naming names again."

The reconciliation with his wife came after Mr Dickens spent half an hour meditating in Westminster Abbey. He tel phoned his wife. "I told he how much I loved her and ho much I wanted to come back. asked if our two sons wante me back, and Norma said the did."

Mrs Dickens said: "I wa always optimistic because thought that Geoff would com back. A lot of this was my faul and I should have spent mor time in London with him."

The couple said they woul buy another London flat an sell the South Kensington fla so that Mrs Dickens coul spend more time nearer Pa liament.

Mr Dickens said: "Mr Knight is a very nice perso with very nice children and am sure we could have made life together. I think she ha sensed that I was battling wit myself."

Mrs Knight said: I am quit She did not feel bitter abou their relationship.

Inside story of the H-Block mail smugglers

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

H Block prisoners at the top-security Maze prison, near Belfast, have devised ways of smuggling letters out of the prison.

Nonconforming prisoners, such as those who refuse to do prison work or to wear prison clothing, are allowed only one letter in and one letter out each month. Additionally, they are entitled to an extra letter each way if they forgo the monthly statutory visit, and can have what the authorities call "three additional privilege letters" in and out.

But conforming prisoners are entitled to one statutory and seven additional letters in and out each month, although in practice the flow of mail is not restricted.

Smuggled letters are written in capitals on pieces of lavatory tissue or cigarette paper. The letter in the photograph has 700 words on a single tissue which measures about seven inches by four inches. The letters are wrapped in scraps of clingfoil, which is smuggled into the prison inside ballpoint pens and by other means, and taken out in the mouth of a visitor.

The other photograph shows the mother of one prisoner with three letters she had just smuggled out. If she had suspected that a prison officer had observed the handover, the letters could have been swallowed and retrieved later.

Policeman suffers foul play

A football match involving the team with the country's cleanest record led to a hearing at Cambridge Crown Court yesterday.

A police inspector was taken to hospital with two cracked ribs after colliding with Josef Iwanko, whose disciplinary record includes 10 sendings-off

Inspector Donald Maile was playing for Coleridge, which is in the *Guinness Book of Records* for never having a player booked or sent off in its 26-year history.

The referee missed the incident in a Cambridgeshire Creake Shield match, but Mr Iwanko, aged 29, was later arrested and charged with assault.

Mr Maile told the jury that Mr Iwanko, of Cambridge, deliberately elbowed him in an off-the-ball incident. Mr Iwanko, however, who has been suspended for two-and-a-half years of his 14-year football career, said he collided with Mr Maile accidentally.

After being cleared of assault causing actual bodily harm, Mr Iwanko said he was glad the jury had not known of his disciplinary record. "The county FA were going to ban me for life if this verdict had gone the wrong way.

Authorities fear a housing crisis from council cuts

By Nicholas Timmins

Housing in England is rapidly heading for a crisis, a conference at the Royal Institute of British Architects in London was told yesterday.

With more than 300,000 unemployed in the industry, public sector housing starts down to a maximum of 30,000 in the face of increasing demand, and surveys suggesting that older property is crumbling and dilapidated, "we are rapidly reaching the stage of running into a monumental housing crisis". Mr Peter McGurk, under-secretary for housing at the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said.

There was the added danger that in a few years there would be too few craftsmen available to build new housing and keep up with the repairs needed. If the economy picked up and too little housing was available prices would rise and money that should go towards industrial regeneration would be put into larger and longer mortgages. At the same time more people would be squeezed out of home ownership.

Mr McGurk told the conference on "Homes for the Eighties" that government spending on housing had been cut from nearly £8,000m in 1975-76, to a projected £2,200m in 1983-84.

Starts in the public sector this year had been estimated at 30,000 by the building material producers, although the association's figures suggested even that figure might be optimistic. Private sector starts were estimated at 110,000.

The real numbers needed, however, were about 300,000 a year because demand was rising as a result of the baby boom of the mid-1960s.

Vehicle licence changes starting today

By a Staff Reporter

Car owners outside London will from today be able to license their vehicles by postal application to 147 head post offices, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister for Transport, announced yesterday.

The extension of the postal service is the last step in a programme, announced a year ago, to transfer vehicle licensing

Post Offices can accept all relicensing except for goods vehicles of more than 30 cwt, or where changes affect the rate of duty payable or the taxation class, or where the applicant does not have a registration document. In such cases the documents should go to a local vehicle licensing office. The change does not apply to Northern Ireland.

Applications in London are not being transferred to the Post Office.

Mystery of smear campaign against Sir Freddie Laker

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Newspaper photographs of Sir Freddie Laker at the wailing wall in Jerusalem have been sent to the office arranging the Arab boycott of organizations sympathetic to Israel in an attempt to block an application by his airline, Laker Airways, securing a route through the Gulf Emirate of Sharjah.

But the smear campaign has rebounded, and the Shaikh of Sharjah yesterday sent his director-general of civil aviation, Mr Muhammad al-Hajri, to London to speak for Sir Freddie at a Civil Aviation Authority hearing on his application to operate the route between Sharjah and Gatwick airport, London.

The sender of the pictures remained a mystery yesterday. Both British Airways and British Caledonian, who opposed Sir Freddie's application to fly the route, denied that they were involved.

Sir Freddie said yesterday that he would find it incredible if any British company could be party to getting another British company on the Arab boycott list. "If I were party to anything like that, I think I would resign. But the thing to ask oneself is, how the Arabs got hold of a 17-month-old photograph?"

The authority hearing was told by Sir Freddie that Sharjah has all the facilities needed for tourists. He already has a licence to fly through the emirate on the way to Hongkong, but wants to fly tourists into the kingdom.

"Sharjah has five-star hotels and all the night life that tourists could want", he said.

'Impossible' to fake tapes used in trial

From Richard Ford
Middlesbrough

A former detective chief superintendent described as "rubbish" yesterday any suggestion that tape recordings involved in a police corruption trial were tampered with or fabricated when they were with detectives.

Under reexamination by Mr Geoffrey Rivlin, QC, for the prosecution, Mr Fred Lambert, who listened in 1969 to recordings of alleged exchanges between a policeman and a criminal, said after rehearing them that it would have been obvious to him if they had been altered. He had never had any suspicion of that happening and added: "I am certain it never happened".

His view was supported by Mr Stanley Hyde, a principal scientific officer in the Civil Service, in his evidence at the trial at Teesside Crown Court.

He had spent 80 hours analysing the tapes involved in the trial of John Symonds, a former detective sergeant with the Metropolitan Police, who denies three charges of corruptly accepting a total of £150 from a criminal in return for helping him over an arrest.

"There is no evidence of deliberate editing, tampering or altering with the intent to deceive on these tapes", he said.

"The subject matter on the tape would in my opinion make it impossible to make substantial changes to the text and the words which are recorded there."

They were not of the quality that could be faked by re-jigging, cutting or altering the context, Mr Hyde said.

The case continues today.

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هكذا من الاصل

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'We are in danger of seeing one another for the first time'

RC expert says infallibility dispute not necessarily a bar to unity

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Disagreement on the infallibility of the Pope may not be a barrier to unity between the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, which is therefore much nearer than anyone had imagined, according to a leading Roman Catholic expert.

The Right Rev Alan Clark, co-chairman of the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission, was replying to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, who asked three weeks ago for clarification of the Roman Catholic Church's terms for church unity.

Mgr Clark's response in an address in Westminster Abbey, was to state that sufficient agreement already existed, and outstanding differences were of secondary importance.

The two churches have been seeking to overcome their differences through joint doctrinal studies in the commission of which Mgr Clark is the Roman Catholic leader. He is Bishop of East Anglia, but in his ecumenical capacity reports directly to Pope John Paul.

Dr Runcie had raised for the first time the crucial difficulties that appeared to lie ahead, such as the proposed relationship between the General Synod of the Church of England and the Vatican. He indicated that Anglicanism would not be prepared to compromise its principles, but seemed optimistic that solutions could be found.

Mgr Clark praised Dr Runcie for asking such questions, but asked: "Could it be that an attempt to dot the "i"s and cross the "t"s is premature.

"It would be inhuman to take no notice of particular points or reservations made. After all, some of those reservations are inherent in the theological debate within the Roman Catholic Church, particularly in the area of the infallibility attributed to the Pope in the exercise of a more profound ministry."



Mgr Alan Clark: Praise for Dr Runcie

He described an idealized kind of papal ministry, where infallibility was exercised in consultation with the church to protect the church's unity when "a real conflict of faith cannot be resolved by more ordinary means", but said there seemed to be no guarantees that it would be limited in that way.

The "present renewal" of the Roman Catholic Church was concerned with just such issues, he added.

It might be thought that such considerations exploded once and for all the possibility of unity. "What I in my foolishness am now going to say is a necessary development in our relationships, requiring immense faith and trust, but none the less the consequences of an acceptable strategy for unity."

The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission had, he said, achieved a reconciliation in faith with statements on the three areas that divided the churches at the Reformation, on the eucharist, the ministry, and on authority in the Church.

"Our question is simple, but momentous. Is what we have written consistent with our conviction that we are one in faith? Or, perhaps with more modesty, have we sufficient ground for our reconciliation?".

He asked each church to decide its answer, and quoted Chesterton: "By looking at one another for the hundredth time, we will be in grave danger of seeing one another for the first time". Mgr Clark's own answer to his question, whether sufficient agreement existed for reconciliation, was: "Let us then be reconciled".

The significance of his conclusion is underlined by the fact that the commission of which he is the Roman Catholic chairman has announced its inability to resolve certain differences of doctrine concerning the papacy.

It is due to produce its final report later this year, but it is known that the infallibility of the Pope will remain unresolved.

On the other hand, the two sides have reached agreement on the need for a universal ministry to secure the unity of the Church, and the Archbishop of Canterbury himself indicated the acceptability of some form of papal primacy for that purpose.

Major Haddad gives an ultimatum to UN force in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker
Metullah, April 1

Major Saad Haddad, commander of the Israeli-backed militia forces in south Lebanon, today threatened to retaliate against United Nations troops if there was any attempt to change the fragile status quo in the region.

The threat, delivered in the presence of a number of senior Israeli officers gathered in a border hotel, was seen as the bluntest warning issued to Major General William Callaghan, the new Irish commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (Unifil).

It came amid a serious new build-up of tension in the area after two Israeli border raids within the past 48 hours. In the latest attack last night four houses in the Lebanese village of Tulin were blown up by Israeli commandos who claimed they had been occupied by Palestinian terrorists . . .

[A Lebanese Army Sergeant attached to Unifil was killed early this morning in the Israeli raid on Tulin, Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv.

A Unifil spokesman said a mixed patrol of nine Nigerians and six Lebanese exchanged fire with the raiders. The Israelis denied there had been an exchange of fire but they said they heard shooting from the village after they had withdrawn.

A United Nations spokesman said the Lebanese sergeant had been a member of the patrol and had take cover from the shooting against the wall of a building which was hit. He died from shrapnel wounds to his head.]

Because of the deterioration in the situation, the Israeli Army has imposed an indefinite ban on journalists entering the zone controlled by Major Haddad. I was one of a number of reporters permitted to visit the region today on what we were told was the last trip permitted because of "the new problems".

In a belligerent statement to foreign correspondents, Major Haddad claimed that his 2,000-strong force would resist any United Nations' attempt to extend Lebanese sovereignty southwards:

"We believe in our country, we believe in our freedom", he said. "We are not going to give up even if we are exterminated because we are not prepared to live under PLO rule and the Syrian regime."

A senior Israeli officer, who refused to be identified, backed up the renegade Lebanese major's warning of violence if Unifil attempts to move more Lebanese soldiers towards the Christian enclave.

The Israeli officer claimed that the future of peace in the border region now depended on the Irish general who has recently declared his willingness to suffer casualties in pursuit of Unifil's mandate:

"It depends on Callaghan," he said forcefully. "If he tried to change the area there would definitely be a clash."

Sporting a large automatic pistol on his hip, Major Haddad claimed that his forces had sufficient manpower and weaponry to defeat Unifil. Coincidentally at that moment a heavily-armed Israeli half-track rumbled noisily past the hotel window.

"Mr Callaghan is not paying for his soldiers from his own pocket. I do not believe that all the United Nations soldiers will follow his orders." Major Haddad said. "I a msure that 90 per cent will not follow his orders."

The Israeli-supported militia commander then accused the Irish general of showing sympathy to the PLO because of what he claimed was a link between the Palestinian group and the Provisional IRA.



Tear gas disperses farmers demonstrating in Brussels for the third consecutive d

EEC close to farm price agreeme

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, April 1

Agriculture ministers of the Ten appeared tonight to be heading for agreement on an increase of close to 10 per cent in the support prices paid to the EEC's eight million farmers. This would be by far the highest rise in recent years.

Some hard bargaining still remained to be done, however, as Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, and his colleagues reassembled here this evening after talking throughout the night. He was "cautiously optimistic" about reaching agreement.

Once again the ministers, who began their meeting on Monday, had to be led into the Council of Ministers building by a backdoor and under heavy police guard to avoid about 3,000 angry farmers who beseiged the front entrance for the third day running.

During the afternoon, as they waited for the ministers to arrive, the farmers, almost all from France, fought running battles with riot police, who used bacons and tear gas to disperse the crowd. By nightfall the demonstrators had been reduced to a few hundred.

EEC farmers' organizations have been demanding a price rise of more than 15 per cent, which they claim is the minimum necessary to offset the effects of inflation. The agreement taking shape would give many farmers an increase close to or even above this figure.

This would derive from proposals for accompanying devaluations of "green" currencies, which would add a further 2.8 per cent to the common price rise in France, 3.9 per cent in Italy, 2.8 per cent in Denmark and 7 per cent in Italy.

There would be no additional bonus for British farmers because Britain's green pound —the special exchange rate used for agricultural purposes —is worth less than the real pound and cannot be de- further.

Mr Walker has succ however, in throwing out posed revaluation of the pound, which would deprived British farme some of the benefit c overall price rise. Bu means that consumers wi the opportunity for cl imports.

The main obstacle to ment was Mr Walker's ence that the 13p a lb s on the consumption of in Britain, which is at p financed entirely out of funds, must continue paid.

This was being bitterly ted by Herr Josef Ert West German minister, claimed that to maintai subsidy in full would p unacceptable extra burd the EEC budget, to whic German are by far the b contributors.

Welcome for bishop's appointment

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The appointment of Dr Graham Leonard to be the next Bishop of London was warmly welcomed yesterday by the Church Society, an Anglican organization representing evangelical opinion. Dr Leonard is a leading Anglo-Catholic, and evangelicals and Anglo-Catholics have traditionally been seen as opposing tendencies in the Church of England.

The Church Society's statement yesterday acknowledged that Dr Leonard's churchmanship was not theirs, making their welcome to him all the more generous.

"We rejoice in the fact that the bishop holds firmly to the centrality of the apostolic faith, in particular to the divinity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and also to the traditional moral teaching and discipline of the church", the statement added.

Dr Leonard was originally of an evangelical persuasion himself, and said at the time of his appointment that he had retained an evangelical understanding of grace. He has several times found common cause with evangelicals in various church controversaries, including opposition to the Anglican-Methodist unity scheme

It is unusual for the Church Society to welcome the appointment of any bishop by way of a public statement.

It was one of several indications yesterday that opinion in the Church of England was "closing ranks" in response to the controversy about the appointment.

Letters, page 15

Passport returned: Mr John Miller, the man said to have masterminded the recent kidnap of Ronald Biggs, the Great Train robber, in London yesterday with his bride, Sarah, after a High Court judge returned his passport so the couple can go on honeymoon.

Mr Miller, aged 36, of Cresswell Place, West Brompton, London, was released on £5,000 bail and told to "stay at home" when he appeared in court on an assault charge last week.

Yesterday, at a private hearing, Mr Justice Smith ruled that Mr Miller's passport should be returned and that he need not make twice-weekly visits to a police station.

Afterwards, Mr Miller said he had asked to be released from the restrictions on his movements "because I want to go on honeymoon".

Kimberley fears renewed boycott of black schools

From Nicholas Ashford
Johannesburg, April 1

Five blacks appeared in the Kimberley magistrates' court today on charges arising from a boycott of black schools which effectively paralyzed black education in the diamond mining city during the second half of last year.

The five are part of a group of 23 detainees who were either student leaders or members of the Galeshewa Action Committee. This was formed to put the views of pupils and parents to officials of the Department of Education and Training in an attempt to end the boycott. Galeshewa is the township where the city's 66,000 blacks live.

There are growing fears that the continued detention of the 23 could lead to a resumption of the schools boycott in Kimberley. The students' action was called off earlier this year only on condition that the detainees were released. However, the court today ruled that all 23 should remain in custody.

The Kimberley students began their boycott last July in protest at the lack of facilities in black schools and also in solidarity with black boycotters in other parts of the country. At one stage 17,000 Kimberley students were taking part. Their protest was marked by incidents of violence which was met by a tough police response.

When they called off their action, the students gave the Government six months to do something concrete about their grievances.

Meanwhile 500 blacks went on the rampage last night in the township of Tembisa outside the East Rand town of Springs after a meeting to discuss increases in hostel and housing rents. Extensive damage was done to a government building and a beer hall. Two police vehicles were stoned and a tractor and a trailer set alight.

Two arrests were made. An attempt by a group of women and children to hold a protest march this morning was stopped by the police.

Namibia gets its own police force

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg, April 1

Namibia nudged a little closer towards achieving unofficial "independence" from South Africa today with the establishment of the territory's own police force.

The force will, in fact, be virtually the same as the former South African police force which had been maintaining law and order in the territory. Major-General Dolf Gouws, head of the new force, was until yesterday Divisional Commissioner of the South African police in Namibia and many South Africa npolicemen there are expected to join the new unit. Even uniforms will remain unchanged for the time being.

However, General Gouws said there would be no racial discrimination in the South-West Africa Police (Swap), as the new force is known, and colour would not stand in the way of promotion.

The formation of the new police force was part of the independence process, General Gouws said. The National Assembly, which is dominated by the internally-based Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, recently approved a resolution calling on Mr Danie Hough, the South African - appointed Administrator-General, to establish a police force separate from the South African police.

Nambia already has its own defence force which is fighting alongside South African Army units in the north of the country against guerrillas. The Pretoria Government has also conferred executive powers on a Council of Ministers to prepare the territory for eventual independence.

Ostracism of Turkey is opposed by Greece

From Mario Modiano
Athens, April 1

The Greek Government is opposed to Turkey's ostracism by the Council of Europe because of the suspension of parliamentary democracy. It believes that such a reprisal might delay the restoration of democracy in Turkey.

The Greek position was made clear in Athens by Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, the Foreign Minister, who told foreign journalists that this attitude was in line with the policy of the other EEC countries.

He said: "Turkey's expulsion from the Council would serve no purpose at this juncture. In fact, I believe it would have a negative influence on internal developments as well as the cause of democracy."

There is no doubt that the Greek Government feels its differences with Turkey can be settled with the Ankara military regime more easily than with parliamentary governments which are so vulnerable to political pressures.

Already the Greek-Turkish dialogue has produced concrete results bringing closer a settlement of the Aegean air space question, while Mr Mitsotakis himself seems convinced Cyprus solution is also sight.

"My own assessment i there are real possibiliti a just solution of the C problem at the present ph he said. "I believe that all who can help in this should be ready to act a appropriate time."

The Greek Minister be that those who can help in Greece and Turkey, but als European Community and United States where the Republican Administr could reap some interim c until the time came for W ington to tackle the Middle problem.

"All these forces shoul put in motion at the right ti Mr Mitsotakis said, "and lieve that the right tim promptly after the election

Mr Mitsotakis, who is ning to have talks with his ish opposite number in F on May 3, just before the sp session of Nato foreign m ters, said that his own " evaluation" was that a Cy solution was closer today an overall settlement of G Turkish disputes.

Coffin theft charge after funeral

From Our Correspondent
York

Minutes after watching his grandfather's coffin disappear behind curtains after a funeral service at York Crematorium, a teenage boy saw the man's body on a metal trolley in a backroom, without the coffin, the boy said at York Crown Court yesterday.

Charles Cox, aged 50, the crematorium attendant, of Main Street, Bishopthorpe, York, pleaded not guilty to the theft of the coffin and its fittings.

Mr Peter Collier, for the prosecution, told the jury: "The prosecution accepts that there must have been more people at the crematorium involved. But Mr Cox was the man in charge that day.

"No one knows if there is a trade in second hand coffins being sold back to the undertakers. It is an unusual and gruesome case."

Mark Durrans, aged 17, of Woodlands Drive, Lepton, Huddersfield, said that his grandfather Mr Malcolm Durrans, aged 75, had died in hospital in March 1980, after a long illness.

After the funeral service, the boy said, he was looking at the crematorium gardens when he came to a small back room with a door marked "No admittance" which was wedged open.

Inside, he said, he saw his grandfather's body on a metal trolley.

Mark Durrans denied a suggestion from Mr Paul Worsley, for the defence, that he had invented the story about seeing a body to take revenge on the undertaker and crematorium staff because his family had been disappointed in the way the funeral had been carried out.

Under cross-examination, the boy said the undertaker had been "pushy" and the funeral cortege had travelled to the crematorium at breakneck speeds. His mother, Mrs Jane Durrans, said: "During the funeral procession we took a roundabout and the coffin slid backwards and forwards.

"I have never been to a funeral like it.

The trial was adjourned until today.

Kampala alarm after shooting in army barracks

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, April 1

Concentrated gunfire at the Mbuya Army barracks in Kampala last night caused panic among residents in the area. But it appeared to have caused no casualties and probably resulted from rumours that antigovernment guerrillas were attacking the barracks.

Residents ran from their homes when automatic rifles, grenades and mortar bombs exploded around the surburban area. The guerrillas have surprised Army units several times.

Troops are still manning roadblocks and guarding key buildings after last week's incidents, in which guerrilla groups cut power supplies to Kampala and damaged the local radio station.

More than 60 civilians are reported to have been shot dead in reprisals, with many of the bodies being dumped in the Namanye Forest, east of Kampala.

Mr Luwuliza Kirunda, the Interior Minister, replying to a question in Parliament, denied that "firing squads" were "executing" civilians in the Mubende area, 100 miles west of Kampala.

Prince of Wales unperturbed by demonstration

From Our Correspondent
Wellington April 1

The Prince of Wales encountered the political radicalism which seems to be developing out of New Zealand's gang phenomenon when he went on a walkabout in a shopping mall in Porirua, a dormitory city just north of Wellington, today.

About 50 youths, predominantly Maori, staged a noisy demonstration against the royal visit and set fire to a Union Jack. They chanted "Charlie go home" and "In the end the black people will win".

Several were arrested, including Mr Dun Mihaka, a well-known Maori activist. The protestors did not directly confront the Prince, who appeared undisturbed, waving in their direction as he moved away.

Violence frequently erupts from rivalries among various groups which take such titles as Headhunters, Black Power and Mongrel Mob. The Government, disturbed at the escalation of violence, last week set up a committee to investigate gangs who, for the most part, are apolitical.

But some observers fear the problem contains seeds of racial conflict.

King warns Belgians of struggle for survival

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, April 1

King Baudouin held talks with Belgian political and social leaders in Brussels today to seek a way out of the crisis into which the country has been plunged by the failure of the coalition Government of Socialists and Christian Democrats to agree on economic policy.

Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, who is a Flemisch-speaking Christian Democrat, tendered the resignation of the Government yesterday, but the King refused to accept it immediately. He may ask Mr Martens to try to patch up his differences with his coalition partners, or ask someone else to try to form a government.

In an extraordinary move last night, the King summoned nearly 20 leaders of Belgian political parties, big business and trade unions to the palace and warned them: "We are at war—a war for the survival of our economic apparatus, the welfare of all, especially the less well-off, and our place in the world".

The King said that he had no preconceptions about what coalition should be formed to tackle the crisis. His aim in consulting party leaders was to make possible the emergence of a government that was "possible and effective". He also appealed for "constructive parliamentary opposition".

This was seen as a reference to the possibility of the Christian Democrats forming a minority government on their own with the informal sup of the right-wing Libe There is still a chance, h ever, of salvaging the Chris Democratic-Socialist allianc

The crisis came to a h because Mr Martens had posed that Belgium's system automatically linking inco to the rise in the cost living should be suspen until the end of the year then reformed as part measures to shore up Belgian franc on the fore exchanges.

This is bitterly opposed the Socialists and their tr union supporters. In a co promise move, the Governm decided today to freeze prices, excepting those of pet and some foodstuffs, for month at their level last we end.

The price freeze comes af an increase in bank rate y terday from 13 to 16 per ce which has staunched the run the franc for the time bei but not produced any spe tacular recovery.

So serious is the crisis—t fourth in the past 15 months that there is speculation abo the formation of a gover ment of "national union" even of a non-parliamentar government of technocrats.

There is general reluctan to hold an election, whic under Belgium's system advanced proportional repre sentation tends only to r shuffle slightly the existin party strengths without crea ing the possibility of a new alignment.

New TV channel commissioning staff start work

By a Staff Reporter

The Channel Four operation gathered momentum yesterday when the three senior commissioning editors began work on the first of hundreds of programmes submitted for the new television network.

They were welcomed by Mr Jeremy Isaacs, the chief executive, and Mr Paul Bonner, controller of programmes. Selection of programme ideas will not begin until the end of the month

Six further commissioning editors have to be appointed. They will be chosen from about 5,000 applications.

They will deal with specialized aspects of programming whereas the senior editors, Liz Forgan, Naomi Mackintosh and David Rose, will be responsible for the three main areas of factual programmes, education, and drama and entertainment respectively.

Trudeau opponents encouraged

From John Best
Ottawa, April 1

Encouraged by a Newfoundland court judgment vindicating their position, Canadian Conservatives today insisted that Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, withdrew his controversial resolution now before parliament.

The Prime Minister so far has rejected all such suggestions, and early indications today were that the Conservative blockade of the measure, which has gone on for a week and increased Commons tension near to mealting point, would continue.

The Newfoundland Court of Appeal ruled unanimously yesterday that the federal plan to bring home the constitution from Britain, without provincial consent was legally invalid because it affected provincial rights and privileges.

The Conservative resolution calls on Westminster to legislate a constitutional amending formula and a Bill of Rights for Canada before divesting itself of ultimate responsibility. These are matters on which the provinces feel they should have a say.

Eight of the country's 10 provinces oppose the unilateral federal patriation measure. Six are taking part in court actions against it. Premiers of the dissenting provinces were jubilant over yesterday's court decision, which came when Mr Trudeau seemed well on his way to total victory in the constitutional confrontation.

The Liberal Prime Minister responded by offering a deal. If the Conservatives would allow the resolution to come to a vote in the Commons, he would undertake not to "press" the British Government for speedy follow-up action.

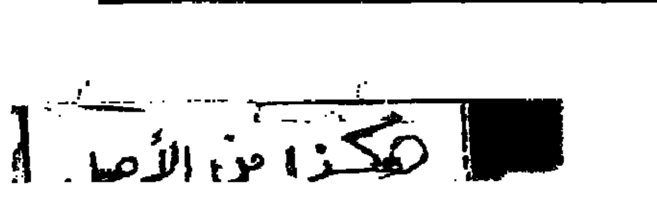
The issue could then be decided by the Supreme Court of Canada, which already has agreed to hear arguments on April 28 on a provincial appeal against an earlier judgment by the Manitoba Court of Appeal which found in favour of the federal position.

If the Supreme Court upheld the Manitoba decision, Mr Trudeau made clear, the Government would feel free to ask Britain to proceed with the final constitutional action. If not, the resolution in its present form would be dropped.

Mr Joe Clark, the Conservative leader, reacted cautiously to the proposal at first, calling it "interesting". However, his position later hardened and today he was calling on the Government to withdraw its "illegal" resolution unconditionally pending a Supreme Court decision.

Mr Clark is also demanding that the Government make its own reference to the Supreme Court for a judgment on the validity of the resolution altogether, apart from the provincial appeal action. The Government has rejected this from the beginning.

In Winnipeg yesterday Mr Sterling Lyon, Premier of Manitoba and a leader in the provincial fight against the Trudeau plan, said he was encouraged by the Newfoundland court decision.



Leader quits Solidarity and another is dismissed

Warsaw, April 1.—A leading member of Solidarity, the Polish free trade union, was dismissed and another resigned today amid continuing clashes between moderates and militants over the terms of a compromise agreement with the Government.

Union officials in Gdansk said Mr Karol Modzelewski, Solidarity's chief press spokesman, resigned during a meeting of the union's national consultative commission in protest against the way negotiations with the Government were handled.

They also said Mrs Anna Walentynowicz was dismissed from her union post at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk but gave no reasons for the move. She is a former crane operator with an immense popular following and is known as a staunch supporter of KOR, the dissident group.

Mr Modzelewski, who has been involved in dissident political activity since the early 1960s, became the union's national spokesman after last summer's strikes.

A union negotiating team headed by Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, signed an agreement with the Government on Monday night just in time to call off a threatened general strike. He has since come under heavy criticism.—Reuter.

Army units move swiftly by night to seize power in Bangkok

From David Watts
Bangkok, April 1

The organizers of the coup in Thailand moved swiftly in the small hours of this morning to seize control of the capital.

Troops had to be moved in from the frontier but by 2.30 am the Bangkok radio station had been taken over and the area around First Army headquarters was sealed off with tanks and troops.

Two brand-new American-made 105mm howitzers were trained on the headquarters of the Navy with troops and recoilless rifles mounted on Jeeps in reserve, should either the main body of the Navy or the students at Thammasat University cause trouble. Here and there pockets of troops stood guard.

The immediate reaction of some was that the coup must have been prompted by the military's frustration at the lead which Indonesian commandoes took in the assault on the hijacked airliner at Bangkok airport on Monday in which 39 hostages were saved from their Muslim fundamentalist captors.

This was certainly a blow to Thai military pride but it is more likely that the plotters took advantage of the confusion and distraction of the hijacking to make their move.

Having won control of central Bangkok, the Revolutionary Council quickly issued a series of decrees which declared the Constitution null, dissolved Parliament and dismissed the Cabinet. It promised general elections "when the situation has stabilized". Gatherings of more than five people for political purposes were forbidden.

General Prem, the Revolutionary Council declared, had been dismissed as Prime Minister and retired as Army commander-in-chief.

Throughout the day various elements of Bangkok society were called in for briefings on how they should conduct themselves under the new regime. Newspaper owners and journalists, lawyers, businessmen and bankers, secretaries of chambers of commerce and diplomats were summoned in turn. They were told that the new, austere regime was going to stamp out corruption and licentiousness.

Newspapers were warned to tell the truth or pay the penalty: but an expected pep talk for foreign correspondents did not materialize.

As the day wore on, however, the decrees became fewer, the martial music on radio and television gave way to less jarring Thai patriotic songs and the troops guarding the gains of the revolution become progressively more bored and relaxed. The territory they ruled remained small—a restricted area of central Bangkok.

The Revolutionary Council consists of General Sant, Admiral Samut Sahanavin, commander-in-chief of the Navy and General Vasin Isarangkun a Ayutthaya, commander of the First Army, whose command takes in the capital, central Thailand and the frontier with Kampuchea. The leader of the "young Turks", Colonel Manoon Rupkhachorn, was named secretary-general, while Air Chief Marshal Paniang Kantarat, commander-in-chief of the Air Force, was named also as a member of the council though he is at present in the United States.

The principal motivation for the coup appears to have been the recent instability in the Government — General Prem had just patched together a new Cabinet after one of the leading partners in the coalition, the Social Action Party, had walked out in a dispute over oil supply contracts with Saudi Arabia. The reshuffled Government had a narrower political base and lacked some desperately needed economic expertise.

The Revolutionary Council said today that the situation had "seriously deteriorated". This was because of the weakness of the administrators of the country.

What is essentially an inter-Army squabble—the graduates of one class against those of a class two years previous to them—has left the people of Bangkok unmoved.

There were unconfirmed reports of clashes between the Army and the Navy in south-east Thailand today but otherwise the coup, if that is what it eventually turns out to be, will have been a relatively painless one.

World view: Arrigo Levi examines key area of Reagan policy

West needs joint strategy for Middle East

The United States, Europe and Japan can and must adopt a coordinated strategy for action in the Middle East, covering all the main problems and crisis points in the area, from the Mediterranean to the Gulf.

This is the main assumption of a report—"The Middle East and the Trilateral Countries"—which was submitted in Washington this week to the annual conference of the Trilateral Commission. The four authors—Dr Garret Fitzgerald, the Irish Opposition leader, Dr Joseph Sisco, former American Under-Secretary of State, Mr Hideo Kitahara, the former Japanese Ambassador to France, and myself—later explained their report to the press.

The 75-page document, which comes at a time when the Western alliance is threatened by misunderstandings and tensions, and when the Middle Eastern policies of the Reagan Administration still appear to be largely undefined, points out that while "the trilateral countries share common interests and outlooks, there has not been a common approach to the Middle East and the Gulf".

The document indicates the main lines of a plan for coordinated actions and policies by the main western powers, which would still leave room for separate initiatives and different approaches, in recognition of the fact that the interests of each country are not necessarily identical.

"Close and regular consultations", which might have to be achieved through the creation of new institutional links between the trilateral countries, are considered "a matter of high priority in the years ahead", in order to develop "complementary policies" and avoid divisions.

The report, which is the result of nine months of research, in the course of which members of the task force met most of the political leaders of the Middle East, suggests a "step by step" approach to the Arab-Israeli question.

It endorses the main principle of the Camp David agreements—that of a transitional period of "autonomy" for the occupied territories—and it considers that the United States is still the natural mediator in the dispute. However, the report indicates possible ways and aims of a separate, coordinated European initiative.

It points out that the European powers must try and regain lost credibility in Israel if they are to have a positive influence in resolving the Arab-Israeli dispute. The report suggests "a special relationship be envisaged and proposed by the EEC, between itself and a future 'community' of Israel, Jordan and any Palestinian entity which might come into existence, expressed in such a concrete way as to demonstrate a definite European political commitment to the stability and security of the area".

A European initiative might clarify some basic questions on the Palestine Liberation Organization, including the point whether the Palestinians would be "willing to participate in negotiations with Israel, as part of an Arab delegation". Europe ought to use its prestige in the Arab world "to influence the Palestinian leaders towards an evolution of their policies that would facilitate a modification of the PLO charter (which still denies the possible existence of Israel)". But no European initiative must be presented as "an alternative which might undermine the US mediatory role", the report says.

It indicates the following main "requirements for progress" in the Arab-Israeli dispute: The Egyptian-Israeli treaty must be accepted and fully implemented; the autonomy arrangements called for in the Camp David agreements should be pursued, but "autonomy under Israeli control is probably not a tenable alternative as an end result", just as "indefinite continuation of Israeli occupation is . . . a prescription for war, not peace".

As an inducement to "ultimate participation by the Palestinians and Jordan in the peace process", aiming at an "overall settlement" of the dispute, "the possibility should be explored of linking more closely the autonomy option and the so-called Jordanian territorial approach, with a view to intensifying negotiations after the Israeli election".

Palestinian role in negotiations

A strategy for step-by-step peace should include the following elements: "Any Israeli plans for further settlements would be frozen at the outset; the West Bank would be returned in substantial measure to Jordan, subject to agreement on final borders; territory returned to Jordan would be linked to the East Bank, confederally or federally, as part of a Jordanian-Palestinian state under the Hashemite kingdom.

Jordan would be expected to provide the opportunity for the West Bank Palestinian Arabs to exercise the right of self-determination after an appropriate period of years "provided the basic agreement has been implemented and tested on the ground to the satisfaction of Israel and Jordan and is consistent with the security interests of both. A role for the PLO, or individual members of the PLO, or Palestinian Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the negotiating process would be kept under active review in the light of their willingness or unwillingness to recognize in appropriate ways Israel's right to exist". The problem of Jerusalem should be tackled at a later stage.

The report recognizes that "ultimate Soviet acquiescence in peace" is required, and suggests that America "exchanges views with the Soviet Union from time to time", even though the conditions for a "more direct Soviet diplomatic role" do not exist.

A large part of the report is dedicated to energy policies and to policies towards the oil producing countries, as well as to the strategic measures which are necessary to maintain the global and local balance of power.

The report repeatedly makes the point that only a "complex strategy" made up of "a variety of coordinated actions and initiatives by many different governments in different fields" can offer some hope of stabilizing the fragile political structure of the Middle East, whose problems and conflicts may present "the most serious challenge in the 1980s to the economic viability and security of the trilateral regions and to the stability of the global balance of power".

It criticizes present Western energy policy, which seems still to be based "on the hope for a gradual and relatively shockless passage" to an economy less dependent on Middle East oil. "The expectation of emergencies . . . ought to be built into the medium and long-term energy strategies of the trilateral countries."

The credibility of Western energy commitments taken after the second oil shock "cannot but be somewhat diminished by the swiftness with which they were undertaken".

The report strongly recommends that the trilateral countries support with all their material and "organizational weight" the process of technological, economic and political modernization of the oil-producing countries, contributing to make "bad-quality development" less prevalent.

The "ultimate aim" of a coordinated policy by the trilateral countries is indicated as "the creation of a regional security system and a regional development plan supported by trilateral resources, know-how and political military power".

But the report recognizes that it may not be easy to build "a comprehensive system of political and economic cooperation between the trilateral regions and the Middle East nations" The modernization of these "ancient regimes" may be one of the most difficult political enterprises in today's world.

Although the instability of this area has different roots, the report points out that the continuation of the Arab-Israeli dispute increases "the likelihood of convulsions and revolutionary change" and "complicates the attempt of Western powers to develop close and strong relations with the Gulf countries". Reaching a solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute is therefore necessary, though not sufficient to bring back stability to the whole of the Middle East.

On the balance of power and relations with the Soviet Union, the report says that to reestablish a stable, predictable East-West détente relationship, the western democracies "will have to prove that they are able to contain the potential Soviet menace in the newly threatened areas of the Middle East" as well as to strengthen their position in the European theatre and maintain the global strategic balance.

Detente founded on strength

Détente ("cooperative relations") remains the goal, but "adequate Western strength is the means to reach it". The report approves the "present American strategy" in the Middle East.

It implicitly endorses increased military presence of European powers east of Suez: "In addition to allied substitution in Europe and around Japan for redeployed American forces, the question must be asked whether the Europeans and Japanese can leave it mostly to the United States to defend their interests (in the Middle East), or whether they should do something themselves by assuming a greater burden of defence in the Middle East itself . . . even a modest European assumption of responsibilities in the Middle East would be useful."

As its final point, the report emphasizes the need for increased consultations and coordination of efforts.

It suggests that the definition of the interests and policies of the alliance become "a collective exercise". To that end "there is a need for a careful look at the adequacy or inadequacy of existing institutional structures".

"Mutual suspicions and misunderstandings are too recurrent not to demand some new effort at policy-coordination"—to be made "with some urgency".

A special task-force project on "sharing responsibilities among the trilateral countries", has already been undertaken by the Trilateral Commission and will lead to a new report next year.

Man in the news

Press aide's impish humour mightier than the gun

From David Cross
Washington, April 1

Mr James Brady, President Reagan's spokesman and the man most seriously injured in Monday's assassination attempt, was today reported to be making astounding progress in Washington hospital.

Mr Brady was shot through the head just above the eyebrow. The bullet, which passed through his brain causing what was first thought to be severe damage to it, was removed from his skull during a long operation. Soon after the attack he was so critically ill that reports began to circulate that he had died.

Yesterday Mr Brady, who is a tough, 40-year-old, extrovert, began to show remarkable signs of recovery. His doctors say he is now able to speak, to breathe without a respirator and to move his left arm and leg.

Mr Daniel Ruge, the President's personal physician, said that he may even be able to sit up in his hospital bed in a few days.

His colleagues in the White House are, however, emphasizing that Mr Brady is still very seriously ill. Mr Ruge describes his condition officially as still critical.

Mr Brady was walking within arm's length of Mr Reagan when the shots were fired outside the Washington Hilton hotel.

He was unfortunate enough to be in the direct line of fire between Mr Reagan and the gunman, and this was why he suffered the most extensive injuries among the four people shot in the attack.

The presence of Mr Brady's bulky figure close to the President has become a familiar sight when Mr Reagan travels outside the White House. Ironically, when he was appointed to the post of chief spokesman for the President, not long before January's formal inauguration, he was considered almost an outsider in the new Administration.

When his appointment was announced, Mr Reagan made a special point of being at his side so that the assembled press and television cameras could tell the world that Mr Brady had close access to him. He has since carried out the highly sensitive and difficult task of conveying what the President wants the world to know with much self-deprecating humour and skill.

In the few weeks that he has been installed in the White House, he seems to have earned the respect of Mrs Nancy Reagan, who was widely reported not to have been keen on his appointment. At one time, when other more highly qualified candidates were being interviewed for the job of White House spokesman, the First Lady was reported to have made disparaging remarks about his unphotogenic features.

Had they studied his background more carefully, President Reagan and his senior advisers need not have been quite so concerned about Mr Brady's abilities. A native of Centralia, Illinois, Mr Brady has spent most of his adult life working in politics

As a 20-year-old he worked for the election campaign of Senator Everett Dirksen, who was then Minority Leader of the Senate. He served later as a press aide for Senator William Roth, the conservative Republican from Delaware, who was co-author of the original Kemp-Roth tax cut Bill, now adopted by Mr Reagan.

At the beginning of last year's presidential primary campaign, Mr Brady served as campaign spokesman for Mr John Connally, the former Governor of Texas and Treasury Secretary, whose election hopes ran quickly into the sands in South Carolina in the early spring.

He then transferred to Mr Reagan's campaign staff, but as a deputy press spokesman to Mr Lyn Nofziger, who had worked for the leading candidate when he was Governor of California. Like Mr Nofziger, who is now a senior political aide to Mr Reagan in the White House, Mr Brady has an impish sense of humour which did not at first endear him to all those close to the President, including the First Lady.

Mr Brady on the day he was made Press Secretary.

The memory of one particular incident always brings smiles to the faces of reporters who covered the final stages of Mr Reagan's election campaign. Just after the Republican candidate made one of his more unfortunate off-the-cuff remarks about trees causing more "pollution" than car exhausts, Mr Brady regaled reporters in the President's campaign aircraft with the cry "Killer trees, killer trees" as they passed over a forest.

When Mr Nofziger told Mr Reagan after last November's election that he did not want the job of press secretary, the President-elect's advisers interviewed all sorts of well-known journalists and others for the post. They all declined the offer.

When he eventually got the job, in a gesture which now has particularly ironical overtones, Mr Jody Powell, his predecessor under President Carter, sent him a bullet-proof vest. The gesture was meant to be a joke at the time, as indeed it was. Pinned to the vest was a note saying "I hope you never need this", a reference to all the barbs shot at presidential spokesmen by reporters.

As he still lay critically injured in a Washington hospital today, the joke no longer seemed funny.

Unicef will fight Central Africa child mortality

From Ian Murray
Bangui, April 1

Unicef committed itself today to a huge and urgent investment in the future of the Central African Republic. Mr. James Grant, the director general of the United Nations children's fund, ended a five-day tour of the country with the signature of an agreement on cooperation which he promised to transform into practical aid in the shortest possible time.

He said that the country had an infant mortality rate of about 200 deaths per thousand births within the first year. "This means that tens of thousands of children are dying each year. This is really an acute, silent emergency."

After four days of visiting hospitals, schools and what might be defined as government projects both in Bangui and the surrounding countryside, Mr Grant was no doubt shocked by the appalling conditions.

The country's main hospital is filthy and overcrowded. Its equipment is antiquated and its medicines are inadequate and often outdated. In the maternity home, mothers sometimes have to share beds. In children's wards the mother often is found kneeling by little cots with two children in them, virtually swapping dieseases.

In the countryside things are, if anything, worse. Medical staff are a rarity and equipment almost non-existent. Unwanted children are thrown out into the market place to starve or fend for themselves. Boys scavenge, beg and steal. Presentable girls haunt hotel foyers as prostitutes.

These signs of appalling poverty are all wrong in a country where there are plenty of fish and the soil and climate favour agriculture on a large scale. Game is still available, and the population at three million is small enough to be able to survive on the land.

In addition, the country is rich in minerals, especially diamonds, but these have contributed little more than a false wealth. They attracted few but the get-rich-quick settlers. After independence, they helped to give delusions of grandeur to self-appointed Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa.

With active French help the Emperor was toppled and President David Dacko installed as a caretaker head of state. With the participation of French jurists, a new constitution was drawn up which was put to the country in a referendum and accepted. The people voted for a president and confirmed M Dacko in office for a six-year term.

Swiss miss

Zurich, April 1.—Swiss newspapers are demanding a full investigation into the failure of Switzerland's German-language television network to report the Reagan assassination attempt. Monday's late film was not interrupted.

Prisoners free hostages

Messina, Sicily, April 1.—Three prisoners who took 18 people hostage at Gazzi jail here yesterday—later releasing three of them—freed the remaining 15 during the night and surrendered to the authorities. The hostages were unharmed.

The prisoners had been granted the right to speak to their lawyers. Prison administrators refused their demand to remain in Sicilian prisons. Agency France-Presse.

Herr Genscher to sound out Moscow

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, April 1

The Soviet Union's intentions on arms control talks will be sounded out by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, in Moscow tomorrow and Friday. He is also expected to press the Soviet leaders for caution towards Poland and in the Third World.

Herr Genscher is one of the very few Western statesmen to visit Moscow since the invasion of Afghanistan. And Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, who went there himself last summer, has felt it necessary to defend their contacts with the Soviet leadership.

In a difficult East-West situation, Herr Schmidt told the Social Democratic parliamentary party last night, it was more necessary than ever to keep a dialogue going.

The West Germans have thoroughly consulted their allies before the visit, but the Chancellor emphasized that Herr Genscher was not going as a representative of the West.

Herr Genscher will want to know particularly whether the Soviet Union is prepared to get down to negotiations on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles even though President Brezhnev's proposal for a moratorium on these weapons has been rejected by the West.

The Germans feel that a moratorium would only serve to consolidate the Soviet Union's superiority in this area with its three-headed SS20 missiles. Recent efforts by Soviet emissaries here to influence German public opinion in favour of a moratorium have greatly irritated the Government.

Herr Schmidt insisted in the Bundestag today that the present imbalance was a serious threat to peace. He confirmed the Government's firm support, despite growing objections from a minority within the coalition parties, for the Nato decision to produce and deploy corresponding missiles while offering talks on reducing their numbers. Herr Genscher will doubtless say the same to Mr Brezhnev and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, in Moscow.

Official sources say that the minister will also try to find out what Mr Brezhnev wants from the West in return for his offer to extend East-West confidence-building measures to the whole of the European part of the Soviet Union. He did not make this clear when outlining his suggestions for arms reduction and confidence-building measures at the Communist Party congress in Moscow

US bank's offices in El Salvador blown up

San Salvador, April 1.—A bomb believed to have been planted by leftist guerrillas yesterday demolished the American owned Citibank office in the north of the capital, shattering windows 200ft away and wounding three people.

The Citibank offices are on the ground floor of the Torre Roble, an 11-storey building in the Miramonte district that houses offices and stores. Six other offices on the same floor were extensively damaged, witnesses said.

The blast shattered windows of offices between the first and seventh floors of the Torre Roble and smashed windows of the Hotel Camino Real about 200ft away.

A security guard said he saw three or four men plant the bomb near the front of the building and screamed to the other guards to take cover. The bomb exploded only seconds afterwards.

No group immediately claimed responsibility for the blast but leftist popular liberation forces rebels may have set it off to commemorate the eleventh anniversary of their founding on April 1, 1970.

American-based businesses in El Salvador have been frequent targets of leftist extremists in protest against alleged United States imperialism.

In other developments, military officials reported a series of hard battles with guerrillas north and east of the capital. Soldiers said that rebels killed five guardsmen and seriously wounded another 10 in ambushes of nearly all of the 20 to 22 patrols, each made up of 25 men, that their detachment had sent out in the past 12 days.

All said they were sure the troops had killed many guerrillas in beating back the ambushes, but no one had ever seen a dead rebel or a captured weapon.

Justice Ministry spokesmen said 32 more bodies were discovered yesterday, most of them believed to be victims of the political violence that the Roman Catholic Church estimates has claimed about 18,000 people in the past 15 months.—UPI

Spanish media alarmed by harsh new laws against terror

From Richard Wigg
Madrid, April 1

The Spanish Parliament tonight passed a Government Bill which makes it an offence to either advocate the overthrow of democracy or support terrorism. The vote was 301 to 33 after a debate lasting only five hours.

Among the Bill's provisions is one giving a magistrate, acting on the demand of a public prosecutor, power to close temporarily a newspaper, printing works or radio station which, in the magistrate's view, had been publicizing or making an apology for rebellion or terrorism.

The temporary closure would come at once and before the case had got to the verdict stage in the courts.

This has alarmed the Spanish media which only emerged from the Franco era a few years ago and now fears a return to old authoritarian ways in spite of article 20 of the constitution which not only recognizes but explicitly "protects" freedom of expression.

The Defence of the Constitution Bill providing for penal code changes, was submitted by the Government immediately after the murder of two army colonels by ETA terrorists after the attempted military coup.

It is being rushed on to the statute book and will be followed by further enabling legislation to allow the Government to declare states of alarm, emergency and siege which the authorities want enacted by next week.

Both sets of legislation require a two-thirds majority, but the Socialists and Communists are now so keen to collaborate with the Government that yesterday, when the penal code bill was hurried through the committee stage, the opposition parties voted with the ruling Centre Democratic Union against several amendments.

The Socialists and Communists on the committee supported the Government against objections over restrictions on press freedom voiced by deputies from the ruling party's own liberal wing.

The Bill specifies the crime of rebellion, punishable by prison, and includes removing the head of state or obliging him "to execute acts contrary to his will", inducing units of the armed forces to disobey the government, suspending the constitution, or depriving any member of the government of his liberty.

Terrorism, which also carries a prison sentence, is a crime embracing those who collaborate with armed groups like ETA the Basque separatist organization.

A new article which threatens to stifle the press has clearly been drafted after the activities of the far-right daily *El Alcazar*, which acted as a voice for the coup plotters, and the Basque daily *Egin*, which is close to ETA and the Basque left.

Newspapers with a wide range of political sympathies have, during the past few days, expressed fears that the Bill, once on the statute book, might one day prove a temptation the authorities will be unable to resist.

In today's *ABC*, the conservative Madrid daily, Señor Pedro Cresto, secretary-general of the Spanish Newspaper Publishers' Association, voices this anxiety.

When the International Federation of Newspaper and Periodical Publishers holds its general assembly in Madrid next month, he says, they will be able to study the new restriction and perhaps regretfully include Spain, despite its promising new democracy, among those countries "which have not been able to shake off the yoke of authoritarianism".

The outcry yesterday caused the Government to agree in committee to limit the closure of a newspaper to a specific demand from the public prosecutor and to enable the magistrate, after three days, to ratify or discontinue the ban after hearing all the parties.

The publication concerned would also be given the right to appeal against the closure to a higher court.

Señor Juan Jose Roson, the Interior Minister, today told Parliament that in the three months to March 24 a total of 593 suspected extremists had been picked up by the police. Of these 320 had been detained.

Redford film wins four Hollywood Oscars

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, April 1

The shadow of Monday's assassination attempt on President Reagan hung over the glittering fifty-third Hollywood Oscar ceremony which finally took place last night after a 24-hour delay.

The American-made film *Ordinary People* about a family struggling to communicate, picked up four of the top awards includiny best director for Robert Redford, best film, best supporting actor for Timothy Hutton, aged 19, and best screen play for Alvin Sargent.

But perhaps one of the most poignant moments of the presentations came early in the evening when Johnnp Carson, the master of ceremonies explained to a world wide television audience why the Oscar show was postponed.

"Because of the incredible events of yesterday that old adage 'the show must go on' seemed relatively unimportant", he said.

As he introduced a short message that the President had taped two weeks ago he said: "You might like to know he also asked for a TV set in his room so he could view this programme".

President Reagan was shown standing in the Oval Office at the White House. "It's surely no state secret that Nancy and I share your interest in the result of this year's balloting," he said. "Film is forever—I've been trapped in some film forever myself".

There were few surprises. Robert De Niro look the best actor, Oscar for his brilliant portrayal of former middleweight champion of the world, Jake Lamotta, in *Raging Bull* and Sissy Spacek won the best actress Oscar for her portrayal of country and western singer, Loretta Lynn, in *Coal Miners Daughter*. .. ..

Best supporting actress award when to Mary Steenburgen as Melvin Dummar's wife in Melvin and Howard

Henry Fonda, who has never won an award even though he has been in films for 46 years received a special Oscar, and the three for Roman Polanski's *Tess*, on the Thomas Hardy novel, were warmly received.

This was something of a bittersweet victory for the Polish-born director, who remains a fugitive from an American court.

Mystery acceptance: An impostor may have made off with an Oscar for best animated short film, according to an academy spokesman.

The Ferenc Rofusz film *The Fly* won the Oscar but the Hungarian producer was not expected to attend the presentations. As it was being announced that the academy would accept on his behalf, a bearded man bounded on to the stage.

He made a short acceptance speech, posed for photographs and left with the golden statuette. The academy's head of security later indicated that the Oscar had been stolen.—AP, UPI.

The awards: **Best actor:** Robert De Niro, in "Raging Bull"; **Best actress:** Sissy Spacek, in "Coal Miner's Daughter"; **Best film:** "Ordinary People"; **Best supporting actor:** Timothy Hutton, in "Ordinary People"; **Best supporting actress:** Mary Steenburgen, in "Melvin and Howard"; **Best director:** Robert Redford, for "Ordinary People".

Best foreign language film: "Moscow Does Not Believe in Tears" from the Soviet Union; **Best cinematography:** Geoffrey Unsworth and Ghislain Cloquet, for "Tess"; **Best screenplay:** Bo Goldman, for "Melvin and Howard"; **Best screenplay (based on material from another medium):** Alvin Sargent, for "Ordinary People"; **Best Original Song:** Fame, from the film "Fame" with music by Michael Gore and lyrics by Dean Pitchford.

Best original score: "Fame", by Michael Gore; **Best film editing:** Thelma Schoonmaker for "Raging Bull"; **Best sound:** Bill Varney, Steve Maslow, Gregg Landaker and Peter Sutton, for "The Empire Strikes Back"; **Best art direction:** Pierre Guffroy and Jack Stephens, for "Tess"; **Best costume design:** Anthony Powell, for "Tess".

Best documentary (features): Murray Lerner, for "From Mao to Mozart: Isaac Stern in China"; **Best documentary (short subjects):** Roland Halle and Peter Ladue for "Karl Hess: Toward Liberty"; **Best live action (short film):** Lloyd Phillips, for "The Dollar Bottom" (British); **Animated short film:** Ferenc Rofusz, for "The Fly".

Honorary Oscar: Henry Fonda; **Special achievement (visual effects):** "The Empire Strikes Back".—Reuter

A moment of elation for Robert Redford after accepting the Hollywood Oscar award for the best director. His film, "Ordinary People", was the first he had directed.

Maltese asked to dela[y] judgment on new law[s]

From Peter Nichols
Valletta, April 1

Among the domestic problems facing Mr Dom Mintoff, Malta's Labour Prime Minister, is the need to disprove as far as he can allegations that he habitually bends the law to his own advantage.

Mr Edgar Mizzi, the outgoing Attorney-General and in most peoples' opinion the brightest of the Prime Minister's closest advisers, said here today that the Government's new legislation on the courts should be judged only after it had been functioning for six months or a year.

The two most controversial aspects of this legislation are the commissions nominated by the Government to report on the state of justice and to hear complaints against members of the legal profession; and the measures defining the Government's freedom to operate administratively without fear of being challenged in the courts.

Along with criticism of these two measures go allegations that the Government too readily moves judges found to be independent-minded to posts in which they cannot be tiresome for the authorities.

The opposition Nationalist Party's approach on domestic matters is intended to show that respect for the law is lacking on the Government's side.

Mr Mizzi resigned as Attorney-General this week to return to private practice.

He backs his attitude towards the new legislation by pointing out that so far the Government has made no attempt to use the law in the many cases against the Government now pending in the courts. In none of these cases had a plea of want of jurisdiction been entered.

He could not say, in fairness, that the changes would have no effect on the relationship between the Government and courts. But, he said: "If Parliament decides to give powers to Government without restriction it is not for the courts to add the restriction which parliament itself did not impose".

The Government's aim had been to clarify certain aspects of the situation.

There have been judgments to the effect that one could not bring the courts to bear on the administrative process, and there had been others concluding that in some circumstances this could be done.

The more important element in this new legislation, Mr Mizzi said, was the establishment of the commission w[hich] was to report to Parlia[ment] regularly on the state of ju[stice] and supervise the activiti[es of] the lawyers.

Its chairman is one o[f] Mintoff's former mini[sters]. The four members are d[rawn] one from Mr Mintoff's L[abour] Party, another from the [trade] union movement whic[h is] closely associated, one fro[m the] Nationalist Party and the [other] from the steering committ[ee of] the Chamber of Advocate[s].

Mr Mizzi said that the [com]mission had begun its [work] despite the fact that the [oppo]sition party and the Ch[amber] of Advocates had declin[ed to] take their seats. Accordi[ng to] Mr Mizzi, three made a qu[...]. Their work was importa[nt be]cause of the need to ov[erhaul] the judicial system.

"We are", he said, "a litigious people". He [said] that cases against the G[overn]ment had increased in th[e last] few months. Once the legislation had been se[en in] action "all these will [dis]appear". There was a [ten]dency here to give a s[...] interpretation to the chan[ges].

Mr Fenech Adami, the [oppo]sition leader, has rejecte[d the] legislation on the ground[s that] it does away with ju[dicial] review of administrative [ac]tion. He also maintaine[d that] Mr Mintoff's party was [a] group of thugs agains[t] nationalists who appear[ed to] have immunity from pr[osecu]tion by the police. His house had been broken in[to and] ransacked.

He found the situatio[n dis]quieting and believed [the] Government's aim was to i[ntimi]date the Opposition. In th[e last] few months people were [show]ing themselves less afra[id to] speak their minds.

The Roman Catholic C[hurch] has spoken out strongly a[gainst] political fanaticism. In a [writ]ten pastoral letter the [Arch]bishop of Malta and the B[ishop] of Gozo state: "This is a [...] situation. Some have lo[st their] sense of proportion.

"For these people th[ere is] nothing else beside the [party]. For their party they hav[e ...] their intelligence, they b[elieve] all that they are told and [con]tinually repeat what the[y are] expected to say. They are [do]ing great harm to them[selves] and to their native land fo[r they] are not seeking truth."

Mr Mintoff has attacke[d the] pastoral in Parliament [and] priests have since been re[fused] the customary right to [give] Lenten talks in schools.

Peace mission to the Gul[f] returns empty handed

Bahrain, April 1.—An Islamic mission seeking to halt the Iraq-Iran war returned to Saudi Arabia today, apparently having failed to persuade Iraq to change its terms for a ceasefire.

The nine-man team, set up by an Islamic summit conference in Saudi Arabia last January, flew to Iraq yesterday from Tehran, carrying three Iranian conditions for ending the fighting.

President Saddam Husain of Iraq told the mission last night that, while Baghdad did not want any Iranian territory, it would not allow anyone to hold Iraqi land or water.

This apparently meant that Iraq was maintaining a demand for full control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway, which was divided between Iran and Iraq under a treaty in 1975. One of Iran's ceasefire conditions is that the dispute should be settled on the basis of the treaty.

The peace team, led by President Sekou Touré of Guinea, is likely to carry on with its shuttle diplomacy.

Iran's other ceasefire proposals are withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iranian ter[ritory] and an investigation of r[espon]sibility for the aggression.

Rally cancelled: Rain washed out a rally in T[ehran] where half a million p[eople] were expected to hear a [mes]sage from Ayatollah Kho[meini], the revolutionary leader, o[n the] second anniversary of [the] founding of the Islamic R[epub]lic.

Ahmad Jannati, a s[...] clergyman, made a [...] speech and, with the rain [show]ing no sign of letting u[p, a] resolution was read canc[elling] the rally and the soaked c[rowd] quickly dispersed. A me[ssage] from the ayatollah, which [was] due to have been read b[y his] son Ahmad, was later b[road]cast on the state radio.

The rally was to have [been] the first mass gathering [in] Tehran since 45 people [were] injured in violence at a [...] meeting addressed by Presi[dent] Bani-Sadr on March 5.

There were fears that [fac]tional fighting might [erupt] again today and poli[tical] leaders called on their [sup]porters to make the eve[nt a] show of unity for the ayato[llah]. —Reuter.

M Giscard strikes patriotic note in provincial tour

French Presidential Election

From Charles Hargrove
Nancy, April 1

In Lorraine last night during his provincial election tour M Giscard d'Estaing set aside the mantle of presidential dignity, and cast himself in the role of the ordinary candidate he was seven years ago.

In Metz, where he arrived at the wheel of his car, the gymnasium in which he spoke was barely full, the audience rather middle aged, and the atmosphere rather cool. But in Nancy, between 12,000 and 15,000 people, many of them young, packed an exhibition hall and gave him a vociferous welcome.

He rediscovered then the exhilarating contact with the crowd, which had been the revelation of his 1974 campaign and makes a different man of him.

He admitted it readily, saying: "Journalists say to me: You seem to enjoy this campaign, you even appear younger. I am, because I have come out of the Elysée and breathe at last the air outside and meet ordinary French men and women."

He was almost the same man that he had been seven years ago—happy, relaxed, direct and combative, dealing with hecklers good humouredly. But if his message was still one of hope and confidence for France, he could not quite recapture the spirit and elation of the past.

The burden of seven years of office has told him, and he betrays something of the same scepticism that he says he detects in his fellow countrymen, faced by a different and harsher world.

The themes of change and reform which were so prominent in his electoral vocabulary seven years ago have disappeared. It is not fortuitous. The Frenchman of 1981 wants to be comforted and reassured, he feels, hence the conspicuous emphasis in last night's speeches on the twin themes of employment and peace in security.

The 10 "propositions for a new seven-year term" which M Giscard d'Estaing disclosed in Metz and Nancy last night open significantly with "three things to preserve": public freedoms, the internal and external security of France, and the defence of peace and the place of France in the world.

The patriotic, almost nationalist note he chose to strike was also conspicuous in the "wall of sound", a sort of *son et lumière* documentary of slides, projected at the start of the rally in Nancy, with a deafening musical background.

It is designed as a prelude to all his big meetings, and opens with pictures of war, unrest, and disorder in different parts of the world, and the harsh realities of Japanese competition, by contrast with which France is shown as an oasis of peace, order, prosperity and dynamic achievement.

Fire engulfs hotel in Las Vegas

Las Vegas, April 1.—A fire broke out in a room on the fifth floor of Caesar's Palace Hotel on Las Vegas's casino strip today, and 16 people were injured before it was extinguished. It was the fourth hotel fore at the gambling resort city in five months.

Authorities said, hundreds of people were evacuated from the 12-storey central tower; but gambling continued in the casino despite the fire.

"We have 10 civilian injuries—most of these are minor—and six firemen are injured. One is kuite serious," Captain Ralph Dinsman of the Clark County Fire Department said.

The fire started in a five-room suite at the rear of the 12-floor tower, which is attached to a 22-storey addition opened 13 months ago. It was not known if that suite was occupied at the time of the fire.

Captain Dinsman said the portion of the hotel where the fire broke out did not have sprikiers; but he said Caesar's Palace was in the process of installing them. He added that fire alarms and smoke detectors had worked.

The fire is the fourth at a Las Vegas hotel in the past five months. Eighty-five people were killed when fire raced through the MGM Grand Hotel last November, and eight people died at the Hilton in February.—AP and Reuter.

American miners reject pay peace formula

Washington, April 1.—More than two thirds of the United Mine Workers union (UMW) members have unexpectedly rejected a proposed settlement that would have ended a strike of 160,000 eastern and mid-western coal miners tomorrow.

The rejection means that the strike of three winters ago.

Mr Eldon Callan, the UMW press spokesman, said that with nearly all returns in from the branches, there were 30,838 votes for the peace formula that was agreed in Washington last week. There were 67,753 votes against it.

Most miners in Indiana and Illinois supported the contract but it was heavily defeated in West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania. — New York Times News Service.



Lord Carrington is welcomed to Peking by Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister.

Peking praises Lord Carrington

From David Bonavia
Peking, April 1

Lord Carrington said tonight that the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan had "created dangerous instability in a region of great strategic importance".

Speaking at a banquet shortly after his arrival in Peking, the Foreign Secretary said the Soviet position in Afghanistan was "a violation of the most solemn principles governing international relations".

Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, praised Lord Carrington and Mrs Margaret Thatcher for "exposing the deceptive nature" of recent Soviet peace overtures to the West. He also welcomed Britain's efforts to strengthen the security of Western Europe in cooperation with the United States.

Lord Carrington and his party arrived here from Tokyo. Almost immediately he began talks with Mr Huang, and is also expected to meet Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Mr Deng Xiaoping, the leading vice-chairman of the Communist Party.

At the weekend Lord Carrington will see the aero engine factory set up with assistance from Rolls-Royce in the north-western city of Xian, before leaving via Shanghai.

Mr Huang said Sino-British contacts were becoming more and more frequent but added, without elaboration, that there were still some bilateral problems.

This was thought to refer to British quotas for Chinese textile exports, and air services agreements. Lord Carrington, unlike Mr Huang, specifically raised the question of Hongkong, saying the colony was "ready and anxious" to contribute to China's modernization.

The Foreign Secretary also noted that China's present policy of economic readjustment would hold up some forms of economic and technical cooperation with Britain, but expressed the hope that these would be renewed in due course.

Informed sources said that today's talks lasted nearly three hours, and were concerned with international affairs, especially Afghanistan, Poland, the Middle East and Indo-China.

The international talks are expected to continue tomorrow, before scheduled talks on bilateral relations begin. Lord Carrington is keeping a close watch on the Polish situation, and might have to cut short his visit if there is a serious crisis in Poland.

On Cambodia, the Foreign Secretary was expected to tell the Chinese he wished that some more acceptable leader could be found to oppose the Vietnamese occupation than the Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot, said to be behind the massacres of millions of Khmers in the 1970s.

With regard to Hongkong, Lord Carrington is thought likely to reiterate the desire of people there and in the British Government to have clear notice of the Chinese Government's future intentions over the colony.

Indian MPs in walkout over Assam

From Our Correspondent
Delhi, April 1

The Opposition walked out of the Lok Sabha (Lower House) today in protest against Delhi's refusal to dismiss the Government in Assam.

Last week the Assam government, which is controlled by the Congress (I) Party, survived a vote of no-confidence with the help of Communist members. This week the Communists withdrew support on the Appropriation Bill and the Government was defeated.

The Opposition also protested today against the promulgation by the Assam Government of an ordinance on the Appropriation Bill. Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee, a former foreign minister, said the state government never had a moral authority to do this.

70 intellectuals to face tial for subversion

Rome, April 1.—Three [pro]minent Italian left-wing i[ntel]lectuals and 67 other def[end]ants were ordered today [to] stand trial on charges [of] forming a "political-milita[ry] organization to overthrow [the] Italian state, court offic[ials] announced.

Judge Francesco An[...] indicted the defendants [on] charges of forming the sub[ver]sive organization Work[ers] Power and similar groups. C[on]viction could mean [...] sentences of up to five year[s].

Three of the defendants w[ere] previously investigated for [pos]sible involvement in [the] kidnapping and murder of A[ldo] Moro, the former Prime M[ini]ster, by the Red Brigades. [The] investigation was later dropp[ed]. One of the three is impriso[ned] in southern Italy, but the ot[her] two may have already fled It[aly] to avoid arrest.

One, who was released fr[om] jail last September on grou[nds] of poor health, recently wr[ote] to a friend saying he h[ad] escaped abroad. The others a[n]nounced several dtys ago th[at they] be planned to leave Italy.

The other defendants incl[ude] a leading leftist intellectu[al], numerous university studen[ts] and professors, one journali[st] and the son of an Italian co[n]ductor. They were all membe[rs] of the April 7 group, an i[n]dependent extremist organiz[a]tion expressing support f[or] political violence, in additio[n] to their alleged links to Worke[rs] Power.

The date for the trial wa[s] not immediately fixed.—AP.

£1.7m drug haul

Milan, April 1.—Police seize[d] heroin and cocaine worth $4[m] (about £1.7m) in a worksho[p] in Milan today. Two men were arrested.

Chinese flee to Hongkong in earthquake panic

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, April 1

The Hongkong Government has made urgent approaches to the authorities in Canton asking for cooperation in restraining the sudden inflow of Chinese fleeing in panic from Guangdong (Kwangtung) province because of unfounded fears of an impending earthquake.

Yesterday and last night more than 4,000 Chinese in a fleet of 95 fishing junks were intercepted in waters east of Hongkong

The refugees—mostly families, with few belongings and little food—told marine police that 20,000 more may be arriving from two other counties 50 to 80 miles east of Hongkong.

The Hongkong Royal Observatory and the Guangdong Seismological Bureau have both dismissed the earthquake rumours as utterly unfounded.

The reasons for the widespread false alarm as well as its sources are unknown but there is speculation that factional cadres and party officials in counties of Guangdong may be attempting to embarrass the recently reshuffled provincial leadership in Canton.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, who left Hongkong for Peking today, praised the swift and efficient handling of the crisis by the Hongkong authorities and confirmed that none of the refugees would be allowed to remain.

A Hongkong Government spokesman said: "We will tell them either to leave Hongkong waters reasonably quickly or we will make arrangements to return them to China

Repatriation by land would create difficulties but full Chinese cooperation is expected. If all the refugees were landed and sent back across the border, the empty junks would be returned to China.

The refugees are said to be "very peaceful" and none tried to resist detention, only shouting: "Earthquake, earthquake" to the Hongkong marine police and Royal Navy patrols. None has tried to sneak ashore from the moored area during the night.

Some have even promised to return home if the alarm period ends without an earthquake.

They are being provided with food and water. Four exhausted children are said to have been taken ashore for medical treatment.

Despite this threat of the greatest exodus from China since 1962, the Hongkong authorities are already satisfied that it can be peacefully controlled because of expected full cooperation from the Canton government, the Chinese Army and militia forces

Unrest in China as Army cuts increase unemployment

Peking, April 1.—China is trimming its huge army to modernize it and save money, but the cuts are aggravating unemployment and causing unrest in some areas.

The demobilization of a large proportion of the four million strong People's Liberation Army, the world's largest military force, comes at a time when China is trying to cope with more than 20 million unemployed.

The "economic readjustment", as the upheaval is called, is expected to make more workers unemployed. Cabinet documents released this month suggest demobilization has been stepped up.

"In recent years, the number of retired cadres and demobilized soldiers the military handed over to the localities has been very large", one document said. Another said resettlement of former soldiers was a "very big and difficult task".

Government officials declined to talk about the scale of the cut in the Army's numbers, but sources with access to senior officials said the military hoped to have demobilized 1,380,000 people by the end of this year. Some 20,000 soldiers were due to return to civilian life this month and next. The figures could not be independently confirmed.

Diplomats said that if the total really was 1,380,000, the actual reduction would be considerably less because the Chinese Army is taking in fresh recruits at the same time. An overall reduction of 100,000 to 200,000 could be undertaken without too much difficulty.

The demobilized included those due for retirement, administrative and support staff, members of the construction corps and poorly educated soldiers, the sources said. Recruiters now wanted technical ability and educational qualifications.

As part of its effort to trim a national deficit that ran to £3,000m last year, the Government cut £800m from the military budget last year and has said it will cut more on defence spending this year.

The large transfer of manpower back to civilian life already has created strain. "There are many accumulated problems in the resettlement of demobilized personnel", the Ministry of Civil Affairs reported.

Incidents involving former soldiers have been reported in several provinces including Guangdong, Shandong, and Yunnan. Former Army men are said to have demonstrated, petitioned and even formed groups to create disturbances and press their demands for jobs. Some are said to have committed suicide.

Informed sources said demobilized soldiers sent to a suburb of Fuzhou in the coastal province of Fujian had demonstrated at the city resettlement office in December.

They tore up official papers, smashed utensils and put up a poster that said: "We want jobs. We want a livelihood. If the Government does not solve our problem, we will fight to the end."

Many young men from rural areas joined the Army for a better life and are reluctant to go back to the countryside. Former soldiers from urban areas are even more unwilling to settle in villages.

The central Government is aware of the seriousness of the problem. The State Council (Cabinet) commented: "The proper resettlement of retired military cadres and demobilized soldiers is a task affecting economic construction, national defence building and stability and unity."

The Government is encouraging former soldiers to settle in the countryside to avoid packing even more people into overcrowded cities, but it appears the programme is encountering difficulties.—UPI.

Law Report April 1 1981 Privy Council

Admissibility of signed statements

Ajodha v The State
Chandree v The State
Fletcher v The State
Noreiga v The State

Before Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Bridge of Harwich and Sir William Douglas

Where in a criminal trial the prosecution tenders in evidence a written statement signed by the defendant the signature is an acknowledgment and authentication of the statement, and if the voluntary character of the signature is challenged the voluntariness of the statement itself is put in issue and its admissibility must be determined by the trial judge.

The Judicial Committee delivered the reasons for its decision on March 5 to allow the appeals of the defendants, Seeraj Ajodha, Paul Chandree, Dennis Fletcher and Lincoln Noreiga against the dismissal by the Trinidad and Tobago Court of Appeal of their appeals against their convictions for murder. Ajodha was tried at San Fernando Assizes in 1975 before Mr Justice McMillan and a jury, and Chandree, Fletcher and Noreiga were tried before Mr Justice Braithwaite and a jury in 1976. The Court of Appeal dismissed the appeals of the four defendants in 1977. Their appeals were heard together by consent.

Mrs Barbara Calvert, QC, for all the defendants, with Mr Adit-Kumar Sen for Ajodha, Mr Derek Zeitlin for Chandree, Mr Michael Burton for Fletcher and Mr D. John Dickson for Noreiga; Mr Stuart McKinnon, QC, Mr Jonathan Harvie and Mr Lionel Jones (Senior State Counsel, Trinidad and Tobago) for the state.

LORD BRIDGE said that the two trials raised the same point of law. At Ajodha's trial on charges of murder, robbery and rape the only evidence against him had been his confession statement signed in four places—twice acknowledging the caution, once at the foot of the statement and once after the familiar caption that he had read the statement, had been told that he might correct, alter or add to it, and that the statement was true and made of his own free will. The defence, which was presented by way of cross-examination and by the defendant's own evidence, was that he had not been responsible for the contents of the statement and that the police had forced him to sign it by beating him and by threats. The defendant was convicted of murder.

Similarly, at the trial of Chandree, Fletcher and Noreiga, charged with the murder of a police officer in the course of an armed robbery, the cornerstone of the prosecution case had been the defendants' confession statements. The defence (which had been made clear by defence cross-examination, by Chandree and Noreiga's unsworn statements and by Noreiga's evidence) was that the defendants were not the authors of the confessions, that Chandree and Noreiga had been forced to sign them, and that Fletcher had been tricked into signing.

The primary question for the Board was whether, when the prosecution proposed to tender in evidence a written confession statement signed by the defendant and the defendant denied that he was the author of the statement but admitted that the signature was his and claimed that it had been obtained by threat or inducement, that raised a question of law for the decision of the trial judge as to admissibility of the statement.

That issue had provoked the keenest judicial controversy in the Caribbean appellate courts. In the Court of Appeal of Trinidad and Tobago there had been two decisions in 1955 which established that any issue as to the voluntariness of the signature was to be resolved by the jury as a question of fact. Subsequently there had been conflicting decisions by the Guyana Court of Appeal culminating in *The State v Gobin* ((1976) 23 WIR 256) in which Chancellor Haynes said that if a confession of a defendant in writing had to be voluntary, then the signature that made it his had to be voluntary also. But it was clear that at the time of Ajodha's trial, and probably at the time of the trial of the other defendants, it must have appeared to all counsel involved and to the trial judges that it was settled law in Trinidad and Tobago that the defendants' version of the circumstances in which their disputed confessions came into existence gave no rise to an issue of admissibility to be decided by the judge.

A sound starting point for consideration of the question of admissibility of confessions was *Ibrahim v The King* ([1914] AC 599, 609), where Lord Sumner had said that it was well established as a positive rule of English criminal law that no statement by a defendant was admissible in evidence against him unless the prosecution showed that it was voluntary in the sense that it had not been obtained either by fear of prejudice or hope of advantage. Their Lordships thought that given such a clearly entrenched and unequivocal principle it was clear beyond argument that if the prosecution tendered in evidence a statement in writing signed by a defendant they were relying on the signature as the acknowledgment and authentication by the defendant of the statement as his own. From that it followed that if the voluntary character of the signature was challenged it inevitably put in issue the voluntary character of the statement itself.

The fallacy underlying the reasoning in the Caribbean authorities to the contrary was to suppose that a defendant's challenge to a statement tendered against him on the ground that he never made it and a challenge on the ground that it was not voluntary were mutually exclusive so as to force on the trial judge a choice between leaving an issue of fact to the jury and deciding an issue of admissiblity himself. In all cases where a defendant denied authorship of a written statement but complained that his signature had been improperly obtained the defence was challenging the prosecution's evidence on both grounds, and there was nothing illogical or inconsistent in his doing so.

The rule which required that a trial judge had to be satisfied that an incriminating statement was voluntary before he admitted it in evidence was anomalous in that it put the judge in the position where he had to make his own findings of fact. It thus created an inevitable overlap between the fact-finding functions of the judge and those of the jury. In cases where the sole issue was whether the statement admittedly made was voluntary it was commonplace that the judge first decided the issue himself, having heard evidence on the voir dire normally in the absence of the jury. If he ruled in favour of admissiblity the jury would then normally hear exactly the same evidence and decide essentially the same issue, albeit not as a test of admissiblity but as a criterion of weight and value of the statement as evidence of the guilt of the defendant.

In cases such as the present where a defendant denied authorship but admitted signing under duress the overlap of functions was more complex. Hearing evidence on the voir dire the trial judge would of necessity examine all the circumstances and form his own view of how the statement came to be written and signed. The issues of authorship and voluntariness of the signature were likely to be inseparably linked. It could be said that in considering the issue of authorship the judge usurped the jury's function but if the judge had to consider the issue of authorship before he could be satisfied that the signature was voluntary there was no usurpation but only a discharge of the judge's necessary function of deciding the issue of admissibility. If the statement were ruled admissible, the jury in discharging its function would then have to consider the issues of authorship and how the signature had been obtained.

The principles applicable to the respective functions of judge and jury in relation to incriminating statements could be indicated in the context of the four typical situations most likely to be encountered.

(1) Where the defendant admitted making a statement (orally or in writing) but raised the issue that it was not voluntary the judge was bound to rule on admissibility, and if he admitted the statement leave to the jury all questions as to value and weight.

(2) Where the defendant (as in the instant case) denied authorship of a written statement but claimed he signed it involuntarily, the judge would rule on admissibility, and if he admitted the statement, leave all issues of fact as to the circumstances of its making and signing to the jury to consider and evaluate.

(3) Where the evidence tendered (or proposed to be tendered) by the prosecution itself indicated that the circumstances in which the statement had been taken could arguably lead to the conclusion that it had been obtained by fear of prejudice or hope of advantage then, irrespective of any defence challenge to the evidence, it was for the trial judge to rule (assuming the prosecution evidence to be true) whether it had proved the statement to have been made voluntarily.

(4) Where on the face of evidence tendered or proposed to be tendered by the prosecution there was no material capable of suggesting that a statement was other than voluntary and the defence was an absolute denial of the prosecution evidence no issue of voluntariness arose and there was no question of admissibility for the judge to resolve. The issue of fact whether or not the statement had been made was purely for the jury.

It would be wrong for their Lordships to accede to the state's invitation to uphold the defendants' convictions on the sole ground that they had made no formal objection to the admissibility of the confession statements. Even if a point of law could only be taken by an appellant where he had taken it in the court of first instance, the almost irrebutable inference here was that the sole reason why the defence had not made a formal objection was that judge and counsel had all supposed that if such an objection had been made the court would have been bound by authority to overrule it.

Each of the four defendants had been deprived through no significant fault of his own or of his advisers of the all-important safeguard of a trial judge's ruling as to the admissibility of the central evidence (in Ajodha's case the only evidence) against him. That was an injustice of such a substantial character especially in a capital case, that no defendant should be disentitled to rely on it on the narrow technical ground that his advisers had omitted what would have been in the circumstance a pure formality of taking the point in order to keep it open on appeal.

Their Lordships would not attempt to lay down an exhaustive code of proper procedure at jury trials in circumstances where a question of admissibility might arise. But it might be helpful to practitioners to indicate the appropriate procedure in common situations.

(1) In the normal situation arising in the majority of trials where admissibility of a confession was to be challenged defence counsel would notify prosecuting counsel of the objection and prosecuting counsel would not mention the statement in his opening to the jury. At the appropriate time the judge would conduct a trial on the voir dire to decide on admissibility normally in the absence of the jury but only at the request of or with the consent of the defence.

(2) Where, although the defence raised an issue as to the voluntariness of a statement, defending counsel for tactical reasons preferred that the relevant evidence should be before the jury with a single cross-examination on both sides, it was open for defending counsel to submit at the close of the evidence that if the judge doubted the voluntariness of the statement he should direct the jury to disregard it or, in proper circumstances, direct an acquittal. Even in the absence of such a submission a judge in doubt as to voluntariness should take a like course.

(3) Where a defendant himself in giving evidence raised for the first time an issue of voluntariness of a statement already in evidence it would be for the trial judge in his discretion to decide whether to require relevant prosecution witnesses to be recalled for further cross-examination. If he did so the issue of voluntariness should be dealt with as indicated in (2).

(4) Where a defendant was unrepresented particular difficulty might arise. The trial judge had to be especially vigilant to ensure a fair trial. No rule could be laid down, but if the judge had reason to suppose that the voluntariness of a statement would be in issue it might be prudent for him to speak to the defendant before the trial began and explain his rights.

It would be inappropriate to order new trials in cases where so long had elapsed since the commission of the alleged offences: over eight years in Ajodha's case and nearly seven in that of the other defendants.

Solicitors: Gasters for Ajodha and Fletcher; Ingledew, Brown, Bennison & Garret for Chandree and Noreiga; Charles Russell & Co for the state.

Queen's Bench Division

Pilot's duty to give seat belt warning

Goldman v Thai Airways International Ltd

Before Mr Justice Chapman

[Judgment delivered March 31]

The liability of an airline for injury to a passenger during an international flight was held to be outside the limits laid down in the Warsaw Convention as amended by The Hague Protocol in 1955 enacted into English law by the Carriage by Air Act, 1961, and published as a schedule to the Act) because the injury was caused by the recklessness of the pilot. There was no contributory negligence by the passenger in not wearing his seat belt as at the time of the accident the pilot had not switched on the "fasten seat belts" sign.

Article 25 of the Convention, as amended, provides: "The limits of liability specified in article 22 shall not apply if it is proved that the damage resulted from an act or omission of the carrier, his servants or agents, done with intent to cause damage or recklessly and with knowledge that damage would probably result. . . ."

Mr Justice Chapman gave judgment for the plaintiff, Dr Philip Goldman, aged 58, an anthropologist, of Finchley, north London, in his action against Thai Airways International Ltd, and awarded him £41,852 damages, with interest and costs.

Mr Robert Johnson, QC, and Mr Hugh Bennett for Dr Goldman; Mr Robert Webb for the airline.

HIS LORDSHIP said that on July 1, 1977, Dr Goldman was a passenger on a Thai Airways DC-8 jet travelling from London to Bangkok. About 80 nautical miles north-west of Istanbul he was sitting in his seat with his seat belt not fastened when the aircraft became involved in severe clear air turbulence (known as CAT). Although moderate CAT had been forecast, the pilot had failed to take any of the precautions specified in the airline's manual, even though the aircraft had behaved abnormally before encountering the severe turbulence. Dr Goldman was thrown from his seat, his head hit the aircraft's ceiling, and he fell and broke his back. Altogether 13 passengers and crew were shot up to the roof, crockery was thrown about, and seats and trolleys were damaged.

Liability was governed by the Warsaw Convention, as amended. By article 17 the carrier was prima facie liable for bodily injury suffered by passengers, and that was limited by article 22(1) to the sterling equivalent of 250,000 francs. The airline relied upon article 20, which provided that the carrier was not liable if he proved that he and his servants or agents had taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage. His Lordship accepted that that meant all reasonably necessary measures, but the airline had failed to discharge the burden of establishing that such measures had been taken.

Article 21 provided that contributory negligence could be raised by the carrier to exonerate him wholly or partly from liability. In the present case there was not anything which could be regarded as contributory negligence by Dr Goldman. The airline relied upon the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Froom v Butcher* ([1976] QB 286) that a person in a car was guilty of contributory negligence in failing to wear a seat belt.

However, there was a distinction between seat belts in a car and seat belts in an aircraft. There were specific rules with regard to seat belts in the airline's manual. It laid down that the pilot, by lighting the "fasten seat belts" sign, had to order passengers to wear belts during taxiing, take-off and landing, and also during all flying in turbulent air and when turbulence could be expected. On the back of each seat was a notice "For your comfort—whenever seated—fasten your seat belt", but that was merely a recommendation and it did not indicate that it was concerned with safety. It was impossible to say that there was contributory negligence if a person took off his seat belt at some time during a very long flight.

Dr Goldman's claim was based upon article 25—that "the damage resulted from an act or omission . . . done . . . recklessly and with knowledge that damage would probably result". The probability of the result had to be read as qualifying the nature of the act, and if the nature of the act was to make damage probable and not merely possible that was sufficient to satisfy article 25. If CAT was forecast the pilot had to take the precautions specified in the airline's manual otherwise damage would probably result. The word was "damage" and not "the damage", and it was sufficient to show that any damage would probably result.

Dr Goldman had also to establish recklessness, and the definitions laid down in the recent decisions of the House of Lords in *Metropolitan Police Commissioner v Caldwell* (*The Times*, March 20) and *R v Lawrence* (*The Times*, March 21) would be applied. On the evidence he had proved recklessness, because the piloting of the aircraft went beyond mere carelessness and amounted to recklessness with the knowledge that damage of some kind would probably result. Accordingly article 25 applied and the limits of liability specified in article 22 did not apply.

Solicitors: Rochman, Landau & Co; Beaumont & Son.

Legal pantomime

Regina v Gateshead Justices, Ex parte Usher and Another

Before Lord Justice Ormrod and Mr Justice Webster

[Judgment delivered March 26]

A case in which two men arrived seven minutes late at court to surrender to their bail and were charged with absconding, with the clerk to the justices acting as prosecutor and giving evidence, was described by the Divisional Court as a "legal pantomime".

Their Lordships granted an order of certiorari to Brian Usher, unemployed, of Wolsington Walk, and Keith Cronin, also unemployed, of Brunel Walk, both of Newcastle upon Tyne, to quash their convictions by Gateshead justices on October 24, 1980, of absconding, contrary to section 6 of the Bail Act, 1976. They had been fined £5.

Mr Michael Hodson for the applicant; Mr Frederick Such for the justices.

LORD JUSTICE ORMROD said that the applicants, with two others, were bailed to appear before the justices at 10 o'clock on August 15, 1980, to answer a joint charge contrary to section 25 of the Theft Act, 1968 (possession of housebreaking implements). On the day only one arrived on time. On the advice of their clerk, Mr Miller, the justices issued warrants.

Seven minutes later the other defendants arrived. The matter was then unnecessarily complicated. The clerk informed the justices that they could either withdraw the warrant or leave it standing. They chose the latter course, and the defendants had to attend the police station to be formally bailed to September 19. On that date the clerk, Mrs Logan, charged them with absconding. An extraordinary situation then took place. The evidence of solicitors representing both men was that she told them that they could not plead not guilty, as they desired. The case was adjourned to October 24.

On that day Mr Miller opened the charge of absconding, although there had been no written charge, information or summons. He then went into the witness box and gave evidence that the applicants had not been at the original hearing and produced the court record in support. After legal argument both were convicted.

That a legal pantomime took place because of a delay of seven minutes was deplorable. There had been a technical failure, if at all, to surrender to bail, but that did not require the issue of a warrant. The most that could be said was they failed to explain the delay. The case was full of irregularities; in particular the clerk had no right to assume the role of the prosecutor; to do so was contrary to the provisions of section 1 of the Magistrates' Courts Rules, 1968. The convictions would be quashed.

Solicitors: Park Nelson & Doyle Devonshire for John Foley & Co, Newcastle upon Tyne; Basil P. Mellon & Co, Gateshead.

Special Paper List

Biggins v Secretary of State for the Environment

When dismissing for want of prosecution 10 cases which had been allocated to him under RSC Order 94, rule 1 (1), Mr Justice Woolf appealed to the legal profession for its cooperation in assisting in the speedy disposal of such cases, since the backlog which had previously existed had been considerabdly reduced by the new listing arrangements made in respect of them.

Order 94 rule 1(1) provides: "Where by virtue of any enactment the High Court has jurisdiction, on the application of any person, to quash any order, scheme, certificate or plan, any amendment or approval of a plan, any decision of a minister or government department or any action on the part of a minister or government department, the jurisdiction shall be exercisable by a single judge of the Queen's Bench Division."

HIS LORDSHIP said that it was an appropriate occasion to remind the legal profession of the new arrangements made to deal with applications which came within Order 94. Such applications were now entered in the Special Paper List administered by the head clerk of the Crown Office, with the exception of preliminary issues, points of law, motions to commit, motions for judgment and motions under Order 73 released by the Commercial judge, which continued to be administered by the clerk of the lists.

A considerable backlog had developed in such applications leading to substantial delays in their disposal, but the new arrangements had greatly improved the position. It was expected that cases would soon be dealt within three months, and that urgent matters would be dealt with even more speedily. Such a satisfactory position would, however, require the cooperation of both sides of the legal profession.

While recognizing that such cooperation would be forthcoming, his Lordship gave a warning that if in fact cases were not prosecuted, they would be listed, where appropriate, for consideration to be given to their dismissal for want of prosecution.

University news

Newcastle

Appointments

Dr R. I. McCallum to the chair of occupational health and to the headship of the department of occupational health and hygiene.

LECTURERS: Mrs A. M. Adams (dental radiology), Dr A. J. Malcolm (Osteoarticular pathology), J. G. Meechan (oral surgery), P. M. Reid (mining engineering), Miss I. C. Cheyne (law), I. D. G. Ramsay (law).

Grants

Medical Research Council: £55,393 to Dr M. P. Rogers for the project entitled "the role of high density lipoprotein in triacylglycerol metabolism".

Science Research Council: £29,068 to Professor P. H. Roberts, Dr C. A. Jones and Dr A. M. Soward for the project entitled "Solar differential rotation"; £31,000 to Professor B. Randell and Dr P. Henderson for the project entitled SRC-Crest-lis advanced course: "Functional Programming and its applications".

Agricultural Research Council: £26,609 to Professor D. G. Armstrong for the project entitled "Studies on digestion in the bovine".

Ministry of Defence: £50,121 to Dr T. Anderson for the project entitled "Specification and verification for secure systems".

Leeds

Robert Dickson, clinical reader in the Nuffield department of orthopaedic surgery at Oxford University, has been appointed professor and head of the new department of orthopaedic surgery.

Exeter

The Department of Industry has awarded a grant of £29,828 over two years to Dr R. J. Wakeman to investigate cake washing on vacuum filters.

Bath

Grants

Natural Environment Research Council: £41,026 to Dr J. N. Andrews for research into radio element and inert gas analyses.

Post Office: £71,975 to Dr J. P. McGeehan for research into single sideband for 900 MHz mobile radio, £44,389 to Dr N. G. Pace for work on machine classification of the seabed.

Social Science Research Council: £58,000 to Professor R. Klein and Miss L. Challis for their work on joint approaches to social policy; £16,732 to Professor C. T. Sandford for a pilot study of compliance costs of income tax and capital gains tax in the United Kingdom.

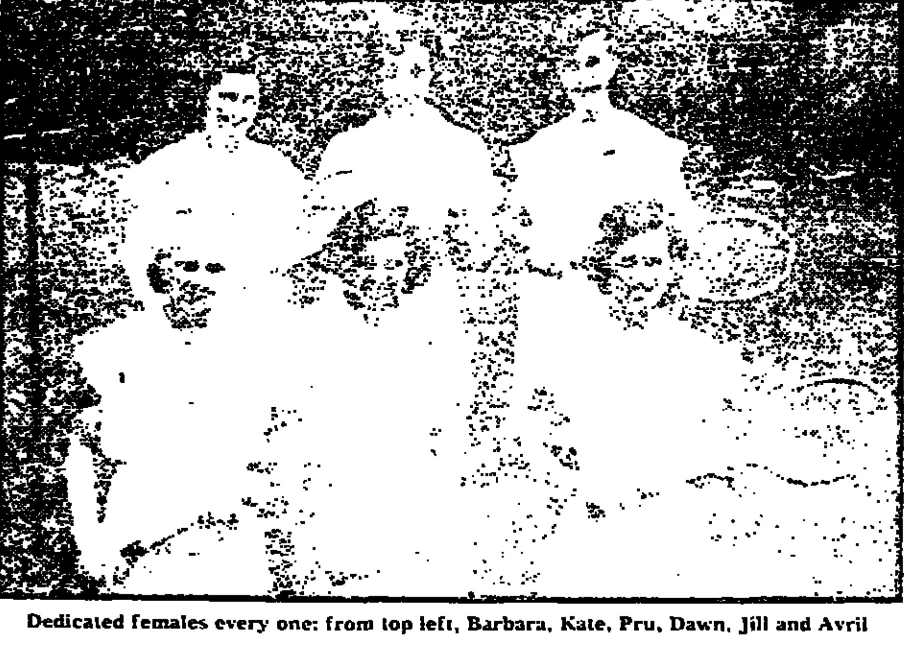
Prudence Glynn

Marathon woman, outpacing the old style libber

Ten years ago it would have been a persons' race: last Sunday it was a people's race. Thus has hurdling the class barriers overtaken leaping those constructed from sex discrimination. Worse, to the minds of disillusioned feminists, must have been the fact that the first woman home in the London marathon was an attractive, self-confessing housewife and mother who carried no placards and looked like you and me, if rather fitter, and that another finisher interviewed on television has four children and dismissed politely and succinctly the insinuation that she was a plucky little woman or somehow extraordinary.

"Women use children as an excuse," said Mrs Barry. "If they really wanted to they could easily find ten minutes a day to train."

The situation deteriorates further with pictures of Mrs Barry looking neat, trim and pretty but apparently, like any sensible woman, wearing a bra as she sprints round the leafy suburbs.



Dedicated females every one: from top left, Barbara, Kate, Pru, Dawn, Jill and Avril

The last time I played a role in a dedicated and all-female social group was at boarding school. About this I should say that (a) it was a long time ago, and (b) that the situation was not of my choosing, factors which matter in this context as I shall now explain. The great feminist movement was orchestrated in the Sixties and it relied on good, free education and the arrival of the Pill. That cop-out from the centuries-old source of sexual blackmail, the vapours and a generally rather handy method of wielding power behind the throne succeeded me slightly but effectively.

I do believe that there were one or two weird, wild spirits who moved on from being head of school, captain of the lax team and generally admirable and splendid young women to *University*. We gawped at them, for we were being trained for School Certificate and then a suitable marriage. Education was not for women, only for exceptions. We confidently expected them to wear glasses (they did) and be very unchic in their dress in later life. As to the delights of an all-female situation, so impressed was I that with the majority of my peers I headed as soon as I was able for mixed company.

Since school I have played no part in any female organization. I have not fought for the right to buy drinks in ill-decorated and uncomfortable surroundings because I have been informed that I may not. Indeed, were I to take a stand on the operating of licensed premises, it would be to whine about not being allowed to take my children in for a snappy bar-food lunch with orangeade and a glass of wine for myself; instead of having to leave them in the car or sit in the disused billiards hall (true, Aberystwyth).

I continue to be underpinned when I think I need it by Weiss in Shaftesbury Avenue because that is where you get not only the best underpinnings but also overhear the most illuminating conversation from other customers. I have been quite firm, though, about City dinners, the sort of dinners at which the women are segregated and then allowed as a great treat to listen to the speeches, but this is because experience has taught me that the conversation will be about washing machines, the food foul and the drink inadequate. In the same way I never patronize clubs with ill-defined sexist rules since I was snubbed by a publisher in the Garrick for stepping across a more than usually threadbare bit of their carpet. May his list of authors shrivel and his best sellers be remaindered.

It is therefore with a high degree of detachment but without any malice that I have observed the efforts of the women's liberation groups. I would question some of their most publicized priorities and others, I would say, were downright silly. Much latter feminist writing has disappointed me once the author has got past the brilliantly researched thesis book and felt free to bore us all with her own, not other people's, views. But the Virago Press, for example, is superb, a true publisher of persons.

I suppose that it is because basically I wish women well in their efforts to fulfil themselves that I feel so despondent in recording my reactions to the invitation to join yet another female ghetto. Oh yes, they do keep on asking me despite my pallid record, but then as one of the speakers at the inaugural meeting pointed out, you do sometimes wonder whether the only real test of success is longevity, and the tendency for women to form groups is long indeed.

"Network", founded by Irene Harris, is "an association for women in the Professions, Industry and the Arts." It costs three times as much per year as an American Express card and its most tangible benefits to date appear to be a similarly inclined opportunity for travel and goods bargains.

I heard three statutory inaugural speeches — practical, no nonsense, tailored suit approach — a very funny, wry, well delivered number from a successful mother starting late in the race for the key to executive washroom, all of which I had heard before, and a breast-baring gabble from an agony aunt which certainly caused me some pain. (It was all about guilt; surely working mothers have come to terms with the fact that guilt is the gin on the gingerbread by now.) The only remark that rang true was that if you are going to be successful you should not expect to be liked.

As I have pointed out in this column before, wanting to be liked, that is thought nice, is a mistake, since niceness is one of the many deadly virtues and wastes a lot of other people's time. You know where you are with somebody who is nasty and doesn't mind that you know it.

The admirable though basically unsound *raison d'etre* of Network though is that we who have arrived should stretch out the helping hand literally and metaphorically to our struggling sisters. They must be loony. Let women make their own way if they want to or come out and get stabbed in the back along with the fellows.

So altogether, while I commend the aspirations of Network, I think it is as muddled-headed in its thinking as its writing paper. This shows two well manicured hands shaking, with the right hand wearing the plain gold wedding band. Perhaps the good lady is wedded to her profession? Otherwise the nails look to me more suitable for scratching out eyes than changing the nappies, hoeing the garden or scrabbling for the Tube fare to work.

Much funnier, not so difficult because women generally are most unfunny, and much more poignant is a piece by Sally Beauman in the current issue of *Harpers Queen*.

This first person account of a meeting with an erstwhile ardent feminist is so true to life, so minutely observed and so terribly sad that it provides a painful death for a faithful old chum, Women's Lib, now betrayed, deserted by so many, passed by even in the London marathon, those of its ranks who once carried condoms over the Irish border now turning to Christ!

For where, asks Miss Beauman's anti-heroine, Jude, where are the certainties? The bliss of unfettered sex and fights over Vietnam and doing your own thing with nettle cooking? Above all, most terrifying, how to scale The Wall, that seemingly impossible barrier which hits marathon runners at 18 miles and frisky females at 40 years of age?

Dear Jude, dear sister, in this at least I can reach out to you. Believe me, for you must believe it for yourself, that every year makes you more attractive, interesting, developed in your gifts, whether they be for running a vast corporation or knitting sweaters. The only reason women should fear age if they truly are liberated and have escaped from the crushing cliche that men are seduced by the eye and women must be content with the ear — is that they feel they have wasted some portion of their allotted span, that there is something they have not done.

Calm down. Men feel just the same jumpiness: it is natural person feeling. I say that blandly because I simply cannot think how I could have crammed in any more. And now . . . but where are my specs?

Standbys to welcome boarders



Shona Crawford Poole

Thankfully it is only close friends and family who are likely to demand feeding at short notice. Not that *they* demand of course. But as protestations of going somewhere for a bite fade into mumblings about not going to too much trouble, who has not wondered how to stretch two chops between six?

Since not everyone has a freezer with anything suitable in it, or Parma ham slung from the rafters, or a side of smoked salmon somewhere handy, there is still a case for keeping a few well chosen tins in the back of the storecupboard.

Fancy tins of things, particularly made up dishes like *coq au vin*, can be very disappointing, and for more than two people costly, too. Basics like tomatoes, beans, tuna, anchovies, ham and mushrooms are much more versatile in an emergency. Even instant mashed potato will rise to an occasion if made with extra care and butter or cream.

Tonno e fagioli
Serves six to eight

- 2 x 400g (14oz) tins white kidney beans, or other white beans
- 200g (7oz) tin tuna packed in olive oil
- 5 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 to 2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice or wine vinegar
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 1 small onion sliced in thin rings
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley (optional)

Rinse the beans under the cold tap, drain them well and put them in a bowl with the drained, flaked tuna. Put the olive oil in a small screw-top jar with the lemon juice or vinegar, salt and pepper, and shake well together.

Pour the dressing over the tuna and beans and mix them lightly together. Turn the mixture into one large serving dish or several small ones. Separate the onion rings and arrange them on top of the salad. Decorate it with a little chopped parsley.

Oeufs en cocotte
Serves six

- 30g (1oz) butter
- 6 large eggs, as fresh as possible
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 6 tablespoons double cream

Use half the butter to grease six small ovenproof cocotte dishes or individual ramekins. Break an egg into each dish and season it lightly with salt and pepper. Top each egg with one tablespoon of cream and dot with the remaining butter.

Arrange the dishes in a large dish or roasting tin and pour in boiling water to come halfway up the sides of the cocottes or ramekins. Bake the eggs in the centre of a preheated moderately hot oven (200°/400°F, gas mark 6) for seven minutes or a little longer. The whites should be set and the yolks still a little runny. Test them after seven minutes by tapping the sides of the dishes and give them a little longer if they are not quite done.

Serve *oeufs en cocotte* immediately with crusty bread or fingers of brown or white toast.

Because it is freshly cooked, spaghetti with mussels is not a dish that looks or tastes as if it comes from tins and packets. Mussels can be bought in tins. Precise quantities are not vital to the success of this recipe, which serves three as a main course and up to six as an appetizer.

Spaghetti and mussels
Serves three to six

- 2 tablespoons olive oil
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 200g (14oz) tin tomatoes and their juice
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- 3 bay leaves
- 285g (10oz) tin mussels, drained
- 340g (12oz) spaghetti

Heat the oil in a saucepan and add the garlic. Fry it for a moment or two before adding the tomatoes, salt, pepper and bay leaves. Break up the tomatoes with a wooden spoon and bring the sauce to the boil. Reduce the heat and simmer it, uncovered, while the spaghetti cooks.

Bring a large pan of salted water to the boil and add a few drops of oil. Slide the spaghetti into the water without allowing it to come off the boil. Boil the spaghetti briskly, without a lid, until it is almost tender but still has a little bite in the centre of each strand. Drain the pasta and tip it into a large, heated serving bowl.

Add the mussels to the tomato sauce and simmer for a moment or two until the shellfish is hot. Fish out the bay leaves and pour the sauce over the spaghetti.

Baked ham and asparagus rolls
Serves six

- 15g (½oz) butter
- 12 thin slices cooked ham, fresh, vacuum packed or tinned
- 24 cooked asparagus spears, fresh, frozen, tinned or bottled
- 300ml (½ pint) single cream
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 45g (1½oz) finely grated Parmesan cheese

Butter a shallow ovenproof dish just large enough to hold all the ham and asparagus rolls in one layer without too much room to spare.

Place two asparagus spears on each slice of ham. Top the asparagus with a teaspoon of cream, a little salt and pepper and a teaspoon of grated Parmesan. Roll up each slice of ham round its asparagus filling and arrange the rolls in the prepared dish. Pour the remaining cream over the dish and sprinkle the top with the remaining Parmesan.

Bake the dish in a preheated cool oven (140°C/275°F, gas mark 1) for about 30 minutes or until the cream is bubbling. Brown the top under a hot grill.

Corned beef hash
Serves four

- 55g (2oz) butter
- 1 large onion, finely chopped
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped (optional)
- 680g (1½lb) cooked potato, fresh or tinned
- 340g (12oz) tin corned beef, diced
- 225g (8oz) tin tomatoes, drained
- 1 large egg
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper to taste
- ½ teaspoon dried rosemary
- 1 tablespoon chopped parsley

Melt half the butter in a heavy frying pan and add the onion. Fry it slowly until it is tender and just beginning to brown, adding the garlic just before the onion is ready.

Transfer the onion to a large bowl and add the cooked potato, roughly chopped, and the diced corned beef. Break up the tomatoes and add them to the bowl with the egg, salt and pepper, rosemary and parsley. Mix the whole lot thoroughly together.

Melt the remaining butter in the frying pan and when it sizzles tip in the hash and fry it gently until a golden brown crust forms on the underside.

If you have a well seasoned or non-stick pan it should be possible to turn the hash without breaking the crust. Place a large dinner plate over the pan and, holding plate and pan together, turn the hash on to the plate then slide it back into the pan. If the hash has stuck, turn it over in sections and pat it back into shape. Fry the second side until it too is golden brown and the middle of the mixture is cooked.

Serve it immediately with green beans, a crisp green salad, or with a tomato salad.

Zabaglione
Serves four

- 4 egg yolks
- 4 tablespoons caster sugar
- 8 tablespoons dry marsala or sherry

Combine the egg yolks and sugar in quite a large, deep bowl and whisk them until the mixture is pale and light. Place the bowl over a pan of hot but not boiling water and whisk in the wine. Continue whisking the mixture over this gentle heat until it froths and swells into a dense foam. Divide the zabaglione between four wine glasses and serve it immediately with a crisp biscuit or wafer.

PARLIAMENT, April 1, 1981

Largest rate rises in areas where Labour has control

House of Commons

The projected average rate increase in the new financial year by all Conservative-controlled local authorities was 15.26 per cent and for the equivalent Labour-controlled authorities 26.18 per cent, **Mr Michael Heseltine**, Secretary of State for the Environment, said during question time exchanges:

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C) had asked if he was satisfied with the levels of rates so far announced for the next financial year.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C) replied: On the basis of returns from 98 per cent of authorities, the average level of general rates in 1981-82 will be 18.4 per cent higher than this year. The domestic rate increases will be 19.8 per cent.

I believe that these increases could have been lower had local government as a whole responded in full to the Government's guidelines.

Mr Atkins: Has he any information about the breakdown of these rate increases as between Conservative-controlled and Labour-controlled authorities, bearing in mind, for example, the difference in the position of Preston, where from being the lowest rated authority in the United Kingdom the increase this year is 160 per cent, with all the consequent effects that has on industry and the ratepayer?

Mr Heseltine: He knows better than most the devastating effect on local employment prospects of electing a Labour council which reverses the prudent housekeeping of a previous Conservative administration.

Taking the Metropolitan districts, the Conservative rating increases are projected at 19.63 per cent. In the equivalent Labour districts, they are 28.57 per cent.

Taking the outer London boroughs, the Conservative rate increases are projected at 25.31 per cent. In the Labour-controlled outer London boroughs they are 34.59 per cent.

Taking the whole of London, the Labour authorities are projecting 45.86 per cent, whereas the Conservative authorities are projecting 27.04 per cent.

Taking all the rating authorities controlled by Conservatives in local government the projected rate increase is 15.26 per cent. Taking all the equivalent Labour authorities it is 26.18 per cent.

Mr Donald Anderson (Swansea, East, Lab): The Royal Borough of Kensington has imposed a rate increase in excess of 50 per cent. What has it done wrong?

Mr Heseltine: It had the misfortune to have the Inner London Education Authority precepting it.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C): Will he give extra impetus to get independent consultant accountants into those authorities where rate increases are excessive?

Mr Heseltine: We have accountants looking at parts of the Department of the Environment. We have managed, as a result of the help of accountants, to see the water rate increase reduced from 19.6 per cent this year to 13.6 per cent next year.

There is a substantial case for the use of such services in local government.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): In poorer areas the needs are greater and therefore they should spend more.

Can he deny that in a country area they may have the same proportion of under-fives as in a poor, deprived area, but the number of children being looked after in that poorer area is far greater because their mothers have to go out to work and therefore authorities must spend the money?

Mr Heseltine: For the first time we have given an indication of all the statistics relating to distribution of grant, one that gives a fair and objective analysis of the way it is apportioned.

I wish he and other Labour MPs would remember that the needs which must be considered at the moment are those of the unemployed in industry which is being accentuated by overrated Labour authorities that are destroying jobs as fast as they can.

Councils switching to home improvements

Local authorities had decided to devote more expenditure to improvement of their housing stock than to building new houses, **Mr John Stanley**, Minister for Housing and Construction, said.

Replying to questions about the projected number of starts of council houses in 1981-82 in the light of the public expenditure White Paper, Mr Stanley Tonbridge and Malling, C) said: In the public sector the number of housing starts will reflect local authorities' decisions as to the proportion of their total single block capital allocation and their total capital receipts which they decide to use for new house building.

In the private sector, starts will reflect the decisions of the house-building industry.

Miss Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab): Has he any evidence to justify the Secretary of State's disagreement with the 1977 Green Paper prediction that by the mid-1980s there would be a cumulative shortage of 500,000 homes?

Mr Stanley: Miss McDonald must look at the range of measures designed to make the best use of accommodation, private and public. Local authorities have the maximum freedom to use their capital receipts for housing.

Mr Bruce Douglas-Mann (Merton, Mitcham and Morden, Lab): The rate of public sector housing starts has already fallen below the level which the Environment Select Committee estimated would be achieved only by 1982-83.

Will he have the honesty to admit the projections that on his policy, housing starts in each of the next three years are unlikely to exceed 30,000 as against the average estimated by local authorities in 1979 and the housing Green Paper in 1977 of at least 110,000? Will the Minister admit his policies are providing only a quarter of what is estimated to be needed?

Mr Stanley: Local authorities can decide between new building and improvement and he has only given one side of the coin.

Last year the number of private dwellings improved was the highest since 1975 and the number of local authority dwellings improved was the highest since 1973. Last quarter the number of private sector building starts was up 20 per cent on the previous quarter.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): Will he look at the empty homes in Islington, Southwark and Lambeth, take the kid gloves off, and get them to produce modernization programmes?

Mr Stanley: Twenty three thousand local authority houses have been vacant for more than a year. In view of the steps we have taken to improve sales, mortgage guarantees, and homesteading, there is no excuse for local authorities to have that number vacant.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): The number of starts in the public sector is the worst since 1924.

Mr Stanley: Local authorities have decided to devote more expenditure to improvement. The number of houses improved last year was the highest since 1973.

'Unpleasant publication'

Mr John Fraser (Lambeth, Norwood, Lab) asked whether the Attorney General would prosecute the magazine *Stormer* under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 as amended by section 70 of the Race Relations Act 1976.

Sir Michael Havers, in a written reply, said: I have seen a copy of this particularly unpleasant publication and have forwarded it immediately to the Director of Public Prosecutions for police inquiries to be made into its authorship, publication and distribution.

In due course, the Director will consider the result of those inquiries and will decide whether or not he wishes to seek my consent to prosecute any person or persons for offences contrary to Section 5a of the Public Order Act, 1936.

Safety standards for telephones

A series of Government new clauses dealing with safety standards of telecommunication equipment were successfully moved by **Mr Kenneth Baker**, Minister of State for Industry, at the start of the report stage of the British Telecommunication Bill.

Mr Baker (City of Westminster, St Marylebone, C) said the new clauses would be welcomed because they set out the consequential stages of the liberalization of British Telecom's monopoly.

Under the Bill private companies would be able to offer for sale a wide range of equipment ranging from simple handsets and answering phones to small and large private automatic branch exchanges.

The British Standards Institute was working on standards for such equipment. When those standards had been published it would be possible for suppliers to submit equipment to them which they thought would measure up to those standards. Safety would be a prime requirement.

There would be an independent approval body, the British Electro Technical Approval Board, which would examine equipment and give approval after testing it to ensure it worked properly and came up to the safety standards.

The first new clause (Marking orders) would require that equipment was either stamped for approval to be attached to the main network, or approval not given to be attached to the main network. Any equipment offered for sale would have to bear one of those stamps clearly.

The second new clause (Information, etc, to be given in advertisements) was based upon the Trades Description Act and would enable the Secretary of State to make orders requiring such information should be contained clearly in adverisements, so that would be purchasers knew whether equipment had been approved for attachment to the network.

Another new clause (Offences under sections (Marketing orders) and (Information etc to be given in advertisements) due to default of third person) provided for the prosecution of a person who misled a supplier into infringing a marking or information order, and it created a statutory offence where the supplier or advertiser unwittingly committed an offence. The clause was based on provisions in the Trade Descriptions Act.

He was still looking at enforcement powers. He was advised that the powers under the Trade Descriptions Act were sufficient but he wanted to be satisfied that that was the case and that the powers of entry would be entry to retailers, suppliers, wholesalers, and possibly manufacturers to ensure that the equipment being offered for sale was properly marked.

He accepted that the clauses did not include specific enforcement powers of entry, but he was considering whether specific powers were necessary and if so the Government would put them forward in the Lords.

Spending on wedding not a waste of funds

Arrangements for the Royal wedding are at a very early stage of planning and estimates of the costs of the services that the Department of the Environment has been asked to provide have not yet been made, **Mr Geoffrey Finsberg**, Under Secretary of State for Environment, said at question time.

Mr William Hamilton (Central Fife, Lab): Since the Government is imposing savage cuts on housing, education and everything else, would it not be absurd and indefensible if that same Government chose to spend an unlimited amount of taxpayer's money on a jamboree of this kind?

Mr Finsberg (Camden, Hampstead, C): It would be nice if he did not act in such a curmudgeonly fashion.

Like it or not, there is evidence of vast public support for the Royal family in general and His Royal Highness in particular.

It is fitting to spend funds on an occasion of such significance as the wedding of the heir to the Throne. Far from being a waste of public money it will bring substantial commercial benefits to the country as a whole.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): What he has just said reflects the view of the vast mass of this nation which, apart from a miserable and tiny minority, looks forward with great joy to this splendid occasion. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Finsberg: He is right. Those who share Mr Hamilton's view will doubtless have left the chamber with him.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L): While agreeing with the minister in all that he said, will he bear in mind that workshops for the disabled are able to do a great deal of work in the way of the provision of bunting and other celebratory materials?

Will he say whether the Government might give those workshops the work it has in hand?

Mr Finsberg: That is a point I will be glad to have borne in mind.

Bill allows the detention of foreign drivers

Parliament should make it more difficult for foreign drivers to avoid their liabilities, **Mr Gerrard Neale** (North Cornwall, C) said when he successfully introduced his Road Traffic Offences Bill.

He said it would give powers for the police to detain short-term visitors to Britain whom they suspected of having committed serious traffic offences.

They made it as difficult as possible for United Kingdom citizens to avoid their legal liablities arising out of road accidents so they should do the same with foreign drivers.

The Bill was read a first time.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Remaining stages of the Energy Conservation Bill. Debate on EEC document on research and development in biomolecular engineering. Opposed private Bill: Greater Manchester Bill.

House of Lords

Today at 3: Supreme Court Bill and Water Bill, third readings. Forgery and Counterfeiting Bill, report. Laboratory Animals Protection Bill, committee.

Help to pay rent for 2.4m tenants

The contribution made to housing revenue accounts by rate funds represented an enormous burden on ratepayers, **Mr John Stanley**, Minister of Housing and Construction, said during exchanges in which he stated that the average council house rent for 1979-80 was £6.48 per dwelling per week. The figure for 1981-82 would depend on the decisions of local authorities within the framework of the new subsidy system.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): Next year will show that an enormous increase has been levied by this Government. That is astonishing, since the Government is committed to what it describes as a moral crusade against inflation.

Will not this increase include an acknowledged increase in administrative costs as a result of this Government's inflationary policy?

Mr Stanley (Tonbridge and Malling, C): He must take into account the base from which rents are being increased. During the lifetime of the previous Government, which ran away from its responsibility on rents year after year for four years out of five, rents increased less than the rate of increase in earnings.

By 1979-80 the proportion of rents compared to earnings was only 6.4 per cent, the lowest on record.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab): The average rent increase of £5.35 a week in two years required by the Government is almost entirely due to the removal of subsidy.

The tenants who are angry should direct that anger not against Labour councillors but against Conservative ministers. They should not attempt to shoot the pianist who is being required to play a rotten tune called by the Prime Minister.

Mr Stanley: The new subsidy system does not come into effect until today (Wednesday.) Even in 1980-81 rents were still only about 6.5 per cent of earnings.

When he talks of increases in excess of £5 for rents that ignores one key element which is that something like 46 per cent of tenants are helped through the rent rebate system or supplementary benefit. That is 2,400,000 tenants.

A quarter of all tenants will have any increase in rents met in full by the supplementary benefit commission. Another fifth will have any increase in rent met by rent rebates.

Mr John Heddle (Lichfield and Tamworth, C): A million council tenants will face no increase.

Mr Stanley: Tenants in receipt of supplementary benefit will have the increase met in full through the supplementary benefits system.

Mrs Ann Taylor, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Bolton, West, Lab): Council house rents will average £11 a week, which is over a 70 per cent increase over the last two years.

Can he estimate the proportion of housing revenue accounts that are going to make a profit because of these high rent levels, and how many councils are going to have their general rate funds subsidised by the profits from council house tenants?

Mr Stanley: The decision on the levels of rents in individual authorities is a matter for each individual authority.

When she refers to the position of surpluses on the housing revenue account, she should take into account the enormous switches taking place the other way.

One example is in Manchester. The rate fund contribution to the housing revenue account in 1974-75 was £2.8m. Last year it was £37.1m. That represents an enormous burden on ratepayers. (Conservative cheers.)

I wish she would be as equally concerned about rate increases that council tenants have to bear from Labour authorities as she is about rents.

More use of private architects suggested

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said he wished to support greater emphasis on the use of private sector architects for Government building developments.

He said he had already announced his intention of holding more architectural competitions for government building and asked public sector bodies and private developers to hold competitions wherever possible.

Not all schemes (he added) are suitable for this treatment and I do not think legislation would be justified.

Mr Anthony Grant (Harrow, Central, C): It is ridiculous that town halls throughout the country are knee-deep in highly qualified architects sitting about doing nothing but waiting for jobs from other local authorities.

It would benefit the ratepayer and architectural standards if they cleared out the whole lot and gave the work to private firms.

Mr Heseltine (Henley, C): His heart is in the right place—(Laughter)—but as an act of policy it might be going a bit further than I would all at once.

I wish to support the suggestion that there should be greater emphasis on the use of the private, as opposed to the public sector, in this work.

Mr Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree, C): Will he advise local authorities that when they are about to embark on new building contracts they should bring in private firms of architects rather than use their own in-house staff, especially as many provincial urban areas have as many as 300 architects in their own departments?

Bringing in private firms would mean much less standardized design and far more exciting things.

Mr Heseltine: I very much support that. I am doing all I can to show by example just what possibilities exist.

Mr Peter Hardy (Rother Valley, Lab): Given the likely absence of good architectural taste on the Government Front Bench—(laughter)—will Mr Heseltine not choose to judge all the architectural competitions he wishes for?

Will he appoint the splendid judges who recently selected a public building in the borough of Rotherham? The architect for the scheme is in the public sector.

Mr Heseltine: It may come as a relief to the House that I am unlikely to make many of these decisions personally. When we look around at some of the decisions made over the years in the public sector, one would believe one had some small contribution to make.

Call for statutory control of phon[e] tapping and mail interception

Interception of mail aroused much less public interest than telephone tapping because fewer people knew it went on, but the amount of interception taking place was enormous, **Mr Ian Mikardo** (Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, Lab) said.

He moved a new clause (Interception of Mail) and also spoke to an amendment redrafting the clause on interception of messages. They proposed that anyone who intentionally intercepted Post Office mail or telephone calls without a warrant would be guilty of an offence and liable to a maximum fine of £5,000 or up to three years' imprisonment or both.

The same penalties would apply to anyone who persuaded another person to carry out such interception or who disclosed the contents of any mail or telephone call.

One of the Government amendments sought to delete the clause on telephone tapping from the Bill. The clause was inserted against Government advice during the Standing Committee deliberations.

He said there were six agencies, called requesting agencies, who could demand the interception of mail. They sent a request to the main post office to have any mail addressed to any given address intercepted and copied.

It was real James Bond stuff—a real bit of spy fiction. There were in London alone 400 addresses to which addressed mail was intercepted on a permanent basis. In addition there was a large number of additional addresses to which mail was addressed which was intercepted on a short-term basis, such as the offices of trade unions whose members were on strike, or the offices of some organization which might be arranging a demonstration.

For the whole country the number of people whose mail was regularly spied on and copied was very large.

In the borough of Tower Hamlets there was a political bookshop called The Freedom Bookshop. One morning it was found that six letters to it had been opened and inside one was a receipt from St Martin le Grand for six letters which had been sent to them for security vetting.

How could the Government justify with the creation of two different systems of delivering mail—through the Post Office or through a private company—that there could be interception and surveillance in one system and not in the other?

How could the Home Secretary justify penalising only those people who sent their mail through the Post Office?

If there had to be tapping, let it be under a statute. West Germany had a good deal more terrorist and subversive activity than did this country, but there people who had their telephone tapped were notified when the tap was taken off and had the right to sue the Government if they could show that the reason for the tap was invalid.

The number of taps in this country had trebled in the past 20 years. He did not believe that the number of people seeking to overthrow the state by force had trebled in that period.

The budget for this year for the telephone tap installation organization was £1,370,000, made up almost entirely of salaries. There was something in excess of 100 people engaged in that activity. They were not those who listened to conversations or the recorders—that was done by MI5. These were the people who put the plug in, or made the hook up.

Whereas the security services were expert at the mechanics of their trade, the coding, decoding, cameras hidden in cigarette lighters and bugs in toe caps, politically they were a bunch of illiterates and ignoramuses.

I would not trust any of them (he said) to make a political judgment at all. They have not able to recognise subversion the subversive was their own and sat for 12 years at the desk or in the big room ups[…] And they are the people wh[o] themselves the right to make [ob]jective judgments about who should have their p[hones] tapped on political grounds.

We are beginning to have of the characteristics of a [police] state.

Mr John Gorst (Barnet, He[ndon] North, C) said that telephon[e tap]ping, to which he took no [objec]tion when it was done i[n the] national interest for the secu[rity of] the state or to find crimin[al or] fraudulent people, must be [done] by warrant of the Home Sec[retary]. If it was not done according [to] warrant and was illegal, it [should] be punishable.

If the Bill was amended in [accor]dance with the proposed clause, it would be on all [fours] with the terms of the White [Paper] which contained the gui[delines] which at present governe[d the] operation of tapping. It [was] necessary to deter and p[unish] anyone who illegally [tapped] someone's telephone.

He did not believe that su[ch] entitled the authorities to r[aid] a person's house or to viol[ate his] privacy with impunity and w[ithout] his knowledge.

There was a feeling among people, including some of h[is con]stituents, that they might [have] their telephones tapped. [They] would be reassured if they fe[lt] anyone illegally tapping wa[s sub]ject to the severest pe[nalties]. Responsibility for taking [action] must rest with or be by the c[onsent] of the Attorney General.

A reporting-back pro[cedure] should not be enshrined in th[e Bill].

He asked for an under[taking] from the Home Secretary [that if] people were discovered il[legally] tapping telephones, in[finitely] stronger penalties woul[d be] exacted than a fine of £5 or [...]

Secrecy vital-Home Secretary

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary (*Penrith and the Border*, C) said that neither clause 47 which had been inserted at committee stage nor the Opposition new clause proposed to substiture for it should be included in the Bill.

They were concerned with the integrity of the public telephone service and the mail service, a matter of great importance to all.

The two services provided a universa means of communication for the whole nation, and the telephone system in particular provided the most convenient and quickest means of communication possible.

It also provides (he said) the ideal means of communication for the criminal and spy who wishes to communicate with his associates.

What was at issue was not the need for interception as a weapon in the fight against crime, but rather that the weapon was controlled to ensure that the power to intercept communications was exercised only in clearly justifiable cases and that the use made of it was limited to what was strictly necessary.

A balance had to be struck between the needs of the community in the prevention and detection of crime and the rights of the individual whose privacy might be infringed.

The question was whether for that balance to be properly struck the arrangements for the control of interception must be enshrined in legislation. His case rested on two simple but vitally important propositions—the first that if interception was to be effective it must be carried out in secret, and the second that the judicial process by its nature was an open process.

It was the conflict between these two propositions which made it impossible for interception to be regulated by an Act of Parliament and thus made subject to litigation without destroying its effectiveness.

Clearly a suspected bank-robber, drug-smuggler or spy should not know his mail or telephone was being intercepted at the time; otherwise he would modify his behaviour accordingly.

It was equally important that the information which formed the case for interception should be kept secret then and subsequently.

It would help the criminal to discover how much the police knew about his activities and who was telling them. This is what would happen if the criteria for interception were laid down in an Act.

It was an essential feature of the constitutional system that what was laid down in an Act could be tested and enforced in the courts.

Cases in which an individual thought his telephone was being improperly intercepted could be brought before the courts and they would be obliged to adjudicate. To enable the court to determine the matter fairly all relevant information would have to be exposed in evidence.

This would include all the information available to him, some of it of a most sensitive nature derived from those on whom the police and the security services depended, people in some cases whose lives would be endangered if their part were known or even suspected by the dangerous men against whom the interception was sometimes employed.

Before he signed a warrant, and this was a responsibility he could not delegate, he had to be satisfied that interception was justified in accordance with the criteria set out in the White Paper published a year ago.

That meant he must be fully and frankly informed of the basis for suspicion against the individual concerned, including information which should on no account be revealed, least of all to that individual.

If he was to be frankly informed about such secret matters, he must be in a position to keep the secrets entrusted to to him.

How then could he permit such information which he would not reveal to the House to become a matter of evidence in a court? Yet if interception was regulated by statute that was what must happen, for it was the essence of the judicial process that the judge must determine the matter exclusively on the basis of the law and the evidence adduced.

It was no answer to say that the secret matters could be kept secret by claims of Crown privilege. If secrecy precluded him from saying whether there had been an interception or, if there had been, from demonstrating that the conditions laid down in the statute for the issue of a warrant were met in a particular case, then the judgment of the court must go against him.

Safeguards already existed which avoided what he believed to be an unacceptable consequence of legislation. The Government had appointed one of the most respected judges, Lord Diplock, to scrutinize existing arrangements and undertake a detailed check that the procedures and safeguards in the White Paper were being observed.

He hoped that whatever criticisms the House might decide to make against the Government or the system, they would not make unworthy accusations against Lord Diplock who was asked to undertake a particular task and carried it out scrupulously and found that the procedures as laid down were being strictly observed.

He had complete access to all the secret material submitted to him and complete freedom to look at any case he wanted in whatever way he chose. Individual cases were thus independently ttsted against published criteria preserving an essential s[…] The public were protected [against] unjustified interceptions a[nd the] informant against the reve[nge of] his associatts.

No one who had read Lor[d Dip]lock's first report could do[ubt the] care with which he carried [out his] task. He gave the system a [clean] bill of health and his con[tinuing] checks on individual case[s pro]vided a valuable new saf[eguard] against any departure fro[m the] published principles.

The Post Office and the Telecommunications Corp[oration] would not put the confide[nce of] their customers at risk by al[lowing] widespread and unjustified [tapp]ing on its customers' co[mmuni]cations. They would underta[ke in]terceptions only where th[ey were] required them to and [their] employees would be commi[tting a] criminal offence if they und[ertook] interception except in acco[rdance] with a warrant.

For the police, it was stated in a recent court ca[se] "the Commissioner of Po[lice of] *the Metropolis would not* [in any] *circumstances than in pursu*[ance] of a warrant of the Secret[ary of] State".

The same applied to othe[r] officers of police and for th[e indi]vidual police officer to un[dertake] unauthorised interception [would] be a serious disciplinary o[ffence]. Those arrangements provi[ded a] strict safeguard against una[uthor]ized tampering with Post [Office] equipment.

While I know that gene[ral] allegations of unauthorized t[apping] have been made (he continu[ed) I] have seen no evidence of [it nor] been given evidence of it. [I] assure the House that IF I [am] given it—spehific evidence [of] unathorized interception—I [will] immediately take firm steps t[o deal] with it.

To give responsibility th[rough] legilsation to magistrates, [or] or some classes of judges, [would] mean a consequent loss of c[ompet]ency and control and wou[ld be] disliked by the Commons. [The] responsibility should rest w[ith a] single minister responsible t[o the] Commons.

It would not be wise to f[ollow] the example of other cou[ntries] where the effectiveness and [secrecy] of interception had been re[duced] through provisions such as r[etros]pective notification. Secrecy [and] litigation could not be reconci[led].

These porivsions were un[accept]able and unnecessary. The po[sition] of the Post Office, the key r[ole of] the Secretary of State's wa[rrant,] the procedural arrange[ments] described in last year's [White] Paper, the monitoring of Lord [Dip]lock, were sufficient to rea[ssure] the public that the arranger[ments] were such as both to protec[t the] public interest and, of vital im[port]ance, to safeguard the rights o[f the] pri ate individual.

Minister sceptical about role of law in industrial relations

House of Lords

The Civil Service should be under an obligation not to strike, **Lord Renton** (C) said when he opened a debate calling attention to the consultative document on trade union immunities.

It was scandalous, he said, that London Airport could be closed down by a message from a trade union official—something that even the Prime Minister could not do.

It was notorious that the Militant Tendency, the Trotskyists, Socialist Workers Party and other revolutionary minorities were infiltrating the trade unions, the Labour Party and even the Civil and Public Services Association many of whom were on strike today. The present chaotic system played into the hands of the militants and something must be done about it.

There were the constant threats to the motor car industry, Fleet Street and, above all, to the interruption of essential services provided for the public by the Government, local authorities or nationalized industries.

Secret ballots should become compulsory for the election of all union officers from shop stewards upwards.

Workers in certain essential jobs should accept as a condition of service that they would not strike. Public service, serving one's Queen and country, was a privilege and an advantage.

Lord McCarthy (Lab), for the Opposition, said it was appropriate that the House should be discussing the Government's Green Paper on All-Fools Day. What they were being asked was not whether something should be done but whether something more should be done before they had the slightest idea what was going to be the result of what had already been done.

It was significant that a powerful group within the Government had not yet learnt the futility of a legal attack on trade unions and believed that they could break trade union power by law.

The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr James Prior) was too intelligent to believe this. He had not yet gained full support for his step-by-step approach, which really meant no more until after the next election.

He knew that when the economy got off its knees he would need the cooperatiojn of the trade union movement.

Lord Rochester (L) said the Government should consider introducing a further code of practice in addition to those on picketing and the closed shop to deal with negotiating problems. This would be based on the proposition that conditions should be established throughout British industry to enable negotiating procedures to be introduced in which both management and employees had sufficient confidence to see that they were observed.

The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said the consultative document was an attempt to find a way out of the sterility of industrial conflict and confrontation and to get away from the obstructive attitudes and resistance to change which had bedevilled industrial relations under successive administrations for so long.

It was an illusion to think that they could legislate themselves into prosperity or full employment. If curing unemployment was a matter of changing government policies or changing governments life would be a lot simpler for everyone.

Inflation was coming down steadily and in the six months to February the retail price index has risen by only 4.2 per cent. A sense of reality had crept into wage negotiations and the average increases in this pay round were under 10 per cent compared to 21 per cent in the last pay round. Strikes in industry were now at the lowest level since the war.

The changes now taking place should have a marked effect on productivity when the upturn came. No change in the law could have brought about this greater realism in wage bargaining. In a free society the only sensible thing to do was to face people with the consequences of their own actions and not seek to protect them from the consequences.

The Government did not want to raise expectations in the Green Paper which no amount of legislation would be able to fulfil.

We have (he said) to work with the grain of our culture and our *history and not against it*.

The action which the Government had taken in the Employment Act commanded the widest possible support.

We have not (he said) ruled out additional steps by legislation. If we could find sensible legislation, or additional legislation, that was agreed and needful, we would certainly bring it in as soon as ever it was necessary.

I am not saying that we should give up and go home without legislation in these areas, but new laws will fail if they do not take account, as the Employment Protection Act takes account, of the realities of industrial relations. I am personally sceptical how far one can cure industrial relations difficulties by legislative action.

He added that those who sought to find within the covers of the Green Paper a secret weapon against unions or a magic formula for economic success were likely to be equally disappointed.

Lord Allen of Fallowfield (Lab) said there was no answer in confrontation between the Government and the trade union movement. Solutions to Britain's problems had to be found in agreement and agreement would only be possible if everybody recognized that they were all part of a community of interests and their role was not to challenge each other's existence.

The Government should move with great caution and persuasion and should seek to get what it believed was necessary by agreement and consent.

Lord Hankey (Ind) said trade unions should be stronger. They were in a degenerate state because they could not control their members and carry out the agreements they made. Collective bargaining which was not carried out was collective swindling and made it impossible for industry to make the progress it should.

Earl De La Marr (C) said it was important to give the 1980 Employment Act the chance to work. It was the right philosophy that led the Government to take the step-by-step approach instead of saddling industry and management with laws they did not want and would not or could not enforce.

Lord Scanlon (Lab), former president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that if the purpose of the Green Paper was to encourage discussion on the pitfalls, difficulties and problems of a further expansion of the law into industrial relations then it was good. If however it was to represent serious proposals to satisfy dogma either in the Commons or Lords it was bad.

I approach the Green Paper (he said) with mixed feelings—rather like watching your mother-in-law going over a cliff in your new car (Laughter.)

His union members' experience of the Industrial Relations Act, which cost the union over £8m from its funds, was that the more the law interfered and the more punitive it was against them, the more the members were determined to stick by the ideals they believed in.

Employers and unions could resolve their own difficulties.

He had travelled a good deal but was always glad to get back to Britain. He often gave talks to sixth formers at schools and, when challenged with articles in the press about what the unions were doing to Britain, he would ask: "Have you ever seen a happy Swede?" Until one youngster floored him by saying "yes, in a blue film." (Laughter.)

The Government should listen not only to its friends but to its opponents and let industry and the trade unions get on with the job of resolving the problems that would undoubtedly arise in the coming months.

Lord Noel-Baker (Lab) said if everybody followed the example of Miss Joanna Harris there would be no unions. He believed in the closed shop. Workers ought to join their unions. He hoped that the carping criticism of unions would shortly cease.

Lord Mottistone (C) said the solution to these problems rested not in the law but in how industrial relations were conducted. Whatever law there was, it had to prevent bullying by either side.

At the moment the balance was a bit too far in giving bullying power to organized labour rather than to employers. Only by avoiding giving it to either side could people be sure that reasonable agreements were stuck to and executed for the benefit of all.

Lord Ferrier (C) said the public were fed up with the trade unions. Many people's feelings were akin to those of the people in Auckland, New Zealand, who organized a march of 30,000 people through the city streets.

Lord Houghton of Sowerby (Lab) said it distressed him to see civil servants behaving as if they were rejects of society. They were not. Those who got them into this state should regard it as an urgent obligation to get them out of it as quickly as possible. Those who created the deadlock ought to move urgently to end it.

Lord Underhill (Lab), for the Opposition, said any change in immunity would create bitterness and instead of helping industrial relations would harm them. There should be some trade union reorganization but this could not be determined by law.

The Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State for Employment, said the Green Paper recognized the crucial importance of improving the provisions for procedure agreements and making them clearer and more comprehensive. This was a big task and the proposal for a code of practice to encourage it was an interesting one to which the Government would give serious consideration.

The debate was concluded.

House adjourned, 10.03 pm.

Each tap an invasion of privacy

Mr John Golding (Newcastle-Under-Lyme, Lab) said that the simple anser must be to to so amend this particular amendment in the House of Lords that that could not happen.

I do not accept (he said) that it would be *impossible* for the Government to avoid that particular danger: *that there is no way in* which the Government can lay down in statute the conditions under which telephone tapping can take place without the Government risking a challenge in the courts on this point.

Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Home affairs, (Birmmingham, Sparkbrook, Lab) said unauthorized interception, about which disquiet grew, was disapproved of by the Home Secretary and ytt he was urging MPs to vote against an amendment which made an unequivocal statement on the illegality of such behaviour and *imposed a penalty on people who* might behave in such an illegal way.

I do not believe on unauthorized tapping (he said) that the problem *of court revelations is a problem at* all.

The most important part of the amendment was that it sought to place on a statutory basis the *methods by which authorized interceptions were approved and agreed. That was a matter of principle.*

At the moment there was no statutory, objective or material assurance that authorization were used sparingly. A party who may be aggrieved had no leg alredress.

There were *no* formal enforceable rules by which the Home Sec etary must abide. The amendment did no more than propose rules in comparetively unambitious terms.

Mr Martin Stevens (Hammersmith, Fulham, C) said the Home Secretary had the prime duty of opposing the forces which sought to [use] the weapons of democracy to [un]dermine democracy. They [should] give any Home Secretary [the] power to discha ge that duty [with]out involving him any further [than] they must in the restraints w[hich] the proposals under discus[sion] would impose.

Mr Christopher Price (Lewish[am] West, Lab) said the Home Se[cre]tary's arguments were breath[tak]ingly ludicrous. In saying tha[t on] issues involving secrecy of [this] kind they could not legislate, [the] Home Secretary was really sa[ying] they should not have any of[ficial] secrets legislation at all becaus[e if] it was litigated before the co[urts] certain matters might come [out] which would endanger democra[cy].

Mr Mikardo's new clause [was] rejected by 284 votes to 224—G[ov]ernment majority, 60. Voting [on] the other amendments was tak[en] place during the night.

Keeping councils to spending limit[s]

Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, denied an Opposition charge that the Government was adopting the practices of a police state in penalizing overspending local authorities.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, (Manchester, Ardwick, Lab) had asked: Is it not a fact that the Government's expenditure targets are so demented that Cumbria, with poor services, is liable to be penalized for a 20 per cent overspend on the Government target and that Suffolk, also with poor services, and both Conservative controlled, is liable to be penalized for a 10 per cent overspending?

Is it not the practice of a police state to impose retrospective penalties for alleged offences which are not offences at all but completely legal decisions?

When will the Secretary of State (Mr Heseltine) stop acting like the commissar of local government?

Mr King (Bridgwater, C): The target we have indicated for local authorities was set out clearly in the circular—a 5.6 per cent reduction against 1978-79 expenditure.

To the extent that some authorities do not achieve it, others will have to do more if the overall targets are to be met. There is no question of retrospection.

There is nothing to be imposed before Parliament has approved it. The only relevance to a commissar I see in local government is the activity of some local authorities under Labour control that are seeking to make the possession of a party card the criterion for appointments to senior officer level in their authorities. That is the activity of a commissar, nothing we have done on this is.

Mr Kaufman: If he is denying that the Government is behaving in this totalitarian way, would he openly state which local authorities he is going to penalize so that they know?

Will he also state the penalti[es] they are going to be subjected [to] which he does not know and [will] not announce, and yet which [the] ratepayers will have to pay later [in] the year? That is the action of [a] police state. He cannot deny it.

Mr King: It is interesting to n[ote] how quickly Mr Kaufman and [his] colleagues are distancing themse[lves] from their former late colleagu[e] Mr Anthony Crosland, who reco[g]nized the need for economies [in] local government in the speech [he] made saying: "The party's ov[er] now".

We will make clear to local au[th]orities the targets we are seekin[g] and we shall put such informatio[n] before the House. At the momen[t] we cannot present any proposal [as we have not] had th[e] revised budgets.

The Government, like previou[s] governments, has to observe over[all] targets of public expenditure.

THE ARTS

Helpmann's vigour and imagination still undimmed

Sir Robert Helpmann does not like to get stuck in the past. When we met to talk about the revival of his ballet *Hamlet*, which opens at Covent Garden tonight, he was far more keen on telling me of his future plans. They involve flying to New York this weekend, then on to his native Australia and afterwards back to America.

Most of that journeying is for opera rather than ballet. In Australia he is to stage *Alcina* for Bonynge: "I think it's the first time a Handel opera has been done in Australia. It's difficult to produce, because it's so static, but beautiful music. Perhaps it is an acquired taste, but the audience must be given the chance to try it. And then I am to do two operas in Washington, including *The Rake's Progress*, so that is quite a spectrum of interest."

Before that, however, is a little matter of a gala performance for Prince Charles on April 12. "It's in my home town of Adelaide, and they have asked me to take part, but I haven't the faintest idea yet what I shall be doing. Also there is a possibility that I might perform in a musical in New York: *Chanel*, with Diana Rigg. I'm told it's beautifully written, and there would be a marvellous part for me, but we shall have to see.

"Then Margot and I have talked about doing a programme about how we did what we did, and how it lasted. Not a lecture, a performance, because we were always very theatrical people: well, I was; she was more reserved at first but she soon learnt."

Which brought us to the ballet, *Hamlet*, first given in 1942 at the New Theatre (now the Albery) with Helpmann in the title part and Fonteyn as Ophelia, Tchaikovsky's music—and designs by Leslie Hurry. "They were his first work in the theatre, and sometimes he would say to me jokingly 'You ruined my life' because he would much rather have been known just as a painter.

"I went to the Redfern Gallery and saw a little picture, no bigger than that. It was nothing to do with *Hamlet*, it was a landscape in fact, but it had the feeling I wanted for the ballet. So I asked if I could meet the painter. 'Oh no', they said, 'he's a surrealist, and very shy and nervous; he wouldn't want to work in the theatre.'

"But surely I could at least meet him, I asked, and that was arranged. I told him my ideas, and he said yes, he saw it had to be done that way because the music is short, but he could not design it, because once he had done anything he would not be willing to alter it at all.

"I told him that I didn't see why I should want to change anything he did, but suggested that perhaps he would just do some sketches first, not spend too much time on it. Ten days later he arrived with everything finished, the setting and all the costumes. And they were just perfect.

"I think ballet has lost something in rarely using painters for the designs nowadays. And the dancers are wonderful today but not always theatrical. They have a marvellous technique but the audience wants to see character and drama too. Still, I have a very good cast, with Anthony Dowell, and Antoinette Sibley making her comeback. She asked to do it; of course it's not difficult technically, but I think perhaps she is trying to ease her way back.

"I didn't really want to do it at first. I thought, this ballet is 40 yars old, it's in the past, who wants to see it now? But then I thought, there will be many people who have never seen it. And now I'm interested to see it again. Yes, interested.

"When I arrived, I took it for granted that everyone knew what it was about. Then I heard two boys talking in the corridor. One asked, 'What actually happened to Ophelia?' and the other replied, 'She drowned—didn't she go out in a boat?' I thought, good heavens, they don't know the play.

"So I called them all together and explained what happens in the play, and how the ballet is arranged like a dream, just Hamlet's last thoughts, so you get things like Ophelia and Gertrude changing places with each other in his mind. Because of the music, that was the only way to do it.

"I never created a full-evening ballet, although I was tempted by a couple of subjects, because I had no suitable music. I was between companies as a freelance, and did not have the facilities to commission a score. And I would not like a score made up from shorter works; it's all right if you are reviving an old ballet, like *La fille mal gardée*, for instance, but I think the music needs to be written to a dramatic purpose.

"Now the Australian Ballet wants me to revive one of the ballets I made for them, *The Display*. I'm not sure just how I shall fit it in. You know, it's absurd. I love London but I think last year I was only in my flat here for about three weeks, and this time it will have been four. I haven't had time to go to the ballet because I've had rehearsals.

"But people sometimes ask me 'Aren't you going to retire?' and I ask them, retire into what. Into doing nothing? Impossible!"

John Percival



Sir Robert Helpmann (right) rehearsing Anthony Dowell in *Hamlet* Photograph by Keith Waldegrave

Arts agenda

Another Briton falls to Canadian narrow-mindedness

Canadian nationalism has claimed another British victim at the Stratford Festival in Ontario: Peter Stevens has resigned, after only six months as the festival's executive director, because of the opposition to a Briton holding a top post in such a national institution.

Stevens, who was formerly general administrator of the National Theatre, says his appointment was challenged from the outset. Then in November, shortly after his arrival, the Canadian Government barred John Dexter from taking up the post of artistic director, saying a Canadian should be sought instead. The new artistic director, John Hirsch, is very explicitly nationalist in his attitudes, says Stevens, and believes it is important that the theatre should be in Candian control.

"When the Canada Council, their equivalent of both the Arts Council and the British Council, told the festival they could not be sympathetic to any grant applications while I was still there, I said my position was not tenable." So he resigned, and will probably leave in a few weeks' time.

He was originally brought in to work on turning Stratford into a year-round operation, with a theatre in Toronto, as the Royal Shakespeare Company has developed the Aldwych in London. But that plan has now been dropped, leaving the festival with a very expensive operation running for less than half the year. Moreover, Stevens points out, delays caused by the dispute over the artistic directorship could cost Stratford $1m in lost revenue.

■ After five years away from feature film-making, the director Lindsay Anderson is returing with *Britannia Hospital*, which he starts shooting in July for EMI and the National Film Finance Corporation. The project has echoes of two of his earlier films, *If* and *O Lucky Man*: it is a futuristic comedy, set in a hospital. In addition, Anderson is preparing to direct his first American film, *Dress Gray*, with a script by Gore Vidal. This also has some affinity with *If*—it is a murder mystery set at West Point military academy.

■ The Russian pianist Sviatoslav Richter is scheduled to return to Britain for recitals at the Festival Hall on July 12 and 14, and other appearances including the Cheltenham and Chichester Festivals.

■ The Tate Gallery has purchased a photo-collage 18ft long by the Cumdbrian artist Conrad Atkinson, whose work about Northern Ireland and Thalidomide has created public ructions. This time he has exercised his propagandist skills closer to home: the 16 panels of *For Wordsworth; For West Cumbria* portray such local issues as unemployment and de-industrialization.

Atkinson believes landscape is not a politically neutral concept. He pictures an attitude towards the Lake District as a high-income, middle-class, open-air museum, which isolates the West Cumbrian industrial strip physically and ideologically. The Tate has not yet put the work on display; no date for its exhibition has been decided.

■ The National Theatre is gradually spreading its wings further afield: provincial tours have become a regular feature and it is now going to make two foreign trips this summer.

In May it presents *The Provok'd Wife* in Paris, as part of the celebrations for the three-hundredth anniversary of the Comédie Française—stepping into the gap left by the Old Vic's cancellation of its tour of the O'Toole *Macbeth*. Then the following month it is off to America, performing the Rattigan double-bill of *The Browning Version* and *Harlequinade*, with Alec McCowen and Geraldine McEwan, at the Baltimore Theatre Festival.



■ British singers achieving international success are no longer surprising news, but there are also singers who have left Britain to work and built reputations abroad while gaining little notice at home: one such is the young mezzo Susan Daniel (above). She went to Switzerland in 1978, and over the past three seasons in Basle, she has won growing acclaim; last Sunday she sang her first Melisande, to plaudits from both public and critics.

Now she is about to step into the major league of opera: in September she joins the Bavarian State Opera, with *Cenerentola* providing one likely role; next season she makes her American debut, singing Charlotte to Nicolai Gedda's Werther in Miami; and she has been offered two leading roles in San Francisco, Rosina next summer and Cenerentola in 1983.

■ Edna O'Brien's play *Virginia*, which transferred to the West End from the Canadian Stratford, will be heading back across the Atlantic for a Broadway presentation, probably in the autumn. An immediate transfer after the show closes in London on April 18 is not possible because Maggie Smith, who plays Virginia Woolf, is committed to the next Agatha Christie film, *Evil Under the Sun*, with Peter Ustinov repeating the role of Hercule Poirot.

NOT TO BE MISSED: English National Opera and London Festival Ballet join forces at the Coliseum on Tuesday in a Bartok triple-bill: *The Wooden Prince, The Miraculous Mandarin*, and *Duke Bluebeard's Castle*...

Martin Huckerby

I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking it on the Road
Apollo

Irving Wardle

Feminism, for all its conquests elsewhere, has as yet made little impact on middle-brow musical theatre where the garter-belt and the twin-set still reign supreme. The Rockettes are still high-kicking away in Radio City Music Hall, and it is the same story when you move up from the chorus line to the stars whom you would expect to be in complete control of their material. From Billie Holiday to Sarah Vaughan, it is the subtext they put into the songs, not the songs themselves, that tell you who they are.

To bypass the alliance between showbiz and male chauvinism Gretchen Cryer and Nancy Ford have devised a new kind of musical show which puts over the liberationist message loud and clear while also disarming all objections to it. *I'm Getting My Act Together* consists of an acrimonious tryout session between a lead singer and her manager before her new act is unveiled to the pack of agents and DJs on whom her career depends.

Something nasty has happened to Heather since Joe last saw her in action. Her new material contains unflattering references to men leaving their underwear around the house; there are sour comments on childhood and marriage, and Miss America is advised to pick up her trophy and smash it into the television set.

There are also peculiar sketches with women aping minstrel shows and draped in do-it-yourself equipment. The whole thing is downbeat, and many people are going to be offended. She should do herself a favour and go back to her old act.

This running battle between star and manager is cunningly inserted between the numbers for Heather (Diane Langton) and her group, some of which meet with Joe's approval and some which get through to him like a red-hot tack. The feminist manoeuvres are expertly varied. "Dear Tom", for instance, begins as a gentle farewell to a former husband, but, just as the manager is relaxing into moist-eyed enjoyment, the song breaks off for a court deposition in which the wife explains that living with dear Tom meant that she had to act the part of an idiot child.

The authors get their reliable milage from the standard collision between an artist and a front-office salesman ("how do you sell bravery?", Joe asks her), but there is more to the relationship than that.

By degrees it emerges that Joe is reacting not only as a manager but as a defeated husband whose wife is energetically blackmailing him with offstage suiside attempts. So there is a personal as well as professional collision; and although the show is solidly on Heather's side, it also gives unlimited scope to her confusions and storming rages.

This happens only in their dialogue; never in the songs which lift the show's argument into an alternately lyrical and combative zone where intensity of feeling combines with great professional snap. The back-up duo of Nicky Croydon and Megg Nicol contribute much to the vitality of Word Baker's production: it would be immeasurably feebler as a two-character show.

Essentially, however, that is what it is; and my one complaint in this department is that Ben Cross, a parasitic outsider from his first entrance, is more intent on showing the manager up than in showing him off. If the power of moneyed sexism is to be seen collapsing, it needs more authority to start with. As for Miss Langton, it is a treat to see her at last in the lead role of which that voice and that stage presence have previously been cheated.

With a lesser performer, the whole show could have been summed up in Joe's terms as an ego-trip. With this artist there is simply too much generosity in the playing for that description to apply; and musically there is a perfect balance between unexaggerated honesty of emotion and a soaring line. Look out for the number "Old Friend"; although it is a give-away to mention this, as it is the song that also goes to the manager's heart.

The Flying Karamazov Brothers
Mayfair

Anthony Masters

No, they do not fly, but they juggle—which means everything else flies, from boots, umbrellas and plucked chickens (contributed by the audience) to assorted ironmongery. Sadly, the name is another flight of fancy, which puts paid to my hopes of seeing the Onegin-Lensky sharpshooting act or the show-stopping trio of Prozorov sisters. But I think any four lads who trust each other enough to play juggle-and-toss with razor-sharp sickles are entitled to call themselves brothers.

Shaggy as Samsons unshorn, they have a hang-loose, hippie-ish air that identifies them as American college graduates of fairly recent date but belies their professionalism and precision. Juggling can hardly come more exciting than this: and when Fyodor's ninepins create graceful, grandiose and quirky trajectiles, it approaches ballet. But their special delight is the death-defying act, and you may well be glad when their *pièce de résistance* with a flaming torch, an egg, a litre of spumante (have you ever dropped a bottle of something bubbly?), a guitar, a hatchet, a fish and a frying pan stops and turns into an omelette party with celebration glasses all round.

But what do they do for the rest of the evening? They are comedians. Their humour goes with the image (it might have been inferred from the title) and, besides combining smartness with whimsy, falls miserably down the chasm between American and English hilarity. Their assumption that any joke received in silence has been misunderstood is bold even by their standards; they drop very little, but they might drop that.

Few, I admit, can juggle with sickles and apples, swop them in mid-air, eat the apples and tell sophomoric jokes at the same time, but a marriage of genius and gags is a sorry sight.

Since limitless technical skills seem within their grasp, that is surely the way to flesh out an evening.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

LSO/Abbado
Festival Hall/Radio 3

William Mann

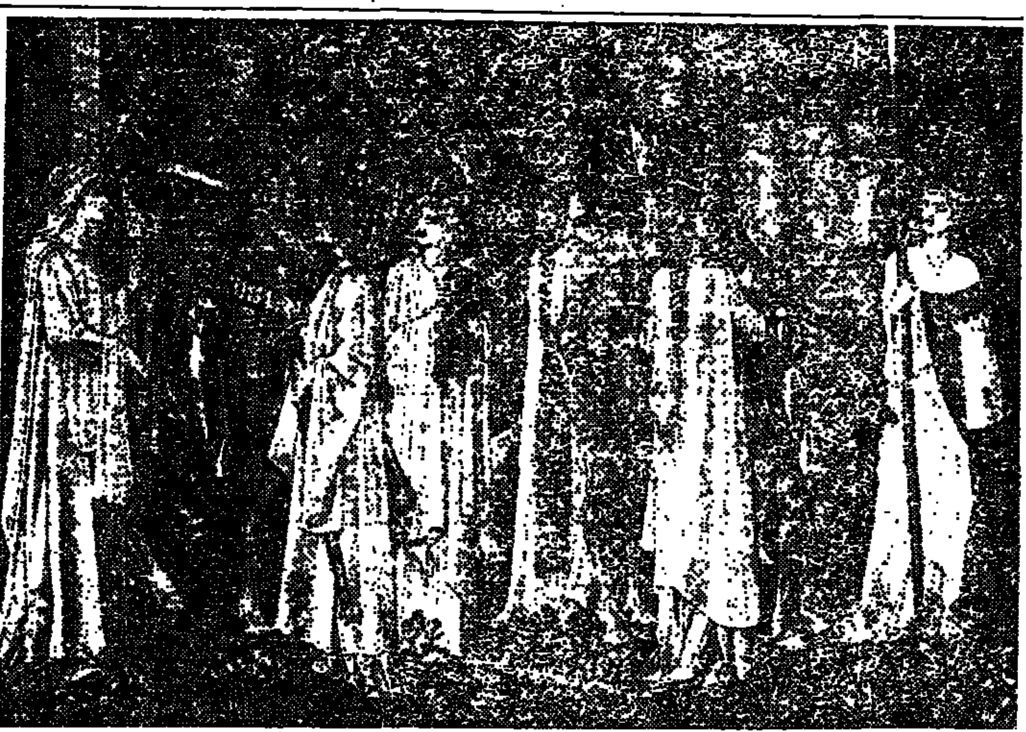
Last Saturday was the hundredth anniversary of the death of Modest Mussorgsky: Joan Chissell was able to lead our monthly records page, on the actual day, with her review of a new LSO Abbado disc devoted to that composer's music, much of it virtually unknown to present-day audiences. On Tuesday the same forces celebrated the centenary on South Bank with a programme containing many of the same items.

The concert went beyond the record by including *Pictures at an Exhibition* in Ravel's orchestral transcription, a familiar showpiece for the London Symphony Orchestra, and its principal conductor. Predictably the LSO's heavy brass distinguished itself, as did the horns and the solo saxophone (Abbado sensibly omits the redundant bar that Ravel added to "The Old Castle"). With a tumultuous thunder-sheet doing duty for tam-tam in "The Great Gate of Kiev", this made a rousing close to the concert.

A further bonus was the set of *Songs and Dances of Death*, given with Shostakovich's orchestral transcription of the piano accompaniments, yodelling horns for Death's "strange serenade", a fife and drum band for Field Marshal Death's address to his lifeless troops, and equally spirited horns for the "Trepak". Nicolai Ghiaurov was the singer, at first more restrained than expected (he was reading from the music), his high register in splendid condition, though, and the Field Marshal in the last song suitably authorative.

Beside Ravel and Shostakovich, the concert brought forward Rimsky-Korsakov as Mussorgsky's chief (indeed notorious) editorial intermediary, in the four choral items included also in Abbado's centenary disc. There was nothing here as gripping as the crowd choruses in *Boris Godunov* although the chorus of Priestesses from *Salammbô* has a sensuous beauty reminiscent of similar moments in *Khovanshchina*, and the Temple Scene from *Oedipus* (both operas are fragmentary) works its way to a stirring climax, with positive orchestral assistance.

The four orchestral pieces which began the concert were all unadulterated Mussorgsky. Of special value is the composer's own version of the tone-poem *St John's Night on Bald Mountain*, quite different in every respect from the well-known Rimskyfied work, and for me much more individual and captivating. The symphonic intermezzo in B minor (not on the record) proved less appealing than Stasov's description of its origin in a peasant scene observed by Mussorgsky. But it was a happy, and revealing, commemoration.



Burne-Jones's tapestry design for *Arming and Departure of the Knights*

The artist as devoted craftsman

Bright Blossoms and Strange Birds
Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery

The Order of the Day
Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester

John Russell Taylor

When fine artists decide to apply themselves to other disciplines, one can never be quite sure how things will turn out. To an extent it depends how seriously they take their incidental design functions, and how much they bother to find out about the special requirements of the new medium. It must be said, at least, that William Morris and his associates took such matters very seriously indeed. If, through Morris and Co, they set about designing furniture or stained glass or wallpaper, they made it their business to know exactly how it should be done, and even from time to time, with proper Arts-and-Crafts fervour, tried to do it themselves.

Nowhere is this more evident than in the extensive ranges of textiles produced by William Morris individually and through his company, and later, right up to its dissolution in 1940, by the company as a continuing enterprise. The show in Birmingham until May 4 is as near comprehensive as may be on the printed and woven fabrics, and has a splendid variety of the tapestries and embroideries, some of the latter, we learn, worked by Morris himself and his wife. The catalogue is in fact a finely illustrated book full of original scholarship as well as entertaining and sometimes bizarre personal details; it is published by Thames and Hudson at £5.50, or £3.95, if you buy it at the show, and well worth the money.

If the idea of the show sounds a bit forbidding, do not be put off. Though no doubt the original intention was to make a contribution to scholarship rather than doing just another Morris show, the material itself precludes dryness. The predominant effect is one of colour and gaiety and life. Morris himself was no great shakes as a painter, and always seemed very awkward with figures, but as a pattern-maker he was a genius, able to combine strength with delicacy and to ring infinite changes on basic forms of leaf and flower. With the tapestries, where human figures were usually required, Burne-Jones came into his own; indeed, the special disciplines of the form seem to have pulled his draughtsmanship together remarkably, so that his tapestries, like his stained glass, avoid completely the boneless-wonder look of many of his drawings and paintings.

Along with the textile show there is a smaller show drawn almost entirely from the gallery's amazing collection of Pre-Raphaelites called *Pre-Raphaelites at Work*, which lets us behind the scenes on the preparatory stages of much of their craftwork with original designs and works-in-progress—including such rarities as all known to survive of Burne-Jones's costume designs for Comyns Carr's *King Arthur* in 1895. Again, the lesson is clear: seriousness of purpose does not necessarily make great art, but it certainly can help.

Further behind-the-scenes insights on (earlier) nineteenth-century art can be had at the Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, where, until April 20, there is a show called *The Order of the Day* devoted to the work and career of Thomas Harrison, builder of Chester Castle and great apostle of the Greek Revival in the North-West. It seems that personally he was notoriously difficult and cussed, and a number of his best buildings are under threat, even if they have not already been destroyed. But this show, organized by the postgraduate course of art gallery and museum studies at Manchester University, makes a strong case for attention to be paid, and reveals Harrison not only as a highly inventive designer but as somebody obsessed with architectural thought: many of his drawings are beautiful in themselves and have absolutely no practical purpose other than to satisfy their creator, whose architectural fantasies sometimes rival Boullée's.

Chic individuality now missing

Royal Ballet
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

To open its season at Sadler's Wells, the Royal Ballet on Tuesday showed three works created for that theatre. Three of the company's past or present choreographers were represented (no Ashton, how odd) and even the most recent of the ballets, Kenneth MacMillan's *Danses concertantes*, was first given more than a quarter of a century ago.

It has the same designer now as then, but the second thoughts which Nicholas Georgiadis and MacMillan had a year or two ago about the way the ballet should look converted it from a dated, mannered but chic individuality to a sleazy dowdiness. Even the bright, accurate dacing of Nicola Katrak, Susan Lucas and Roland Price in three of the solos could not overcome that disadvantage.

The orchestra, under Barry Wordsworth, played below its usual standard all evening, most of all in *The Rake's Progress*. Gavin Gordon's score is not one of the masterpieces of modern music, but its well crafted mixture of comedy, sentiment and pastiche can sound much better than it did this time.

Doreen Wells, back with the company on a guest engagement, played the betrayed girl; her first time in the role, I believe, and her dancing proved neat but not very expressive. Stephen Jefferies's gripping account of the rake deserved a better foil. David Bintley as the sailor and Denis Bonner as the jockey brightened small roles; but what has happened to the colour of the bawdyhouse dancer's stockings?

Ninette de Valois presumably supervised the revival of her choreography; someone needs to sharpen up production details of John Cranko's *Pineapple Poll*. Even so, this had the best all-round performance of the evening, in the pit and on stage, not least for Brenda Last's gloriously robust account of the title part.

There was an attractively lively spirit among the crew of HMS Hot Cross Bun, and no less so when their disguised replacements took over nautical duties under the appropriately flashing eye of Carl Myers as Captain Belaye. Christine Aitken made a sweetly semi-demure Blanche and June Highwood showed an unusual side of her talents as the garrulous Mrs Dimple.

Sculpture show

Work by the British sculptor Phillip King, including the new sculpture he has designed for Fulham Broadway, will go on show in an exhibition at the Hayward Gallery from April 24 to June 14.

Football

Dalglish is trump card for Liverpool

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Liverpool 2 West Ham 1

Liverpool's fear of losing the financial honeypot of European football was sufficient to bring them the League Cup for the first time after last night's exhilarating final replay at Villa Park. The opportunity to assure themselves of a place in next season's Uefa Cup, while still having a chance of entering the European Cup as holders, was taken after conceding the first goal and some of their control in the second half.

Much of Liverpool's past experience surfaced in this fine match that outshone the original game at Wembley. They recovered quickly after Goddard scored for West Ham United in the tenth minute and they made no more serious errors.

West Ham, for all of their effort, were tactically overshadowed. Their best chances of victory came with breakaways and, in the second half particularly, they might have gained better reward. It was Liverpool's relentless and inventive progress in the first half that broke them and the wonderful skill of Dalglish that they could not master.

Although only the name of Rush, a young Welsh forward, was less familiar than the rest, the Liverpool team had undergone pre-match alarm with Souness, Johnson and Fairclough all unfit and Heighway failing a fitness test as late as yesterday afternoon. True, Thompson reclaimed his place in the defence, but the champions were not used to being so debilitated, even in this season of uncharacteristic snags.

Rush was both the initial hope and the cause of Liverpool's immediate discomfort. After he had shown deft control to give McDermott the game's first promising opening in the West Ham penalty area, his intervention caused Liverpool's early, powerful attacking to be set back. Dalglish had twice given Parkes cause to save from a header and a shot, and Rush was putting him under more pressure when he lost the ball.

The mistake allowed Brooking to send Neighbour tearing up the right wing. Hansen made an unsuccessful attempt to intercept. Neighbour dodged by, went further and centred to the near post where Goddard made a prodigious leap and his header was deflected into the net by Clemence's desperate hand.

So Wembley's mundane occasion was at once forgotten. West Ham, with a long, rapid and typical breakaway in the tenth minute had snatched profit out of Liverpool's commitment to attack, and probably they thought they had found the key.

The current still flowed towards Parkes and it was unrelenting. Lee's driven volley extended Parkes to another fine save and the little midfield player's energy put him in a position to give Rush time for a shot onto the angle of bar and post. Amid an atmosphere of intense expectancy that flowed off the high terracing behind Parkes Liverpool were storming the West Ham goal. Ray Kennedy raised the decibels higher still when heading onto the crossbar before, after 25 minutes, Liverpool's crushing power was combined with delicate subtlety.

McDermott weighted a superb chipped pass forward into the West Ham penalty area. Dalglish could hardly have been aware that an opportunity had been conceived behind his back, yet as the ball came over his shoulder he flicked out a foot, quick as a piston, and rapped the ball into goal.

There was an inevitability about Liverpool's equalizer and they were spurred into greater effort. Rush, the new boy playing only his second senior game, was placid and quick, giving Martin no time for considered clearances. Whether Martin was fully recovered from his ankle injury was not something he had been prepared to admit.

Liverpool's goal was followed, four minutes later, by a second. This time Case's corner found Hansen climbing high above the defence as his header came down, Dalglish and Bonds seemed to meet the ball almost together and the West Ham captain's knee unhappily deflected it into his own net and although Stewart lashed an enormous shot into Liverpool's side-netting West Ham finished the first half where they had spent a considerable time—penned back at their own end.

Much as West Ham tried to compose attacks from the back and to find space behind the opposition's full back, they were victims of Liverpool's revived determination. Suddenly, Liverpool had seen a prize that they really wanted and but for some exceptional goalkeeping from Parkes, they would probably have extended their lead early in the second half when Dalglish, now at his elusive best, was obstructed. McDermott touched the free kick to one side and Neal's drive was not only stopped in a full length dive by Parkes, but gripped and held.

The hope of West Ham was to break out while Liverpool were extended but when Martin was at the end of such a move he found Clemence as agile and safe as Parkes, and Dalglish soon drew the game back into his range, a magnet to Liverpool's attacks, and a constant threat to the West Ham defence.

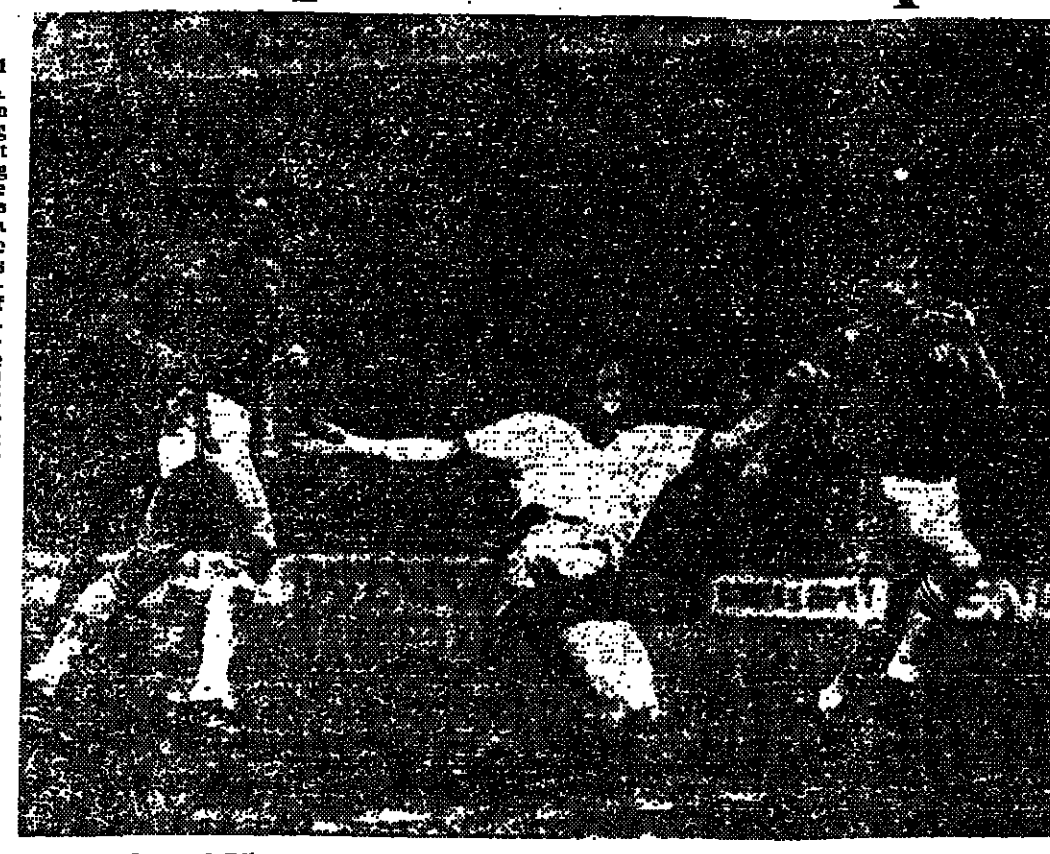
Where Liverpool's experience told was in defence. As West Ham tried so bravely to revive, so Thompson blunted their hopes. The other defenders always looked to him and channelled their work in his direction. Thus Cross and Goddard were often foiled and Brooking rarely penetrated the penalty area. Nevertheless, Brooking did shake off the close attention of Hansen midway through the second half but his shot crossed in front of Clemence to go wide and West Ham's last resort was to replace Pike with Pearson. This merely fortified midfield.

Almost their last chance fell, appropriately, to Bonds. Here was his moment to compensate for his earlier error. Brooking had been fouled by Hansen and took the free kick himself, curling it away from Clemence. Bonds threw himself into the goalmouth and rose above the rest, only to head high over. Cross trickled the ball along Clemence's line in the last desperate attack, but Liverpool could not be deprved of their new trophy.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence: P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, T. McDermott, J. Case.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes: R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, J. Neighbour, P. Goddard, D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. Pike, (Sub, S. Pearson).

Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Bonds (left) and Pike are helpless to prevent Dalglish equalizing for Liverpool.

The great Californian circus comes to town

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, April 1

The promotional director of the Los Angeles Aztecs was waxing enthusiastic about Sunday's opening home game in the cavernous Coliseum, site of the 1984 Olympics. "We want mom, pop and all the kids to come", noted Pete Bellas, "so we're giving away 510 sports bags to the under 16's. At our games you can win trips to Acapulco, cars, T-shirts, seasoned salt packs and soccer uniforms. At half-time we're putting on a circus show, elephants, clowns, the works and there's a patriotic pre-game flag show."

Amidst all the fervour he almost overlooked the fact that somewhere in the middle of all the razzle-dazzle side-attractions two teams—the Aztecs and the San Jose Earthquakes will play 90 minutes of football as part of the North American Soccer League's (NASL) fifteenth season.

Perhaps that is not so surprising. In Southern California, where football has been a consistent money loser, the game is often lost behind the ballyhoo. The name of the real game in these parts is pulling in the crowds with as many gimmicks as can be dreamed up.

On the East Coast, the league champions, New York Cosmos, who actually play in New Jersey, average 30,000 to 40,000 at each game and are one of the few teams to make the sport pay. But the Aztecs do have a problem, for at the Coliseum there are more than 100,000 seats to fill—although they'll be ecstatic if they can draw 25,000 or more.

When I did mention the quality of play to Mr Bellas he never missed a beat. "Ah yes, we do need a winning team. But you should be there Sunday. . . . The Earthquakes will have George 'the Bad Boy' Best—they call him that because he's a great character on and off the field . . .".

Football in North America still faces an uphill battle. This season 21 teams kick off and most expect to lose millions of dollars in the struggle to put the game alongside baseball, basketball and American football as a paying proposition.

This season three teams have dropped out. The ABC television network abandoned weekly coverage claiming poor ratings, although cable networks have stepped into the breach. Some of the star attractions like Johann Cruyff and Franz Beckenbauer have moved back to Europe and the league was in danger of being expelled from FIFA before it made two rule changes, removing the 35-yard line for offside and abolishing the use of three substitutes.

Some of the British players who have signed up for the season include Steve Daley and Kevin Bond, playing for Seattle; Steve Heighway, who will turn out in Minnesota; Terry Yorath for Vancouver, and Chris McGrath and Duncan McKenzie, who will be helping the Tulsa Roughnecks in Oklahoma make some kind of impact.

It is sometimes hard to keep up with what team is playing in what city. This year the Detroit Express abandoned the motor city to become the Washington Diplomats, and Philadelphia's team moved en masse to become the Montreal Manic (le Club de Soccer Manic de Montreal).

Santana to stay on as manager

Rio de Janeiro, April 1.—Tele Santana agreed yesterday to stay on as Brazil's national team manager, until after the 1982 World Cup finals. Mr Santana had a three-hour meeting with Brazilian football federation (CBF) officials, and afterwards he told journalists he had renewed his contract until December, 1982.

He had threatened to resign unless the CBF paid him more, and he declined to go into financial details of the new arrangement. The CBF had offered him 750,000 cruzeiros ($10,000) a month; Mr Santana had demanded one million cruzeiros ($13,000), saying he had offers from Brazilian clubs for that amount, according to local newspaper reports. Under his former contract, which ended in February, he earned 240,000 cruzeiros ($3,000) a month.

Brazil became the first side to qualify for the finals in Spain, beating Bolivia 3—0 nine days ago to win the South American qualifying Group One. Last Sunday they beat Venezuela 5—0 in the group's final match to finish with a 100 per cent record.

Mr Santana, who took over the national squad in February last year, was heavily criticized by the country's supporters last year, but his stock rose when the side played better to reach the final of the world champions' Gold Cup in Montevideo.—Reuter.

Move to end rift: The International Football Federation (FIFA) president, Joao Havelange, is attempting to end the eight-year sports rift between Chile and the Soviet Union by bringing the two nations together on the football field, report Agence France-Presse from Santiago.

Everton lose McMahon for season

Steve McMahon, the 19-year-old Everton midfield player, will not play again this season after suffering knee ligament damage during Everton's defeat at West Bromwich on Tuesday. A hospital examination yesterday confirmed the extent of the injury and ruled him out for the remainder of the season along with Eammon O'Keefe, who suffered a hairline leg fracture last Saturday.

Celtic have failed in an attempt to have a £1,000 fine, imposed by the Scottish FA, lifted. The Premier League club were fined when a supporter invaded their pitch and assaulted Aberdeen's Gordon Strachan last November. Ernie Walker, the Scottish FA secretary, said yesterday: "The referee's committee reconsidered the case, as requested by the council, and reaffirmed its decision to fine the club £1,000."

Hendon have signed Bobby Cough, scorer of over 60 goals, in nearly 200 league appearances for Colchester.

Arsenal's hopes of a place in Europe next season rose yesterday when their midfield player, Peter Nicholas, was banned for only one match after reaching 20 penalty points. Nicholas, a Welsh international, was signed for £400,000 from Crystal Palace and Arsenal, chasing Uefa Cup qualification, could have lost him for up to three games. As it is Nicholas misses only Saturday's trip to Brighton and Hove Albion. "The Commission were very fair," Arsenal's manager, Terry Neill, said. "They took into account that Peter has only just joined us and that only one of his bookings was in an Arsenal shirt."

Rugby Union

England take time to discover the Trick of spreading their wings

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
England U-23 20 English Students 3

England's under-23 side controlled the first two-thirds of their annual tussle with the Students at Bath last night and squared the series 3—3 with a victory by a goal, two penalty goals and two tries to a penalty goal. However, the Student forwards had enough steam left to promote a good rally in the final quarter and Smith, on their right wing, gave his opponents plenty to think about with some lively thrust. The losers, on at least three occasions, had the enterprise to run the ball from tapped penalties rather than go for points from kickable positions.

Stringer, a strong and enterprising full back, put the under-23s into an early lead with a penalty for a scrummage offence. The Harlequins No 8, Butcher, now playing for the winners at lock, had a fruitful first half at the lineout and still found time, like an Alastair McMarg, to put in some powerful solo bursts. The forward pressure eventually was rewarded when Hughes picked up behind a scrummage and Youngs went through an inviting gap for a try that was well converted by Stringer.

Young England might have had another try shortly before the interval when Dixon, their lively, well-built hooker, plundered an opposing throw and Williams looped at stand-off before Stringer came into his line. But the last pass to Swift was untakeable.

It must be a criticism of the England midfield in this period that two wings of repute were not offered more chances. As it was half-time arrived with Aitchinson kicking a long penalty for the Students, and Stringer landing another for his side to turn round 12—3 in front.

Hughes went off just before the interval, to be replaced by Teague. This Gloucester forward soon signalled his arrival with a burst from a scrummage, nicely supported by Youngs and Allchurch. A ruck and a well-timed pass by Bodenham in the centre sent Trick speeding over on the right, which was greatly to the liking of local supporters.

Midway through the second period Swift fastened on to a breakdown in the Students' midfield, Bodenham went with him and Buttimore got the last score of the game. From that point onwards, until a late ripost by Young England in injury-time, the Students called most of the shots. Their lock, Foulkes-Arnold, was able to conclude his lineout struggle with Butcher on more even terms.

ENGLAND UNDER-23: N. Stringer (Wasps); D. Trick (Bath), T. Buttimore (Coventry), R. Bodenham (Blackheath), A. Swift (Swansea); P. Williams (Orrell), N. Youngs (Bedford, captain), P. Curtis (Rosslyn Park), M. Dixon (Fylde), S. Ashmead (Gloucester), P. Stiff (Bristol), C. Butcher (Harlequins), J. Gadd (Gloucester), S. Hughes (Royal Marines) (rep. M. Teague, Gloucester), T. Allchurch (Cambridge University).

ENGLISH STUDENTS: H. Unsworth (Hull University); S. Smith (Lancaster University), I. Aitchison (Liverpool Polytechnic), J. Part (Chester College of HE), L. Williams (London University); N. Chesworth (Durham University), N. Melville (North London Polytechnic); S. Henderson (Durham University), D. Bennett (Bristol Polytechnic), H. Bathie (UWIST), M. Foulkes-Arnold (Leicester Polytechnic), C. Pinnegar (Exeter University), K. Moss (Liverpool Polytechnic, captain), A. Dunn (London University), P. Emerowa (Manchester University).

Referee: P. Richmond (Somerset).

Sydney, April 1.—Graham Price, the Welsh prop forward whose jaw was broken by a punch in a match against Australia here in 1978, arrived back today bearing no grudges. "It was just one of those things," he said of the incident at the Sydney Cricket Ground in which the Australian prop, Steve Finnane, broke his jaw in two places.

French display national virtues to advantage

By Richard Streeton
British Univ 3 French Univ 14

Faster and showing greater individual flair, the French Universities thoroughly deserved this success on the University of London ground at Motspur Park, yesterday. A pitch deluged by the recent heavy rain became churned to glutinous mud and proved something of a leveller. Otherwise the French would almost certainly have added to their tally of a goal and two tries against a penalty goal.

The French owed much to a lively back row for inducing some harassed and wild passing by the British in midfield and Crabtree, a Pontypool stand-off, had a wayward time with his kicking from the hand. Geneste, on the flank, the best of the French forwards, was a constant danger as he stood off from the lineouts and set pieces. It was Geneste who brought an early French try when, from a scrummage under the posts, he sent Vilquin away and Faget cut through to score, Rancoule converting. By half-time Wyatt had replied with a good penalty from the right-hand touchline.

Both the French tries after the interval underlined their opportunism in counter-attack. First Duffranc collected a clearance kick from Crabtree and galloped unopposed over 35 metres to score in the corner. Then Rancoule claimed an even more spectacular try when he collected the ball in broken play inside his own half, ran through three half-hearted interception attempts, and covered 70 metres in all before touching down.

The French, who included B internationals in Vilquin and Haget, the half backs, and Pepelnjack at lock, looked well-drilled and showed all the familiar national traits of pace, sleight of hand and vigorous tackling.

The British team, weakened by the unfortunate clash with the England under-23 v England Students match at Bath, staged a strong finish, but were unable to penetrate the French cover.

All through there was a great deal of commitment in the rucks and mauls but, inevitably in the conditions, the errors crept in amid the commendable amount of handling attempted. The main chances for the British to score stemmed from Wyatt's kicking. He was unfortunate with two 40-metre attempts in the first half—one hit the crossbar and the other an upright—but when he went off with a thigh injury in the second half he had succeeded with only one attempt in five.

Jeffrey, the British number eight, and Lillington, the Scottish trials lock, were prominent in the pack. When Wyatt limped off, Rainey moved to full back and the replacement, Clark, played on the wing and made one threatening run before losing the ball.

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES: M. Wyatt (Swansea, captain) (rep. F. Clark, London); P. Rainey (Queen's, Belfast), I. Molles (Queen's, Belfast), J. O'Rourke (Aberdeen), T. Kingland (Queen's, Belfast); P. Crabtree (Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff), R. Stewart (Queen's, Belfast); C. Collins (Loughborough), I. Paterson (Bristol), J. Grice (Swansea), P. Lillington (Durham), H. Parker (Newcastle), N. Bennett (Manchester), J. Jeffrey (Newcastle), N. Carr (Queen's, Belfast).

FRENCH UNIVERSITIES: J. Rancoule (Toulouse); A. Mourguart (Bordeaux), P. Perrier (Bordeaux), P. Faget (Centrale Paris) (rep. P. Lebraud, University of Paris), M. Andrieu (Montpellier); C. Haget (Paris (Bordeaux), C. Benamara (University VI), P. Vilquin (Bordeaux); A. Simon (of Paris), S. Lairle (Toulouse), W. Pepelnjack (Grenoble), B. Occhini (Clermont), T. Janeczek (Toulouse), A. Duffranc (Toulouse, captain), B. Geneste (Bordeaux).

Referee: R. Quittenton (London).

SA team barred

A Rugby Union match between a team of former Dutch internationals and a South Africa select XV, which was to have been played at Hilversum yesterday, was called off when the Hilversum club discovered on Tuesday that South Africans would be playing.—Agence France-Presse.

Irish save their best for first and last

By Peter Marson
Rosslyn P 15 London Irish 18

A try by McKinney, converted by Meanwell, clinched victory with three minutes to go at Roehampton yesterday evening, the Irish winning by a goal and three tries to two goals and a penalty goal.

The match was sponsored by Towco, a building services engineering firm, who agreed to donate the equivalent gate takings to the Stoke Mandeville appeal fund. With Jimmy Saville leading from the front, this appeal has raised in excess of £6m, and it received another £500 after the match.

The Irish got away to a whirlwind beginning and it came as something of an anti-climax when the Park made their first visit to the Irish 22 and scored. Ager began the move and finished it off with a try which Greenhalgh converted.

The Park delivered a second damaging blow when sluggish Irish passing allowed Sainter to intercept and sprint clear of a cluster of green shirts to the posts for a try, Greenhalgh again coverting.

The Irish, thinking perhaps that unless they did something soon they might disappear from view in the enemy's bog, countered, with tries by McFarland and Taylor. Greenhalgh kicked a penalty as the second half began but, with 10 minutes remaining, a deft kick by McFarland to the right touchline laid on a try for Bates and McKinney's try followed.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; R. Sainter, N. Anderson, M. Greenhalgh, R. Hoolahan; J. Ager, D. Smith; L. Barlow, P. Keith-Roach, M. Renny, P. Crawley, D. Goodenough, A. Waller, B. Dazell, N. Chaumeton.

LONDON IRISH: M. Finn; J. Bates, A. Watkinson, R. McKibbon, C. Meanwell; H. Condon, P. McFarland; A. Newberry, G. Beringer, P. Enevoldson, M. Smythe, G. McCarthy, P. Taylor, K. Short, S. McKinney.

Referee: P. Wakefield (London).

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Chicago Bulls 90, New York Knicks 80; Philadelphia 76ers 124, Indiana Pacers 108.

Squash rackets

Bowditch's facade conceals so much

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Corresponde[nt]

The British open champions[hip] sponsored by Audi, has so[me]thing in common with Wimble[don] in that it changes character at half way mark. The first hal[f] more fun. The second hal[f] contested in a more concentra[ted] and essentially different envir[on]ment—is like another tourname[nt]. In terms of squash this me[ans] that after today's programme the 16-court Bromley Town c[lub] the 16 remaining competitors move to the local Churc[hill] Theatre where a court has b[een] erected on stage.

Yesterday's agenda sorted the eight players at the top of the draw. For some time, while G[eoff] Hunt and Steven Bowditch w[ere] educating 20-year-old compatri[ots] this seemed to be an exclusi[ve] Australian process. Hunt (M[el]bourne) beat Glen Brumby, who has decided that for the t[ime] being Wakefield (and the co[m]pany of Gawain Briars, the E[ng]lish No 1) is probably better [for] his squash than Adelaide or a[ny]where else in Australia. Brum[by] is tall and erect, faintly remi[nis]cent (solely in appearance) of "J.R." of television, and one [of] the most diligent and persona[ble] of the younger professionals.

Hunt, aged 34, is playing [the] best squash of his career. Es[sen]tially, his game has not chan[ged] except for an occasional in[dul]gence in reverse angles, everything he does has gradu[ally] been sharpened, refined; and [he] remains astonishing in his a[g]... athleticism and exemplary in capacity for watching the b[all], assessing his opponents intent[ions] and deftly adjusting the rac[ket] head to even the most sev[ere] challenges.

Bowditch, of Darwin and o[ne-]eighth Aboriginal, invites co[m]parison with Evonne Cawley, w[ho] has even more of the same blo[od], and Ilie Nastase. He beat Ri[chard] Hill, of Melbourne, and in [the] process displayed a marvell[ous] touch and an exciting spirit [of] adventure. Bowditch looks drea[my] and casual but is a wonderf[ully] facile and tricky player for [his] nature insists that life, squ[ash] included, must always be inter[est]ing, even if this demands tak[ing] risks.

He goes in for early volleys [and] drop shots played from [the] vicinity of the exit. Sometimes [he] plays the same shot three ti[mes] in a row as if he has just reme[m]bered it and wants to prol[ong] this chance meeting with an [old] friend.

Two seeds are missing from [the] top half. One is Roland Wats[on] who never came under starte[r's] orders (he went home to So[uth] Africa, fed up because everyth[ing] was going wrong for him). T[he] other is Mohibullah Khan, w[ho] retired when two games down [to] Magd Saad, a gifted Egypt[ian] who must often have wished t[hat] he had made an earlier shift fr[om] tennis to squash.

Mohibullah, runner-up to H[unt] in the inaugral world champi[on]ship in 1976, has overtaxed [his] spindly frame by subjecting it [to] the rigours of professional squ[ash] and has recently been laid low [by] gastric trouble. Yesterday his l[egs] let him down.

Bruce Brownlee and Philip K[en]yon, good chums who practice [to]gether at Beaconsfield, qualifi[ed] to play each other. Saad's oppo[n]ent will be Ross Norman (li[ke] Brownlee, a New Zealander) w[ho] had a difficult first game with I. Robinson but dominated the r[est] of the match. The other pair[ing] to emerge was that of Gamal Aw[ad] and Lars Kvant, the latter havi[ng] made the most of Watson's wi[th]drawal. Today the bottom h[alf] of the draw will produce eig[ht] more players for the stage of [the] Churchill Theatre.

SECOND ROUND: P. Kenyon b[eat] M. Somlee (Pakistan), 9—5, 9—... 9—1; S. Bowditch (Australia) beat ... Hill (Australia), 9—6, 9—5, 5—... 9—0; B. Brownlee (NZ) beat Fah[im] Gul (Pakistan), 9—5, 7—9, 9—... 10—8; G. Hunt (Australia) beat G. Brumby (Australia), 9—1, ... 9—0, 9—5; R. Norman (NZ) beat I. Robinson, 10—8, 9—0, ... 4—3; G. Awad (Egypt) beat T. Wilkinson (Zimbabwe), 9—6, ... 9—1, 9—6; L. Kvant (Sweden) beat F. Donnelly (Australia), 9—1, ... 9—2, 9—3. M. Saad (Egypt) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan), 9—5, 9—1, retired.

Rugby League

Now the game's horizon ends in Carlisle

By Keith Macklin

Rugby League territory is no longer a northern enclave comprising Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and the West Cumbrian coast. It now stretches from the borders of Scotland to South West London after the unanimous decision of a special meeting of club representatives to admit Carlisle United to membership next season.

The vote at yesterday's special meeting at Headingley came as a pleasant surprise, since there had been some misgivings about a maverick vote or two against. In the event everyone seemed delighted that the boundaries of Rugby League will extend even further next season, and no signs of envy of the success this season of the other football club, Fulham.

The Carlisle United chairman, Jim Bendall, said that the new club would be called simply Carlisle. It would have a separate board, though he would act as chairman. Football and Rugby League would be separate and independent at Brunton Park.

Rowing

Comparisons are odious for Cambridge

By Jim Railton

Cambridge took a gamble last night by racing the Mobil Oil-sponsored national lightweight eight. On Tuesday, Oxford beat the lightweights by 15 seconds, racing from Hammersmith Bridge to Putney in a contest lasting over seven minutes. Cambridge went over part of the same stretch on the same station last night for four minutes and were short of a length against their opponents. Oxford, in four minutes during their contest, had almost three lengths on the lightweights. So you can draw your own conclusions.

It was the only real contest Cambridge have had since they have been on the Tideway and reshuffled their bow side oarsmen. A doubt still lingering in my mind is Cambridge's ability to keep up the fierce tempo of last night's burn-up.

Last night's sprint started 100 yards below Hammersmith Bridge with Cambridge on Surrey. The lightweights made an exceptionally fast start, leaving Cambridge cold, but Cambridge were soon in contention and had a quarter of a length after the first minute. Oddly enough, the lightweight cox, "Kamikazi" Jeffries, no doubt thinking about his crew's new equipment, uncharacteristically did not fight for the best of the tide.

Oxford spent the day tuning up. They almost grabbed the headlines when they skirted safely past what appeared to be a submerged log. The press launch eventually removed the obstacle—four massive timbers which would have written-off a racing shell.

Today's outings: Oxford 10.30 and 4.15. Cambridge 10.30 and 3.45 from Putney.

Golf

Innocent abroad now finds himself entirely at home

From John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent
Greensboro, North Carolina
April 1

Nick Faldo has returned to the United States golf circuit a new man. He belongs. When he first put a hesitant toe in the water in Arizona in January it was an icy experience. There was no intention to freeze him out but he could not escape the plain truth, that he was something of a curiosity, a "Nick Who?".

Now he is known as the English guy who has won his player's card and who beat the 36 holes cut for five successive tournaments from Phoenix through Los Angeles. Before, he was an innocent abroad, on the alert in case he committed some breach of convention, some American professional golfing solecism. Now he is very much at home, knowing his way around and given a welcoming smile and handshake after a month's holiday at home.

The telling use he made of the first of his three Ryder Cup exemptions over here, halted only when he was struck down by influenza on the eve of the sixth tournament, in Florida, has brought a remarkable change. He is now an accepted member of the community—and a respected one, I suggested to him today. "I don't know about that", he modestly replied. "You'll have to ask the others". There is no need.

He is, then, a more confident young man now, and we might hope to see that reflected in his game when the Greater Greensboro Open starts at the Forest Oaks Country Club tomorrow. He likes the course, and it seems to like him, judging by the way it has suited his play in practice. He knows it well, having played all four rounds of the 1979 tournament.

Yesterday it looked a picture, a green oasis as the sun climbed the sky and the mercury climbed into the 80s. Today it is overcast and an odd shower or two may serve to lengthen the course from its original 6,958 yards. It is almost too well balanced, with both halves measuring precisely 3,479 yards and embracing two par fives and two threes.

The ninth is a long slog, indeed too long, 574 yards from tee to green, and this will be Faldo's final test tomorrow, since he starts at the 10th on the first day. If anything, the first nine offer the better chances of birdies, so Faldo might hope to turn for home in good heart, as well as in good company.

Faldo is preceded by Severiano Ballesteros and Gary Player and followed by Greg Norman. Peter Oosterhuis, the only other Briton competing, tees off in the afternoon.

The course has little rough, at least not what we would call rough in Britain, and the principal hazards are the trees which have given the course its name. There are vast acres of sand but the bunkers tend to be open-faced and are often generously accommodating. There are a number of lakes, more picturesque than perilous, dyed a Mediterranean blue in the chemical search for insect control.

As usual, Greensboro suffers from its proximity to the Masters next week. Among those voluntarily girding their loins for the bigger challenge are Nicklaus, Watson and Miller. Floyd, the most successful player this year, on the other hand has had to withdraw at the last minute because of the deteriorating health of his five-year-old son, who has to undergo an operation.

Weiskopf is in the sad position, for such a distinguished player, of having to win here to gain a place at Augusta next week and take issue again with the infamous short hole there that cost him 13 strokes in one round last year and brought renewed hope to millions of club golfers everywhere.

For the record

Yesterday's results

Liverpool (2) 2 Dalglish, Hansen — West Ham (1) 1 Goddard. 36,693

Scottish premier devision

Aberdeen (1) 3 Simpson, McGee, Harrow — Partick (0) 1 Watson
Celtic (3) 6 McLusky 2 (1 pen), Provan, McGarvey, MacLeod 2 — Hearts (0) 0
Rangers (2) 4 Redford, J. McDonald, D. Johnstone 2 — Morton (0) 0

Scottish first division

Dundee (1) 2 Sinclair, Fraser — Raith (0) 1 Candlish
Dunfermline (2) 2 McNaughton 2 — Clydebank (0) 1 Miller
E Stirling (0) 1 McCaig — Stirling Alb (0) 0

Scottish second division

Clyde (0) 1 Ahern — Queen of S (1) 4 Gordon, Phillips, Robertson (pen), Alexander
Cowdenbeath (0) 1 Hunter — Forfar (1) 2 Watt 2
Queen's Pk (0) 1 McCov — Montrose (0) 0

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Worksop v Marine, postponed.

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Abertillery 12, Llanelli 48; Cross Keys 4, Swansea 23; Ebbw Vale 6, Pontypridd 19; Maesteg 23, Clifton 10; Newbridge 15, Glamorgan Wanderers 11; Nuneaton 7, Coventry 17; Pontypool 21, Bridgend 9; Rosslyn Park 15, London Irish 18.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: England under-23 20, English Students 3; Army 22, Civil Service 15; British Universities 3, French Universities 14.

Rugby League

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone Rovers 15, Leigh 6; Warrington 19, Wakefield Trinity 10.

Tennis

LINZ (Austria): Grand Prix tournament: C. Lewis (NZ) beat J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia), 3—6, 6—4, 6—3; N. Saviano (US) beat P. Kirchhnobel (WG) 6—3, 6—2; L. Sanders (Netherlands) beat B. Drewett (Australia) 7—6, 6—7, 6—1; M. Edmondson (Australia) beat K. Meiler (WG) 6—3, 7—6; R. Reininger (Austria) beat P. Hjertqvist (Sweden) 6—3, 6—4; H. Kary (Austria) beat P. Hutka (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—7, 6—2; Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat D. Bedel (France) 6—1, 6—4.

FRANKFURT: WCT tournament: Men's singles, first round: P. Portes (France) beat J. Sadri (US), 6—4, 6—3; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat J. Norback (Sweden), 6—4, 6—4; R. Gottfried (US) beat K. Curren (SA), 6—4, 6—1; R. Ramirez (Mexico) beat R. Frawley (Australia), 6—4, 7—6, 7—6; J. McEnroe (US) beat C. Mottram (GB), 6—3, 6—2; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat Tim Gullikson (US), 6—3, 7—6. Doubles: R. Walts and B. Teacher (US) beat W. Popp and A. Maurer (WG), 6—3, 6—2.

Boxing

CESENATICO, Italy: European featherweight championship: Valerio Nati (Italy) beat Vicente Rodriguez Royan (Spain), fifth round.

Cycling

MILLAU (France): Tour de Tarn: First half-stage (88km): 1, F. Castaing (France), 2hr 0min 9.57sec; 2, F. Maertens (Belgium), 3, P. Verlys (Belgium), same time. Second half-stage (116km): 1, F. Pirard (Netherlands), 2:51:03; 2, D. Sanders (France), 2:51:08; 3, M. Summermaler (Switzerland), 2:51:09. Overall: 1, Castaing, 5:03:13; 2, S. Roche (Ireland), 5:03:16; 3, Y. Bezard (France), 5.03.16.

CHAOUEN (Morocco): Tour of Morocco (amateur): After eight stages (117km): 1, H. Karlsonn (Sweden), 2hr 21min 2sec; 2, L. Ferebauer (Czechoslovakia), 3sec behind; 3, J. Skoba (Czechoslovakia), 2min 38sec behind.

Today's fixtures

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Alvechurch v Barry; Corby v Bridgend; Milton Keynes v Redditch. Southern division: Aylesbury v Dover.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Marlow v Windsor and Eton; Ruislip Manor v Uxbridge (6.0).

BRITISH UNIVERSITIES TOURNAMENT (at St Andrews): Scotland v Cambridge; Wales v London; N. Ireland v UAU II; Oxford v UAU.

RUGBY FIVES: Schools Championships (at St Paul's, Barnes).

SNOOKER: English Amateur Championship (North) (at Blackpool).

SQUASH RACKETS: British Open (at Bromley Town SC).

HOCKEY: BUSF Championship (at Blaendolau Playing Fields, Aberystwyth).

Hockey

Scotland go galloping for goal

By Sydney Friskin

Scotland and the Universities Athletic Union qualified for the final of the British Universities Sports Federation hockey tournament to be played today at Aberystwyth, starting at 11.15 a.m. In yesterday's semi-final round Scotland surprisingly beat Cambridge in an exciting match and UAU overran Wales to win handsomely.

Scotland have reached the final only for the second time, having in 1979 lost to London in Belfast. They played sensibly yesterday by tightening their midfield action, seldom allowing the Cambridge attacks to develop and running fast towards goal whenever they could.

Earlier in the day Scotland had survived a difficult match against the UAU, sharing two goals after the opposition had taken the lead, and finishing second in the group. This experience probably made Scotland more match-worthy than Cambridge who, after defeating Trinity College Dublin, 4—0, had completed their own group matches without much opposition.

In the match against Scotland a goal by Atkinson in 35 seconds gave Cambridge a psychological advantage, which they failed to exploit. Scotland soon settled down and the vigilance of the middle men, Fowlie, Potter and Menzies put them on a steadier course.

Just before half time an attack by Scotland ended in Lister being pushed from behind inside the circle and the outcome was a penalty stroke, which Menzies converted. Almost on half time Maxey, the Cambridge sweeper, conceded a short corner by putting a foot in the path of the ball and Yellowlees converted.

About midway in the second half Yellowlees converted another short corner, awarded for stick obstruction, and Cambridge then had a heavy task on their hands. In 10 minutes they forced three long corners and five short ones, in which time, Law, in the Scottish goal, made a number of fine saves. Dodds converted the fifth short corner with a superb hit but there was barely four mintues to go and the feverish attempts by Cambridge to save the match did not succeed.

Fast atacking play by the UAU put them 4—1 ahead of Wales at the interval. They led 3—0 in 16 minutes with goals by Wiseman, Lewis and Lillyman before Baker scored for Wales from a short corner.

Hurry, from Lillyman's pass, scored the fifth goal early in the second half and Lillyman followed up with two penalty stroke conversions.

Wales had reached the semi-final round in the morning by drawing 1—1 with London. Wales missed three open goals and London squandered a penalty stroke early in the second half. Then Matharu converted a penalty stroke for Wales and Elston equalized soon after.

GROUP A: Wales 1, London 1; Cambridge 4, Trinity College, Dublin 0.
GROUP B: Oxford 2, Northern Ireland 1; Scotland 1 UAU 1.
SEMI-FINAL ROUND: Cambridge 2, Scotland 3; UAU 7, Wales 1. Fifth to eighth places: London 0, N. Ireland 3; Oxford 3; Trinity College, Dublin 1.

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Squash rackets
Bowditch's facade conceals so much

Cricket

Boycott steers England to safe waters with comforting ease

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Antigua, April 1

To those accustomed to England's batting collapses the day with which they saved the fourth Test match against West Indies here today was both unexpected and heartening. They were indebted for this to Boycott and Gooch, who made 144 together for the first wicket, Boycott batting through the day for 104 not out, there from morning till night. To see the doughty Yorkshireman was a constant reassurance to any Englishman in need of one.

There had been some anxiety before the day began about the pitch. It had seemed on Saturday to be showing signs of wear and had spent most of the last six hours under tarpaulins. Yesterday afternoon, before play was called off, Botham insisted upon these being removed to allow the sun and breeze to dry the damp patches. In the event there was no pace there and little turn: it played like one of the old West Indian pitches, such as Barbados in the days before they left the grass on.

The Antiguan groundstaff deserve every credit for their efforts: England's batsmen, with the exception of poor Athey, certainly appreciated them. Gooch was in cracking form and Boycott in his element. Boycott's hundred was his twentieth for England, his first of the tour, his 121st in all and for a man of 40 a considerable physical achievement on the hottest day of the match.

To have been bowled out in these conditions in six hours was within England's scope, simply because there is hardly a disaster that is not. As it happened, the only anxious moments were delayed until the middle of the afternoon when Gooch and Athey were out within a quarter of an hour of each other. But Gower, on his birthday, stood firm, helping to add 71 for the third wicket, and by teatime the West Indians were doing no more than going through the motions.

England moved out of the red with 85 minutes left and when the match ended, with the last half hour unclaimed, Boycott looked almost as fresh as when he started. He deserved his handsome reward.

The Antiguan groundstaff deserve great credit for having constructed it; England certainly welcomed it today. Gooch, especially, was in cracking form: in 50 minutes this afternoon he had gone from 43 to 85 when he was out. Just how well he had been playing was shown when Athey, for the second time in the match, at once found Croft too much for him.

There were just under three hours left when Athey was out and England, with eight wickets in hand, were 49 runs behind. At tea, 50 minutes and 35 runs later, Gower (on his birthday) and Boycott were still together and England, barring a major disaster even by their standards, were safe.

In the first hour today Boycott and Gooch scored 41 runs and West Indies bowled 14 overs. There were, somewhat surprisingly, no drinks.

The match seemed to lack the same tension as when we left it on Tuesday evening. The loss of so much play had something to do with it, of course, as well as the size of the crowd, which was small. Although the ground had completely dried out, play started a minute or two late.

In the first over Gooch hooked Roberts for four, a confident beginning to the task in hand. Against West Indies last summer and this winter the average opening partnership between Gooch and Boycott before today was 40. Their best was the 155 at the Oval. Against the bowling they have faced it is no bad record.

Boycott, 13 years Gooch's senior, has watched with gratification the maturing of his partner. It is a help to Boycott, too, to have a naturally fast scorer to get things moving. It takes some of the pressure off him. Though by lunch today Gooch, 43 to Boycott's 40, was only just in front.

Although Gooch edged Holding only a foot short of Garner in the gully, there had been no clear-cut chances. Croft extracted more from the easy-paced pitch than Holding, Roberts or Garner. He beat Boycott a time or two and subjected him to a couple of hostile overs from round the wicket, hitting him once on the shoulder and following through a good deal straighter than was to the batsman's liking.

When, just before lunch, Richards came on, Gooch marked the change by driving his first ball through extra cover for four. With runs as important to England as time, the morning was good for them, 84 coming in the two hours' play.

This afternoon Gooch raced away from Boycott, who took another 75 minutes to reach his 50. If anything, Gooch was finding it too easy for his own good,



Gooch: found batting too easy for his own good.

particularly against Richards, who eventually accounted for him. More than once Gooch had made room to hit balls on the leg stump through or over extra cover; this time he decided less wholeheartedly to hit past midwicket and instead gave Haynes, who was fielding there, a low catch. The opening partnership had lasted for 3hr 10mins and had taken England to within 53 of the West Indian total.

Except in the field, where he was splendid, Athey has had a wretched match. As in the first innings he now had Boycott at the other end, but it was of no help. I had hoped that Boycott might take Croft to himself for an over or two to give Athey a look at him, but you could say, I suppose, that England's No 3 should need no shielding.

Anyway, of the eight balls Athey received from Croft, three beat him outside the off stump and the last had him caught low down at second slip. Athey has been under the weather with ear trouble; he could not decide whether to wear a helmet or a sun hat, sending first for one and then for the other again. With scores in his two Test matches of nine, one, one and one, he departed the picture of misery.

Had Gower gone straightaway there was still just time for something awful to have occurred. He batted, however, in his now responsible style and any worries about Boycott had long passed. West Indies did not even bother to take a new ball when it became due.

By then the main interest centred on Boycott's hundred, which he reached just as it became permissible to end the match. There was pleasure to be had, too, from knowing that Gower is so young. I wonder whether any other Englishman by the time he is 24 has played 26 Test matches.

ENGLAND: First Innings, 271 (P. Willey 102 not out; C. E. H. Croft 6 for 74).

SECOND INNINGS

G. A. Gooch, c Greenidge, b Richards	83
G. Boycott, not out	104
C. W. J. Athey, c Richards, b Croft	1
*D. I. Gower, c Murray, b Croft	22
P. Willey, not out	1
Extras (b 11, l-b 3, n-b 8)	23
Total (3 wkts)	224

R. O. Butcher, I. T. Botham, P. R. Downton, J. E. Emburey, G. B. Stevenson and G. R. Dilley did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—144, 2—148, 3—217.

BOWLING: Roberts, 17—5—30—0; Holding, 9—2—21—0; Garner, 15—3—33—0; Croft, 16—4—39—2; Richards, 22—7—54—1; Gomes, 13—5—21—0; Mattis, 1—0—4—0.

WEST INDIES: First Innings, 468 for 9 dec (I. V. A. Richards 114, E. H. Mattis 71, C. G. Greenidge 63, C. H. Lloyd 58, M. A. Holding 58 not out; I. T. Botham 4 for 127).

Umpires: D. Archer and S. Mohammad.

Boxing

Impressive warm-up by Wallace

Keith Wallace, the ABA flyweight champion from St Helens, took an impressive step forward in the defence of his title in the English semi-finals at Gloucester leisure centre last night.

Wallace, who boxed in the Moscow Olympics, picked his punches with power and precision to outscore Torbay's George Nicette, whose chance was practically finished when dropped by a vicious right upper cut in the opening round. Nicette survived the three rounds because Wallace dropped down in gear and was clearly content with the workout.

In a repeat of last season's ABA bantamweight final, Ray Gilbody marked up a second win for St Helens beating Jim McDonnell, a Camden painter, on points. It was a lively solid-hitting affair and Gilbody was made to fight hard.

RESULTS: Light-flyweight: A. Masterson beat T. Jones, pts; L. Lyon beat P. Kerring, second round. Fly: D. McKee beat J. Dawson, pts; K. Wallace beat G. Nicette. Bantam: R. Gilbody beat J. McDonnell; R. Jones beat K. San, second round. Feather: P. Hanlon beat H. Henry, first round; J. Dunce beat M. Chance, second round. Lt: A. Connolly beat R. Aston, pts; Gilbody beat M. Oliver, third round. Light-welter: C. McIntosh beat S. Elwood, pts.

McKenzie seeks another European title contest

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

George Francis, the manager of Clinton McKenzie, the British light-welterweight champion, is to ask the British Boxing Board of Control to push his charge's claims for a European title bout.

If the Board fail Mr Francis says he will go to Spain himself, to see the champion, Antonio Guinaldo. Mr Francis is convinced that after a successful defence of his British title against Sylvester Mittee of Bethnal Green, McKenzie is ready to take on the European champion.

McKenzie failed in his last attempt when Giuseppe Martinese of Italy was the incumbent but Mr Francis says that his man was unprepared for the bout and took it so as not to miss his chance. "He was ahead after the tenth round on every judges card, but had a cut eye and was running out of steam, so I retired him."

Tuesday's programme at Wembley Conference Centre was one of the best I have seen for a long time, and all the talent was from the British Isles. George Feeney, of Hartlepool, was his usual elegant self going about his business. In a lightweight eliminator he stopped Winston Spencer, of Walworth, just in time in the ninth. Spencer had jabbed himself into the lead.

Particularly impressive was a Dubliner, under Bobby Neill's wing, Richie Rock-a-Bye Foster. This 19-year-old knows he is going far and woe betide anyone who gets in his way. But Austin Owens, the Reading featherweight, was not going to be brushed aside that easily and put up a game fight in every round. Huggins, from Hastings, was making his first appearance as a professional and like Foster he got stuck in.

My ear took a terrific bashing from Mickey Duff, as the promoter, instead of walking around counting heads and beaming at every one, shouted encouragement to his men in the ring. He lived every moment and without even watching the main event I could have recorded what was going on by the knocks my knees were taking from his blows as Mr Duff evaded, traded, ducked and countered McKenzie's every move.

He has a pleasant grown-up smoky smell about him but I should be glad to be back in front of the television cameras with my colleagues Neil Allen, of *The New Standard*, Colin Hart of *The Sun*, and Peter Moss of the *Daily Mail*. I may not be so good looking but I'm browner and that's what matters in front of the cameras I

Cycling

British pair try to end the bleak sequence

By John Wilcockson

The Dutchman, Jan Raas, of the British-backed TI Raleigh formation is today trying to win his fifth successive victory in the 147-mile Amstel Gold Race, the first of six international classics to be contested during the next 18 days. Among his likely rivals are Graham Jones and Paul Sherwen, of Britain, Sean Kelly and Stephen Roche, of Ireland, and Philip Anderson, an Australian.

No cyclist from the British Isles has been successful in an important classic since Barry Hoban won Ghent-Wevelgem in 1974. Closest to victory was the 24-year-old Kelly, who finished third in last year's Amstel Gold. This season, Kelly is finding fitness at the right time. Allied to his renowned sprinting ability, the Irishman's new-found strength should make him a threat in all the forthcoming classics.

Another home rider finding top form is Jones, who began this season strongly—coming second in the Mediterranean Tour—only for a stomach infection to eliminate him mid-way through the seven-day Paris-Nice event, which was won brilliantly by Roche. Last weekend, Jones won the King of the Mountains award in the Criterium International.

Money was not Moss's motivation to return but a deep rooted love of the sport

Star racing driver who refuses to fade away

By John Blunsden

Stirling Moss, arguably the greatest, and unarguably the most versatile racing driver this country has ever produced, is once again a star attraction at race tracks around the world.

The week before last he was in Sebring, Florida, the scene of some of his former triumphs, for an historic car race on the Friday and two days later he was taking part in a saloon car race at Mallory Park in Leicestershire. That he finished second in the American race and third back here was incidental. The important thing is that he was there and in both places he probably signed more autographs than any other driver present—convincing proof, if any were needed, that the old magic which made him a household name throughout the world of motor sport, and far beyond it, has survived.

Today he races against rivals, some of whom were scarcely born on that sad day at Goodwood in 1962 when a near fatal accident halted his career. Moss gained 22 victories and achieved countless fastest laps. He is unique among the motor racing greats in that he chose to return after an 18-year absence, not to the ultra-professional atmosphere of the grand prix scene but to branches of the sport where once again he could have some fun.

Early in 1963, just over a year after the accident, Moss returned to Goodwood for a private test drive before deciding on his future. For a man who had been left unconscious for a month, and partially paralysed for six months, he had made a remarkable recovery. What was even more remarkable was the fact that on a damp track, and though inevitably feeling "rusty", he was able to lap his Lotus Monte Carlo racing car within a couple of seconds of its full potential.

"But my coordination and powers of concentration had gone. I was having to think consciously about what I had to do next—braking, steering, acceleration and so on—whereas previously it had all been automatic, a part of being in complete unity with the car."

A few hours later, Moss announced his retirement. "On reflection, it was a hasty a decision. My coordination and concentration continued to improve, but by the time I had realized my mistake, in the late 60s, it was too late. The big technological advance had already



Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Moss: has no problem with physical demands of competing against men half his age.

started, tyres had grown wider, engines had doubled in size. After such a long lay-off and with so many changes to catch up with, it was unrealistic to expect that I could recapture my competitiveness at grand prix level."

Moss busied himself with his business interests, notably the restoration of property and promotional work, but clearly missed the motor racing atmosphere. It was in 1979, when approaching his 50th birthday, that he was finally encouraged to try a comeback, initially through historic car racing and more recently with saloons (he is now in his second season with the British-based Audi works team).

The motivation was not the money, but his deep-rooted love of the sport. He was missing most of all the enjoyment of battling it out, wheel-to-wheel, on the track and the friendly atmosphere in the paddock, and he hoped that he would be able to find it again in a class of racing far removed from the pressures of the grand prix scene. But has he?

"I tell you, racing a saloon on slick tyres today you've got far more cornering power than we ever had in formula one. Yet hit a wet patch with slicks and the grip just disappears; man, it's like sliding on oil! Then there's all the different tyre combinations; frankly I'm still an amateur when it comes to knowing exactly what's best when conditions keep changing. What I miss is the satisfaction we used to get in balancing a car on a slippery track by using just the right amount of throttle and steering wheel."

What about the physical demands on a 51-year-old competing against men half his age? "No problem. Mind you, I've always been a pretty fit person. I don't smoke, only drink wine, I always run rather than walk and I like to get to bed reasonably early. The only change since taking up racing again is that I spend half an hour or so most mornings in a nearby gym—mainly press-ups, some bar work and fairly light weight-lifting. I may feel a bit shattered at the end, but I believe I come out in better shape physically than when I went in.

"In any case, our races tend to be so short—too short for my liking—that there's no time to get tired. I much prefer longer events in which you can develop tactics. That endurance race I did with Denny Hulme in New Zealand in 1979 was terrific fun—went on for over five hours and I felt really good. That's why I'm looking forward to another 24-hour race at Snetterton this year, and perhaps some endurance events in South Africa and Australia. These short sprint-type races we have today, they're all a bit intense, a bit heavy. I would say that the level of driving skill is probably higher on average than it was, but so is the aggression."

It is clear that even for a driver of his immense talents, to return to the track after such a long absence means virtually starting a new sport. No longer can the traditional skills of car control compensate to an appreciable extent for technological inadequacy. "It's the same from grand prix downwards; it's the winning car that matters. Maybe that's why so many of today's top drivers tend to disappear once they've made their pile. Money is their major motivation."

Racing

Flexability could be one to topple Grittar

By Ian Reid

Frank Gilman, owner and trainer of Grittar, was doubtless relieved when his 54-year-old rival, John Thorne, decided to go for the Grand National on Spartan Missile rather than today's Haig Foxhunters Steeplechase, which he won in 1976 and 1979.

Grittar was a most impressive winner at Cheltenham and the opposition today looks decidedly less formidable, although it does include The Pilgarlic, who holds the outstanding Aintree record of third, fourth, fifth and fourth in the last four Grand Nationals and third in the Topham Trophy in 1976.

Royal Frolic, the 1976 Cheltenham Gold Cup winner, managed two hunter chase wins last season, but was well behind when refusing four fences from home in the National. Great Crack ran a splendid second in last year's Foxhunters, leading until headed two out by the eventual winner, Rolls Rambler. New Formula, formerly in Tim Forster's stable, has won his last two hunter chases.

For the most likely outsider I take Flexability, trained by John Bosley, who thinks the nine-year-old will jump the Aintree fences without difficulty. He should know what is required as he trained that game mare, Eyecatcher, who was third in two successive Nationals, 1976 and 1977.

Flexability has had training problems but ran some fine races as a six-year-old in 1978. At Newbury last Saturday he jumped stride for stride with the useful Persian Scimitar until he ran out of steam in the home straight. Flexability will be ridden by John Bosley's 17-year-old son, Martin, who rode his first winner under Rules in an amateur riders' hurdle race at Fakenham last May.

Francome will increase support for outsider

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The last piece of this year's Grand National jigsaw puzzle was fitted into place yesterday. It was confirmed that John Francome, the former champion jockey and the current leader in this season's title race, has agreed to ride the 12-year-old So for Michael Oliver.

So is one of the rank outsiders, but with Francome in the saddle he will inevitably attract plenty of support, no matter what the formbook may say. Many will express surprise that one so brilliant as Francome had not been snapped up before. Was it not he who gave Rough and Tumble such a marvellous ride in the race last year and the year before?

There is an explanation: rather than commit himself early on Francome was prepared to wait until John Thorne had made up his mind about riding Spartan Missile. As things worked out, Mr Thorne did not decide until last Thursday, by when the cupboard was virtually bare for Francome. When the list of four-day acceptors was published on Tuesday, So was the only runner without a jockey.

The best that So has done this season was to finish second at Chepstow in February, albeit 30 lengths behind the winner. When he ran in the Grand National in 1978, he got no further than the tenth fence. Even such a superb horseman as Francome will probably have his work cut out to complete the course this time.

And so to today. With one eye cocked on the Grand National, punters will be anxious to see how the Aintree course is riding. There was a lot of rain in the area a week ago, but after four days of dry weather the course looked like being in perfect condition—until Tuesday night when it began to rain again.

It was raining there again yesterday morning and the turf is bound to be soft underfoot this afternoon. A year ago top weight did not stop Uncle Bing from winning the Topham Trophy, but it may not prevent Hot Tomato from following in his footsteps today. By finishing second in the Cathcart Challenge Cup at Cheltenham, Hot Tomato gave the impression that he has a better chance than most of the other 17 runners of winning today's race.

One does not have to be blessed with a particularly vivid imagination to picture Nicky Henderson winning the Knowsley Novice Hurdle with The Tsarevich and the Holiday Inn Hurdle with Hudson's Bay and to see Michael Dickinson saddling Bregawn to win the Siematic Kitchens Novice Steeplechase and Political Pop to win the Merseyside Steeplechase.

Dickinson's chance of bringing off a double looks the better. Bregawn was going like a winner in the National Hunt Handicap Steeplechase on the last day of the Cheltenham festival when he fell. Cheltenham, with its undulations, is not the easiest course for a comparative beginner to negotiate and Bregawn can be forgiven for being found out. Racing around Liverpool's Mildmay course should be more to his liking.

Political Pop excelled at Cheltenham, where he won the Mildmay of Flete Challenge Cup by 10 lengths. The handicapper has not had the opportunity to reassess him so he should be capable of brushing aside only a 4lb penalty.

The Tsarevich, who swerved away whatever chance he had of beating Hartstown as the first race of the National Hunt festival came to the boil, has his chance to atone in the first race of this meeting. Crimson Embers, who beat Bee Sting at Stratford before winning at Sandown, and the Irish runner, Swingletree, look the pick of his opposition.

Hudson's Bay appears to have a much harder task. At Cheltenham he was hampered badly approaching the last flight of hurdles when Albion Prince swerved to his left and did well to finish even fourth. Before that he had won at Newbury, only to be disqualified. If ever a horse deserves better luck it is he.

Anointed will switch to fences

Anointed, bought for 10,000 guineas at the Doncaster sales last week, was soon in the money for his new owner Grace Bielby at Catterick Bridge yesterday, scoring a one-and-a-half lengths victory in the Yarm Handicap.

Trevor Rogers waited until four furlongs from home before cruising through. Connexions announced that Anointed would have one more run on the flat or over hurdles before switching to fences.

Anointed, formerly with Gordon Richards at Greystoke, is now trained by Jenny Pitman at Lambourn. Only a few hours before Anointed's victory she had announced that one of her Grand National entries, Artistic Prince, might miss the big race after injuring himself on the gallops this morning.

David Ringer, whose stable has been laid low with the virus for 12 months, got off the mark for the season with his first runner Mills Ahead, 5-1 joint favourite, who took up the running one-and-a-half furlongs out.

Haverhill Lass, who cost 2,000 guineas at the Newmarket sales was snapped up by trainer Gerry Blum and landed the Oran Auction Guaranteed Stakes by a length from Marilena. Haverhill Lass, partnered by Mark Rimmer, now bids for a quick double in similar company at Ripon next week.

Island Walk 10—1, beat even money favourite Heavenly Ruler in the Forcett Park Selling Stakes and provided Bill Haigh, the Malton trainer with a first success with his first runner of the season. Fair Sue soon settled down in front, but Island Walk relishing the soft ground, led one-and-a-half furlongs from home and battled on

STATE OF GOING (official): Liverpool: All courses soft. Devon and Exeter: Soft. Tomorrow: Stockton: Heavy.

Liverpool programme

[Television (BBC 2): 2.35, 3.10, 3.45 and 4.20 races]

2.0 KNOWSLEY HURDLE (Novices: £3,990: abt 2m)

101 210113 Combs Ditch (D, B) (R. Tory), D. Elsworth, 5-11-9 C. Brown
102 01211 Crimson Embers (D, B) (Mrs S. Smart), F. Walwyn, 6-11-9 S. Shilston
104 111210 Pay Related (M. Hogan), M. H. Easterby, 7-11-9 .. A. Brown
105 3-11113 The Tsarevich (D) (Mrs C. Henty), N. Henderson, 5-11-9 S. Smith Eccles
106 02-311f Burns (D, B) (L. Thwaites), F. Walwyn, 5-11-5 .. W. Smith
107 00230 Busting (Mrs C. Williams), R. Turnell, 7-11-5 .. A. Turnell
109 000- Country Beauty (D. O'Riordan), J. Walsh, 5-11-5 T. Carmody
110 300030 Essex (F. Markland), D. McCain, 6-11-5 .... R. Lamb
111 0441f0 Ginger for Sport (D) (J. Herdman), Mrs J. Moore, 6-11-5 L. O'Donnell
112 --111 Grey Mate (D) (Wells Paper Co Ltd), D. Kent, 7-11-5 P. Haynes
117 3-11114 North Yard (D) (A. House), F. Rimell, 5-11-5 Mr E. Woods
118 12203 Swingletree (D) (C. O'Neill), E. Harty, 5-11-5 G. Newman
119 010130 Tra Mar (D) (Cold Shield Windows 'Birmingham' Ltd), F. Rimell, 5-11-5 ...... J. Francome
121 130110 Intinto (D) (Countryclass), J. Old, 4-11-0 .. R. Champion
123 000030 Grima (M. Pridham), I. Dudgeon, 4-10-10 .... G. McCourt
124 30000 Harvester Solar (J. Dixon), R. Harlon, 4-10-10 .. J. Suthern
126 b10f42 Merciless King (D) (Brig C. Harvey), D. Nicholson, 4-10-10 P. Scudamore
127 Prince of Padua (R. Haggas), M. Dickinson, 4-10-10 R. Earnshaw
128 013034 Prominent Rose (Mrs J. O'Reilly), M. Cunningham, 4-10-10 T. McGivern

7-1 The Tsarevich, 4-1 Crimson Embers, 5-1 Swingletree, 6-1 Grey Mate, 13-2 North Yard, 8-1 Pay Related, 10-1 Intinto, 12-1 Burns, 14-1 others.

2.35 TOPHAM TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £8,311: abt 2m 6f)

201 02f212 Hot Tomato (D) (Mrs M. Barker), J. Edwards, 9-11-10 P. Blacker
202 13-1423 Selby (B) (A. Snipe), M. H. Easterby, 8-11-4 .. A. Brown
203 p00033 Grand Cru (Mrs R. Graham), E. O'Grady, 11-11-2 T. J. Ryan
204 430040 Cedar's Daughter (Miss S. Griffiths), Miss Griffiths, 10-11-1 Mr N. Oliver 7
205 323121 Mr Marisbridge (J. Rose), D. Gandolfo, 8-10-10 .. P. Barton
207 0f130f Castle Arch (D) (A. Evans), R. Woodhouse, 9-10-9 P. Tuck
208 230042 Magic Tipp (M. Kennelly), J. FitzGerald, 8-10-9 T. Carmody
209 3003/00 Brown Barman (B. Otter), W. A. Stephenson, 9-10-6 R. Lamb
210 f03433 Kabeau (F. Parkes), M. Oliver, 11-10-5 .... A. Webber
211 0f3f03 Blackwater Bridge (Mrs B. Kearney), F. Rimell, 9-10-5 Mr E. Woods
212 40430f Tuffnut Prince (D. Lowe), S. Mellor, 7-10-0 .. Mr D. Gray
213 434231 Stonepark (Mrs S. Embiricos), J. Gifford, 9-10-0 .. R. Rowe
214 021430 Daviot (J. Thomas), Thomas, 7-10-0 .... H. Davies
215 p4f324 Royal Cacador (P. Piller), W. A. Stephenson, 9-10-0 P. Scudamore
219 p3b-000 This Way (Mrs J. George), J. George, 10-10-0 .... C. Candy
217 0/02003 Willy What (M. Williams), S. Mellor, 12-10-0 .... A. Carroll
218 424000 Game Laddie (Mrs V. Ward), O. Brennan, 11-10-0 C. Pimlott
219 p3b-00 This Way (Mrs J. George), J. George, 10-10-0 .... C. Candy

4-1 Hot Tomato, 5-1 Magic Tipp, 11-2 Grand Cru, 6-1 Selby, 7-1 Blackwater Bridge, 8-1 Stonepark, 10-1 Tuffnut Prince, 12-1 Mr Marisbridge, 14-1 Castle Arch, 16-1 others.

FORM: Hot Tomato (11st 9lb) 2nd, btn 7l, to Lord Greystoke (11-6) with Beacon Light (11-9) 3½l away 3rd. 8 ran. Cheltenham, 2m ch, soft, March 19. Selby (11-5) 3rd, btn 5l, nk, to Castle Arch (10-10) and Game Laddie (9-7). 8 ran. Stockton, 3m ch, soft, Jan 19. Grand Cru (10-13) 3rd, btn 30l, nk, to Waggoner's Walk (10-5) and Hard Outlook (10-12) with Cedar's Daughter (10-7) 12th. 20 ran. Cheltenham, 3m ch, heavy, March 17. Mr Marisbridge (11-3) won sh hd, 30l from Hopeful Answer (10-12) and Indired (10-5). 5 ran. Stratford, 2m ch, soft, Feb 7. Castle Arch (10-2) fell in race won by Gandy VI (11-1). 13 ran. Stratford, 2½m ch, heavy, Feb 28: see Selby. Magic Tipp (10-8) 2nd, btn sh hd, to Kenlis (11-2) with Greenways (10-6) 12l, 3rd. Game Laddie (9-7) 5th, btn further 10l, and Brown Barman (10-4) 8th. 9 ran. Market Rasen, 3m, ch, soft, March 7. Blackwater Bridge (11-6) 3rd, btn 8l, 7l, to Cheers (11-13) and Dawn Fox (10-12). 8 ran. Wolverhampton, 2½m, ch, heavy, March 23. Tuffnut Prince (11-5) fell in race won by Pilot Officer (11-7). 4 ran. Doncaster, 3¼m, ch, heavy, March 14: previously (10-12) 6th, btn 12l, to Talon (11-0). 17 ran. Worcester, 3m, ch, soft, March 4. Stonepark (11-4) won nk, 8l from Grey Fusilier (10-10) and Birshell (10-5). 8 ran. Fontwell, 2m 2½f, ch, heavy, March 24. Captain Parkhill (10-0) won 15l, 6l from Border Brig (10-10) and Stag Party (10-0). 4 ran. Hexham, 2m ch, heavy, March 19.

3.10 SIEMATIC KITCHENS CHASE (Novices: Mildmay Course, Flag Start: £4,900: abt 3m 1f)

302 f21o1f Bregawn (M. Kennelly), M. Dickinson, 7-11-8 .. R. Earnshaw
303 3-221 The Drunken Duck (B. Munro-Wilson), Munro-Wilson, 8-11-8 Mr B. Munro-Wilson
306 00/4p-40 Crestino (H. Ellis), O. O'Neill, 10-11-5 .... J. Suthern
311 2f2p11 Meadsgrove (Brig T. Usher), Usher, 7-11-5 ...... D. Atkins
312 00fp43 Moonlight Express (J. Hartnett), J. Gifford, 8-11-5 R. Champion
313 1f1010 Pilot Officer (R. Brown), F. Rimell, 6-11-5 .. Mr E. Woods
314 311321 Running Wild (E. Collingwood-Cameron), W. A. Stephenson, 7-11-5 R. Lamb
315 042 Spartan Prince (M. Kennelly), C. Kinane, 7-11-5 M. J. Byrne
316 21f144 Temple Mills (P. Donovan), R. Walsh, 6-11-5 .. B. Sheridan
317 03-p304 The Heenan Kid (P. Piller), W. A. Stephenson, 8-11-5 P. Scudamore

11-4 Bregawn, 7-2 Temple Mills, 5-1 Pilot Officer, 11-2 Running Wild, 8-1 Meadsgrove, 10-1 Spartan Prince, 12-1 Moonlight Express, 14-1 The Drunken Duck, 16-1 others.

3.45 HOLIDAY INN HURDLE (Handicap: £4,734: abt 2m)

401 34121-0 No Bombs (D) (Snailwell Stud Co. Ld), M. H. Easterby, 6-11-10 ...... Mr T. Thomson-Jones
403 111202 Gay George (D) (Duke of Devonshire), F. Walwyn, 6-11-7 W. Smith
404 141-011 Jugador (CD) (S. Powell), D. Kent, 6-11-3 ..... P. Haynes
405 20p310 Bodelle (D) (T. Lacy), Lacy, 6-10-13 .... L. O'Donnell
408 304000 Tony (CD) (Mrs D. Bousfield), B. Bousfield, 9-10-3 N. Doughty
409 000310 Prince Of Bermuda (D) (J. Harnett), R. Turnell, 6-10-1 Steve Knight
410 330-0u2 Rimondo (CD) (J. Craig), E. Carter, 6-10-1 P. A. Charlton
411 0-11000 Lumen (D) (P. Hopkins), J. Gifford, 6-10-1 .... R. Rowe
412 130464 Hudson's Bay (Mrs M. Ponsonby), N. Henderson, 8-10-0 S. Smith Eccles
413 10f004 Flameproof (D) (H. Avill), N. Crump, 8-10-0 .. C. Hawkins
415 400130 Newgate (D) (Mrs A. Scott), A. Scott, 8-10-0 .... R. Lamb
416 0/11021 China God (D) (Mrs M. White), W. D. Francis, 8-10-0 P. Scudamore
417 111012 Danhagen (D) (J. Marshall), A. Jarvis, 5-10-0 .. T. Carmody
418 1-00200 Winds of Time (CD) (C. Gavin), M. Cunningham, 5-10-0 J. P. Harty
425 033410 Fra Mau (Miss S. Griffiths), Miss Griffiths, 5-10-0 E. Brooke 7
462 123f30 Kintbury (D) (Miss J. Gray), D. Nicholson, 6-10-0 P. Carvill 4
427 101200 Patrick's Fair (D) (W. Slater), D. H. Jones, 5-10-0 .. —
428 u23f00 Salad (D) (B. Brooks), D. Nicholson, 7-10-0 .. J. Suthern
430 1f4-p00 Whitby Jet (Mrs A. Holt), J. Townson, 7-10-0 D. Lancaster 4
431 203040 Spark Off (B) (John Maunders Construction Ltd), J. Baker, 5-10-0 ...... John Williams

11-2 Danhagen, 6-1 Gay George, 13-2 Rimondo, 7-1 Hudson's Bay, 8-1 Jugador, 10-1 Prince of Bermuda, China God, 12-1 Bodelle, 14-1 No Bombs, 16-1 Lumen, 20-1 others.

FORM: No Bombs (11st 12lb) last of 5, btn 20½l, to Killer Shark (11-12). Doncaster, 2½m hdle, heavy, March 14. Random Leg see Rimondo: previously (11-11) won 5l, 8l from Mount Harvard (11-10) and Bird's Nest (12-0). 6 ran. Fontwell, 2½m hdle, heavy, Feb 23. Jugador (11-7) won hd, hd from Gay George (11-12) and Heighlin (11-12). 11 ran. Wincanton, 2m, good, Feb 26. Bodelle (10-12) 8th to Synarria (9-7). 20 ran. Fairyhouse, 2½m hdle, yielding. 20 ran: previously (12-1) won 3l, 3l from Splendid Again (9-7) and Chennel Lane (10-2) with Flameproof (11-6) 4th, btn further 3l and Tony (11-8) 7th. 9 ran. Ayr, 2m hdle, yielding, Jan 31. Run Hard see Rimondo: previously (11-5) 2nd, btn 3l, to Walnut Wonder (10-6) with Grey Mountain (10-7) ½l away 3rd. Lady Martha (10-0) 5th, btn further 17l. Random Leg (11-3) 7th. Jugador (11-2) 8th and Gleason (11-0) 11th. 12 ran. Kempton, 2m hdle, yielding, Jan 24. Tony see China God and Bodelle. Prince Of Bermuda see Danhagen: previously (10-9) fin 2nd, btn ¾l to Hudson's Bay (10-5) with Walnut Wonder (11-0) nk away 3rd but was awarded race on disqualification of Hudson's Bay, who was placed 3rd. Gleason (10-13) not in first 9. 14 ran. Newbury, 2m 100y hdle, soft, March 7. Rimondo (10-1) 2nd, btn 6l to Ekbalco (11-3) with Run Hard (11-1) 3½l, 3rd and Random Leg (11-13) 9th. 14 ran. Sandown, 2m hdle, heavy, March 14: previously see China God. Hudson's Bay see Danhagen and Prince Of Bermuda. Flameproof see Bodelle. China God (10-0) won 5l, 3l from Grey Mountain (10-11) and Bertie Me Boy (10-0) with Tony (10-10) 5th, btn further 10l, and Newgate (10-9) 7th. Rimondo (10-12) 2nd whn u.r. flat. 12 ran. Doncaster, 2m 150y hdle, soft, March 2. Danhagen (10-8) 2nd, btn 3l, to Staplestown (10-7) with Passing Parade (11-2) 4l, 3rd. Hudson's Bay (10-4) 4th, btn further ¾l. Prince of Bermuda (11-0) 3l, 5th and Lady Martha (10-2) not in first 9. 25 ran. Cheltenham, 2m hdle, soft, March 11. Anointed (11-2) 3rd, btn 6l, ½l, to Tribal Warlord (10-6) and Tough Guy (10-2) with High Hills (10-12) 6th, btn further 12½l, and Suzy Mandel (10-6) 8th. 14 ran. Ayr, 3m hdle, soft, March 14. Mister Niall (10-0) 5th, btn 10l, to Another Story (11-4). 26 ran. Naas, 2m hdle, soft, Feb 28. Entebbe (10-8) 4th, btn 5½l, to Miller's Court (9-11). 17 ran. Wolverhampton, 2m hdle, soft, Jan 28.

4.20 HAIG FOXHUNTERS CHASE (Amateurs: £4,357: abt 2m 6f)

501 p0pp/0p Andy Pandy (E. Farrell), Farrell, 12-12-7 ...... J. Queally
502 101rf-p Royal Frolic (Sir J. Hanmer), F. Rimell, 12-12-7 .. E. Woods
503 123-011 Grittar (F. Gilman), Gilman, 8-12-5 .... C. Saunders
504 00000-0 Arctic Cross (Mrs P. Saville), Mrs Saville, 9-12-0 D. Kinsella
505 00/30fp- Ballytartar (B. Pike), Pike, 9-12-0 .... J. Dufosee
506 0-2433f Beck'n Call (D. A. Smith), Smith, 11-12-0 ...... A. Sharpe
507 p00043 Burrator (I. Thomas), K. Lewis, 12-12-0 ...... B. Thomas
508 0/f231-4 Clear Pride (Mrs P. Jones), Mrs Jones, 10-12-0 .. S. Bowen
509 p00-000 Dromore (P. Duggan), Duggan, 13-12-0 .... P. Duggan
510 2u1p/4 Flexability (D) (J. Bosley), Bosley, 9-12-0 ...... M. Bosley
511 4220f-0 Great Crack (Mrs M. Close), Mrs Close, 13-12-0 A. J. Wilson
512 pp3-0p2 Green Sandpiper (P. Hiatt), Hiatt, 8-12-0 .... J. Pritchard
513 u3/0000- Gulvain (Mrs A. MacEwen), Mrs MacEwen, 12-12-0 P. MacEwen
514 0p30/up Henley Fair (B. Hughes), Hughes, 7-12-0 .... B. Hughes
515 2-0f200 Highland Drake (B. Munro-Wilson), Munro-Wilson, 8-12-0 B. Munro-Wilson
516 20-0p Kilton Jo (A. Johnson), Johnson, 9-12-0 ...... P. Southern
517 1/0pd-p0 Kilo (B. Jenks), W. Jenks, 9-12-0 .... J. Bryan
518 331-2fp Mauritius (B) (Miss S. Kane), F. Winter, 9-12-0 O. Sherwood
519 110f0/0- My Squire (Mrs P. Saville), Mrs Saville, .. 8-12-0 E. Dorrell
520 24-0411 New Formula (Mrs F. Gray), Mrs Gray, 11-12-0 .. T. Walford
521 0/pr-pr Private Script (P. Quinn), Quinn, 10-12-0 ...... P. Quinn
522 p-ppp00 Sandwilan (G. Ham), Ham, 13-12-0 .... Mrs J. Hembrow
523 41-4202 Sydney Quin (W. Kelly), Kelly, 9-12-0 .... P. Webber
524 0030/p0 The Gresham (D. Bell), Bell, 9-12-0 .... C. Willis
525 pf-2f44 The Norseman (Mrs W. Jenks), Jenks, 13-12-0 .... T. Bowen
526 p30-0p2 The Pilgarlic (T. Biddlecombe), Biddlecombe, 13-12-0 N. Twiston-Davies

7-4 Grittar, 6-1 New Formula, 7-1 Mauritius, 8-1 The Pilgarlic, 10-1 Great Crack, 12-1 Sydney Quinn, 14-1 Royal Frolic, 16-1 Flexability, 20-1 others.

4.50 MERSEYSIDE CHASE (Handicap: Mildmay Course, £4,324: abt 2½m)

602 1-03303 Prominent King (Mrs M. O'Keeffe), M. H. Easterby, 9-11-10 A. Brown
603 3/402f-0 Another Dolly (CD), (C. Pantall), F. Rimell, 11-11-7 Mr E. Woods
607 p212rf Duc de Boiebec (D) (Maj L. Marler), G. Fairbairn, 8-11-4 R. Barry
609 1fu111 Political Pop (D) (Mrs A. Starkie), M. Dickinson, 7-11-2 R. Earnshaw
611 0310/0p Kilbroney (D) (B. Meaden), J. Gifford, 10-11-1 .... R. Rowe
612 2-13242 Fairy King (T. Kilroe & Sons Ltd), J. FitzGerald, 8-10-13 T. Carmody
614 010010 Mullacurry (D) (J. Shannon), A. Moore, 9-10-11 N. Doughty
615 p/0f343 Brawny Scot (D) (Mrs M. Corrie), G. Richards, 11-10-13 L. O'Donnell
616 144112 Mood Music (D) (D. Nicholls), P. Calver, 9-10-7 C. Tinkler
618 212411 Swift Albany (D) (R. Robinson), Robinson, 7-10-3 C. Pimlott
619 30-32u4 Sunrise Hill (C.D) (M. Vestey), D. Nicholson, 9-10-2 P. Scudamore
620 fp-2123 Pizza (D) Mrs S. Green), N. Gaselee, 10-10-1 .. R. Linley
621 u22102 Harnel (D) (P. O'Connell), J. Boyers, 7-10-1 .. J. Cullen
623 232000 Will Boreen (A. Durkan), W. Durkan, 7-10-0 M. Mulligan 7
624 01103-0 Igloo Fire (D) (P. Piller), W. A. Stephenson, 8-10-0 R. Lamb
626 3320f4 Venetian Blind (Miss S. Thomson), N. Crump, 9-10-0 Hawkins

5-2 Political Pop, 9-2 Fairy King, 6-1 Swift Albany, 7-1 Harnel, 8-1 Mood Music, 10-1 Prominent King, 12-1 Mullacurry, 14-1 Will Boreen, 16-1 Sunrise Hill, 20-1 others.

Liverpool selections

By Our Racing Correspondent

2.0 The Tsarevich. 2.35 Hot Tomato. 3.10 Bregawn. 3.45 Hudson's Bay. 4.20 Grittar. 4.50 POLITICAL POP is specially recommended.

Catterick Bridge results

2.15 (2.17) FORCETT PARK STAKES (Selling: £588: 7f)
ISLAND WALK, b f by Palm Track—Ladyfold (L. Mullin) 3-8-5 T. Ives (10-1) 1
Heavenly Ruler M. Birch (evens fav) 2
Best Tradition Muriel Naughton (12-1) 3
TOTE: win, 95p; places, 19p, 11p, 78p. Dual F 44p. CSF: £2.00. W. Haigh, at Malton. ¾l, ¾l. Be Patient (7-1) 4th. 10 ran.

2.45 (2.49) ORAN AUCTION STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o: £690: 5f)
HAVERHILL LASS, b f by Music Boy—March Queen (Mrs B. Tanner) .... M. Rimmer (9-1) 1
Marilena ..... P. Kelleher (20-1) 2
Pitter Pat ...... O. Gray (20-1) 3
TOTE: win, 83p; places, 27p, 50p, 35p. Dual F £7.03. CSF: £6.10. G. Blum, at Newmarket. 1l, 3l. Superb Singer (7-1) 4th, 14 ran. NR: Hot Gloss.

3.15 (3.17) FAVERDALE HANDICAP (£1,278: 6f)
MILLS AHEAD, b c by Sallust—Tackaway (Mrs P. Mills) 4-9-5 BL .... G. Baxter (5-1 jt fav) 1
Turbo .... M. Wigham (7-1) 2
Intrepid Boy .. J. Bleasdale (10-1) 3
TOTE: win, 47p; places, 21p, 19p, £1.04. Dual F £1.92. CSF: £3.90. D. Ringer, at Newmarket. ¾l, 2l. Magnolia Lad other jt fav. Skin Deep (12-1) 4th. 13 ran.

3.45 (3.47) TOYTOP (2-y-o: £895 5f)
Record Review, b f by Record Token—Right View (Mrs R. Payne) 8-8 W. Wharton (9-2) 1
Grey Gem, O. Gray (10-1) 2
She's My Girl K. Leason (5-2 fav) 3
TOTE: win, £1.16; places, 51p, 19p, 10p. Dual F: £1.62. CSF: £4.86. W. Wharton, at Melton Mowbray. 7l, neck. Whitton (14-1) 4th. 9 ran.

4.15 (4.18) YARM HANDICAP £1,077: 1m 7f 180 yds)
Anointed, b g by Crowned Prince—Saint Agata (Mrs G. Bielby) 5-9-8 T. Rogers (12-1) 1
Robonny, N. Carlisle (14-1) 2
Peacock Charm, A. Mercer (33-1) 3
TOTE: win, £1.08; places, 40p, 35p, £6.12, 15p. Dual F: 41p. CSF: £15.70. Mrs J. Pitman, at Upper Lambourn. 1½l, 3l. Fata Morgana 4-1 fav. Lex (8-1) 4th 20 ran.

4.45 (4.46) WHORLTON STAKES (Maiden 3-y-o fillies: £690: 1½m)
SALORA LADY, b f by Sassafras—Rocaserena (T. Scothern) 8-11 G. Duffield (10-1) 1
Karminski E. Johnson (5-1) 2
Phyllira J. Lowe (6-1) 3
TOTE: win, 72p; places, 19p, 16p, 29p. Dual F: £1.55. CSF: £5.63. E. Weymes, at Leyburn. 3l, 1½l. Jinja (3-1 fav.) 4th 11 ran. NR: Magic Formula. PLACEPOT: £387.

Devon and Exeter card

2.15 FROBISHER HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £414: 2m 1f)

2 Mayotte, R. Holder, 6-11-10 .... P. Richards
3 142p New Dance, Mrs J. Foster, 7-11-10 R. Wright 4
4 0104 Peaceful River, R. Pincombe, 6-11-10 .. —
5 -2210 Still Hope, R. Turnell, 5-11-10 .... Holder 7
9 Brooks Law, D. Bloomfield, 6-11-0 S. G. Knight
10 02- Castings, W. Turner, 5-11-0 .. Mr W. Turner
12 Cedar Harmony, J. Roberts, 5-11-0 ...... May
13 Corbenson, J. Thorne, 5-11-0 ..... Hoare
20 Mi-Cro, J. Jowell, 5-11-0 .... P. Hobbs
22 Nina's Gold, J. Old, 6-11-0 .. McIlfatrick 7
25 p Realert, R. Turnell, 5-11-0 .... N. Mitchell
27 Roberts Derrick, B. Scriven, 5-11-0 Mr Peter Hobbs 7
28 0 Sleer Point, W. Fisher, 5-11-0 ...... Atkins
29 Tabulo, W. James, 5-11-0 .... Warner
30 00 Threnos, R. Dimond, 4-11-0 .... McNally

Evens Still Hope, 4-1 Peaceful River, 6-1 New Dance, 10-1 Castings, 12-1 Realert, 16-1 others.

2.45 WEST OF ENGLAND HURDLE (Handicap: £1,072: 2m 1f)

5 3140 Persian Crown (D), R. Turnell, 7-11-10 Walle 4
8 4132 Miller's Court, G. H. Price, 5-11-3 Cecil Price
9 0f42 First Lift (B), B. Dunn, 6-11-2 J. Sampson 7
10 2310 Heroic (B), D. Aarons, 6-11-2 .. Cargeeg 7
11 2000 Bickleigh Bridge (CD), R. Hodges, 7-11-0 S. G. Knight
14 p100 Mr Moonraker (CD), Miss S. Morris, 3-10-12 ...... O'Halloran
15 3100 Hever (CD), M. Pipe, 6-10-12 .... Atkins
16 1p00 Membridge, P. Dufosee, 6-10-12 Mr P. Hobbs 7
17 -3411 Mellie, R. Blakney, 6-10-10 ...... Coyle 4
18 -0p0 Yule Star, N. Thomson, 8-10-10 Mr Thomson
20 0000 Mr Peapock (CD), T. Hallett, 5-10-8 B. Wright 4
22 1230 Fenny Boy (BC), J. Thorne, 7-10-6 R. Hoare
24 -p00 Silversmith (C), L. Kennard, 8-10-6 Dennis 7
26 0320 Waltzer, N. Ayliffe, 10-10-4 ...... Ayliffe 7
27 f/00- Lintam, D. Barons, 10-10-4 .. Bloomfield 4

4-1 Mellie, 5-1 Miller's Court, 11-2 Heroic, 6-1 First Lift, 8-1 Persian Crown, 10-1 Fenny Boy, 12-1 Membridge, 14-1 Bickleigh Bridge, 16-1 others.

3.15 MUMFORDS CHASE (Hunters: Land-Rover Championship Qualifier: £1,184: 3m 1f)

2 012-2 Ottery News, O. Carter, 8-12-7 .. .. —
3 -0u3 Codwar, Mrs A. Downton, 10-12-2 de Lisle-Wells 7
4 f0/1 Hesitation, J. Dufosee, 11-12-2 .. Mr Alner
5 2-ppp Catoctin Creek, M. Kelly, 9-11-12 Batters 7
6 130p- Dorset Farmer, Mrs S. Alner, 10-11-12 Whettam 4
7 /4f1- Oh Jimmy, L. Thomas, 9-11-12 Edwards 7
8 /301- Red Brother (CD), P. Kivell, 11-11-12 Long 7
14 4324/ Court Shadow, E. West, 12-11-7 .... —
19 0p44- Double Bridal, G. Kittow, 10-11-7 Kittow 7
22 332/ Calloway Fabulous, J. Reddaway, 14-11-7 —
29 320p- Holly Tree, Mrs T. Underhill, 9-11-7 Peter Hobbs
36 01-2 Lorgan Prince, S. Allen, 6-11-7 ...... Frost
37 00- Mayumbe, M. Pipe, 9-11-7 .... Treloggen 4
39 1r00- Mr Pippins, W. Turner, 11-11-7 .. Turner 7
41 123/f Not Lightly (D), K. Bishop, 10-11-7 Bishop 7
42 -p000 Orient Dancer, G. Buckingham-Bawden, 10-11-7 ..... Pierce 7
53 13/3- Weiner Chic, Mrs S. Reynard, 9-11-7 Mrs Reynard 7

3-1 Weiner Chic, 7-2 Hesitation, 5-1 Ottery News, 8-1 Codwar, 10-1 Dorset Farmer, 12-1 Oh Jimmy, 14-1 Not Lightly, 16-1 others.

3.45 TORBAY CHASE (Handicap: £1,155: 2m 1f)

1 2144 Tsuru (C), L. Kennard, 10-11-13 P. Hobbs
2 2004 El Cardo (CD), Mrs E. Kennard, 11-11-12 Keightley 7
9 4002 Perambulate (B), D. Barons, 12-10-11 Leach
10 2420 Richmede, M. Stephens, 8-10-11 .. de Haan 4
13 11pp Ring of Fire, L. Tizzard, 9-10-8 Mr Tizzard 7
19 414p Pacemon, N. Gaselee, 7-10-0 ...... McEvitt 7
20 3224 Think Big (D), A. Silvester, 8-10-0 Hyett 7
21 00pp- Boxwood, R. J. Smith, 9-10-0 ...... Warner
22 p-000 Used Notes (C), M. Hill, 9-10-0 Cargeeg 7
23 00u1 Brandy Fare, B. Shaw, 11-10-0 Brougham 7
25 0000 Pomme D'Afrique, R. Keenor, 5-10-0 .. May
27 /0f0 Sheikh Ali, S. Pattemore, 7-10-0
28 0000 Sea Otter, R. Dening, 7-10-0 .. S. G. Knight
29 p0pf Dodscott Wood, W. Tanton, 7-10-0 Barrett 4

11-4 El Cardo, 100-30 Tsuru, 5-1 Perambulate, 8-1 Richmede, 10-1 Brandy Fare, 12-1 Think Big, Pacemon, 14-1 Ring of Fire, 20-1 others.

4.15 HAWKINS OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Selling: £390: 2m 1f)

1 p0-0 Araucano (B), D. Jermy, 6-11-6 .. Stronge
4 f140 Young England, R. Pincombe, 6-11-6 Sampson
5 0020 Boodle's (B), J. Baker, 5-11-3 ...... Coyle
10 p-40 Matchless Dancer, J. Jenkins, 5-11-3 Alderman
11 f00p- Risk'N Hope, D. Gillard, 5-11-3 ..... Hyde
12 0p0 Sobieski, K. Dunn, 5-11-3
13 pp Sorpressa, R. Keenor, 5-11-3 .... West
14 000-0 Whriba, Miss L. Bower, 5-11-3 ...... —
15 Filey Brig, R. Dimond, 4-10-9 .... Mann
16 0 General Sovinski, D. Tucker, 4-10-9 Cargeeg
17 0030 Lapleigh Ridge, R. Keenor, 4-10-9 .. Ayliffe
19 0 Llansantffraed, M. Stephens, 4-10-9 Muggeridge
20 Markham Prince, M. Pipe, 4-10-9 .. Millman
22 202p Mount Parnassus, M. Pipe, 4-10-9 .. Crooke
25 0f00 Splendid Request, R. Dimond, 4-10-9 McIlfatrick

9-4 Boodle's, 11-4 Matchless Dancer, 5-1 Mount Parnassus, 13-2 Lapleigh Ridge, 8-1 Markham Prince, 12-1 others.

4.45 FROBISHER HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £414: 2m 1f)

1 3020 Bishops Bow, R. Turnell, 5-11-10 .. Holder 7
2 01 Holemoor Star, Miss S. Morris, 4-11-10 O'Halloran
3 03f0 Insulation, L. Kennard, 7-11-10 .. P. Hobbs
9 Batnac Prince, A. Hobbs, 5-11-0 Mr Peter Hobbs 7
12 Early Tudor, T. Hallett, 6-11-0 .. B. Wright
13 0- Jenny Rose, D. Rawlings, 6-11-0 .... —
16 Major Influence, W. Tanton, 6-11-0 J. Bowen 4
19 Miss Troia, W. James, 4-11-0 .... Warner
20 My Always, S. Kernick, 6-11-0 .... Kernick
21 p Noriza Rhodyn, M. Stephens, 9-11-0 Barrett 4
23 f Paraspring, R. Hodges, 6-11-0 .. Mr Callow
25 40 Sea Pennant, G. Price, 5-11-0 .. Cecil Price
28 4001 Snowdrop Wonder, L. Kennard, 6-11-0 Dennis 7
29 Tudor Flip, W. R. Williams, 5-11-0 Lorna Vincent
30 Wind Chester, D. Bloomfield, 5-11-0 S. G. Knight

5-4 Holemoor Star, 4-1 Snowdrop Wonder, 5-1 Bishops Bow, 13-2 Insulation, 10-1 Sea Pennant, 14-1 others.

Devon & Exeter selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Still Hope. 2.45 Bickleigh Bridge. 3.15 Ottery News. 3.45 Richmede. 4.15 Boodle's. 4.45 Holemoor Star.

Wanted: the clear cool minds of an inner Cabinet

Ronald Butt

The next six months should tell us whether the faith of the monetarists in the Cabinet, or their Keynesian colleagues' fear, has been vindicated. We should discover in that time whether the "bottoming out" of the recession is leading to the genuine recovery that Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe discern in the business cycle, or whether the Keynesians *are right to argue that* adequate recovery will not come without the application of more Government money to public sector investment.

In the meantime, Cabinet government hardly operates with the neatness that appeals to the constitutional analyst, and the apparent failure of the Cabinet to give serious consideration to the question whether an industrial strategy is now necessary inevitably revives the opinion, particularly in the business world, that the Government organizes itself badly.

If only, it is said, the Cabinet were organized to give itself the chance to form a dispassionate and undogmatic assessment of the future and to devise a strategy, as businessmen do. . . . Inevitably this leads towards the idea that what is needed is something like a board of directors, able to give a cooler and more hard-headed direction to policy because they were free of the minutiae of departmental pressures.

It is anything but a new notion. The idea of a "policy Cabinet" which could solve the problems that defeat a Cabinet of 20 mixed departmental and non-departmental ministers goes back to the early years of this century.

This concept assumed that a Cabinet consisting of a few of the most experienced and able ministers freed from departmental duties would be able to reach "correct" policy decisions in a way impossible for the present mixed-bag and large Cabinet.

The management of departments would be left to departmental ministers, who would in effect become executants rather than creators of policy. Not *much imagination is needed*, however, to see that such a system would strike at the very heart of the responsibility of ministers to Parliament. When a policy went wrong, or was challenged in the Commons, who would answer for it—the super-Ministers who had thought it up (and if so which one of them?) or the departmental drudge who was responsible for giving it flesh and bones?

This problem was not, of course, a serious obstacle for those who argued that the more Parliament and Cabinet were detached from each other the better, and who would have been quite happy to see something of the American system of the separation off powers between the executive and the legislature imported into our Constitution.

But the separation of powers in the United States only functions as well as it does because the separation is genuine and provides for both the (executive) President and the (legislating) Congress to be separately elected by universal franchise—each having direct responsibility to the voting public.

A British Prime Minister and Cabinet, however, are not directly elected. The electorate can only reach them through Parliament, where they must have a majority. To do anything to impair their obligation to answer to Parliament would be to strike at the heart of parliamentary democracy.

The more conventional objection to a "policy" Cabinet, however, is that it would be too detached from political and party influences and from popular and departmental opinion to be able to deal successfully with the politics of *real life. This is a criticism* that seems to me to be unanswerable.

The nearest to a successful application of the policy Cabinet concept has been in the exceptional circumstances of war, when all politics are subordinated to an over-riding objective. The Lloyd George coalition formed in 1916 was headed by an almost entirely non-departmental war cabinet of five (the only member with a department was Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer) which enabled the Cabinet to initiate policy unimpeded by departmental duties.

In the Second World War, Churchill began by trying to reproduce the Lloyd George model, with a Cabinet of five. He himself was both Minister of Defence and Prime Minister, the only other departmental member being Halifax at the Foreign Office. In fact, however, the direction of the war was almost entirely in the hands of Churchill himself, dealing directly with the service chiefs and appropriate (non-Cabinet) departmental heads; and other departmental ministers were gradually brought into the War Cabinet, which gradually lost its non-departmental character.

In his post-war Conservative government of 1951, Churchill, in a Cabinet of 16, attempted a scheme of "overlords"—co-



When an inner Cabinet had to work: King George VI during the War with *Winston* Churchill, Clement Attlee, Ernest Bevin, Lord Woolton and Oliver Lyttelton.

ordinating or supervisory ministers, chiefly in the Lords. Highly unsuccessful, it was abandoned within two years.

The idea of the policy Cabinet, like that of the above-party coalition of all the talents, which appeals to distinguished retired politicians who would never have entertained the idea when they had a grasp on power, is therefore more attractive in theory than in practice.

Yet there is something to be learned in present circumstances from all these ideas which is relevant to present circumstances.

When Mrs Thatcher wants to dispute policy with her ministers, she does so to their faces, sometimes in public as well as in private. When they want to try to change her mind, they talk pretty freely in public and semi-public, but they do not plot. They do not want to overthrow her. Though some of them fear that her policies may lose the next election, they know that to overturn Mrs Thatcher would certainly do so. They therefore want to persuade. The open argument is not unhealthy.

Even so, what is lacking is a mechanism for the Cabinet to stand back sufficiently to devise a strategy for economic recovery. Too often the Government seems to be dominated by the obligation, which presses on any government, to deal with emergencies first.

Both sides in the argument about monetarist versus Keynesian economics should now accept that the monetarist basis of policy will not be changed, but that a properly devised edifice for recovery needs to be built (since events are proving that the Government has to intervene here and there whether it wants to or not) on what has already been achieved. Some ministers believe an industrial recovery is coming; others do not; many demand an industrial strategy. What is not in doubt is that such basic questions now need a new focus for examination.

The Government lost at least one year before coming to grips with public spending, so far as it has managed to do so. It cannot afford to lose another wondering whether recovery is coming and in what form. It is already giving money, or guaranteeing loans, to public and private industry when things get desperate, as with British Steel, ICL, British Leyland. It would like to attract private money to public industry where possible (hence the enabling British National Oil Corporation Bill which is slipping badly in the parliamentary timetable).

Above all, there is the question of how to concentrate Government spending on constructive public sector investment without backtracking on the attempt to bring the total under control, and how to deal with the fact that we now labour under two rates of inflation—with the private sector paying for the much higher inflationary level (electricity, gas, rates, etc) in the public sector.

What is now needed is not a non-departmental policy Cabinet, or some new device for bridging the gap between spending and non-spending ministers' attitudes, but rather a Cabinet group specially charged with examining all these questions of national recovery. Its members should not be ministers lacking the strength of departmental bases, but ministers from departments directly concerned with these problems who can sit back, as a group, from the day-to-day problems in order to formulate a coherent strategy involving all these questions.

The remarkable resilience of Ronald Reagan

Ronald Reagan continues to confound all who watch him, friends or critics. The events of Monday were but the latest example, impressive though that was. Here was a 70-year-old man with a bullet in his lung walking under his own steam from car to hospital emergency room. There he underwent more than two hours of emergency surgery and emerged from it in a condition that would have been remarkable for one half his age.

Even the doctors who attended him were astonished at the stability of his vital functions, presaging a rapid recovery. One of them noted that his "physiological age" belied the calendar.

So much for those who feared he might be too old for the presidency. His foes tried to make his age a major issue in the campaign, his friends and supporters were nervous that he might not be physically up to the demands of the job. We are not likely to hear of that again any time soon.

Mr Reagan is the fifth United States president to be the target of an assassination attempt in this century, beginning with McKinley in 1901 and running through the two attempts on Gerald Ford. Just why this should be so in this country, of all countries, must remain a puzzle.

The presidents who have been assassination targets have been Democratic and Republican; except for the Puerto Rican gang attempt on President Truman, all the attempts seem to have been the work of isolated gunmen.

What is unusual in the Reagan case is that he is the first President in office to be shot and to recover. Teddy Roosevelt, who was wounded in 1914 and also recovered, was then five years out of office. McKinley died within a few days of being shot; John Kennedy within a matter of minutes. All the others escaped.

That Mr Reagan survived is due both to his own efforts to keep his body in good shape and to sheer luck that the bullet did not hit three inches closer to his heart. In many ways that's the story of his life, a combination of foresight and fortune.

Mr Reagan was elected President in 1980 because, in large measure, the times were right for him. He had been standing in the presidential wings since 1967 when, to everyone's surprise, he was elected Governor of California. But not until last year had disillusionment with a generation of liberal Democratic policies shifted the public mood enough to make him a strong presidential possibility. Before that he could not even win the Republican nomination.

But when the tide of fortune turned, Mr Reagan was ready to greet it. What the voters had come to feel about the state of the country he had felt for a long time, and he was able to articulate the people's feelings.

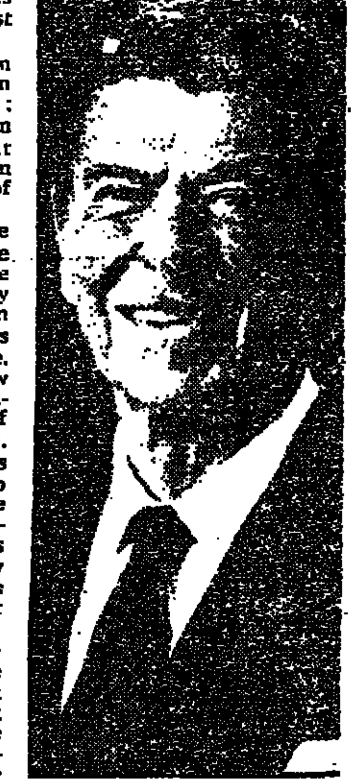
Indeed, for a politician, President Reagan has been remarkedly consistent in his political advocacy. Ten years ago, while still Governor of California, he would express to any visiting journalist essentially the same thoughts, frequently using the same words and homely parables, *that he used so skilfully* in his successful campaign. He did not have to change his rhetoric to fit a new political mood. He waited patiently until the public mood matched his own.

Since his election his consistency of thought and action have been equally remarkable. Every new president in the past quarter of a century, while campaigning for the office, has talked of reducing government spending, with a balanced budget promised in the near future and of cutting the people's taxes. To everyone's astonishment President Reagan from his first day in office actually set out to do what he said he would do.

What's more, he seems to have thus far carried the people with him, in defiance of the conventional wisdom that cutting *the Government's* budget is politically impossible. At least, his friends have been surprised, his foes confounded.

Mr Reagan is no deep philosopher or intellectual giant. What United States President of our times has been? But he has proved more than a match for the intellectual snobs who have sneered because he was once a film actor and scoffed at his use of the copybook maxims. What has been overlooked is that this man has lived a long and varied life and somewhere along the way found out who he is, what he thinks and why he thinks it. That's a rare thing for any man.

Two small incidents from Monday: when Mrs Reagan rushed to the hospital and asked him what had happened, he replied, "I forgot to duck." And as he was wheeled into the



operating room he looked up at the surgical team and remarked, "I hope you are all Republicans".

One-liners, to be sure, and not even too original. But not lines fed by any gag-writers, to whom his scorners attribute his wry humour. These are the words of a man a little frightened by what he faced but determined to face it with grace, a man who has come to terms with death as well as life, which is the measure of true courage. Such a man is not easily bent with every wind.

So the suspicion grows that there is more to Ronald Reagan than has met anyone's eye. I will no longer be surprised if he proves to be both strong and successful President, one who in the end captures the *country's imagination* and *turns* its direction around as no President has done since Franklin Roosevelt.

Vermont Royster

Bernard Levin

Chess yes, sonnets no . . .

There was a most fascinating article in this paper a few weeks ago, by Kenneth Owen, on computers. In case you missed it, I had better say that its theme was summarized in this passage:

> Can they learn to work things out for themselves, and to behave in ways which, if the behaviour were human, would be called "intelligent"? Can they learn so well that they will out-perform their teachers? Indeed they can. Based on the knowledge of human experts, and in selected subject areas, computer systems are learning to learn. They are making deductions and inferences, they are exercising what could be called reasoning and judgment.

It must be said that Mr Owen, in the course of the article, amply justified these assertions. Most of what he said came as news to me; I knew a little about the breakthrough in teaching computers to play chess which had followed the failure of the first programmes (these had attempted a mnemonic solution, which was bound to fail, since after only a few moves the number of possibilities facing the player becomes so huge that not even the largest computer system can encompass more than a tiny fraction), but of the other areas in which artificial intelligence is being developed I knew nothing, and Mr Owen's survey presented a formidable catalogue of advances into the future for us to contemplate.

The first fruit of that contemplation was, of course, the conjuring up of the already old science-fiction nightmare of computers—wicked or benign, according to taste—taking over the world. Though Mr Owen did not quite bolt every door, the lines of progress in artificial intelligence that he mapped still leave the nightmare as the stuff of fiction rather than genuine possibility; certainly, the task of human beings bent on taking over the world may be made easier by the computer systems of which he writes, but that is another matter. We may yet hear the midnight knock on the door, but the knuckles will still be flesh and blood.

But that leaves the field clear for what is, to me, the most interesting speculation of all. Artificial intelligence can, unprompted, rediscover mathematical and astronomical principles, work out extra but hitherto unknown solutions to other such problems, and — as was found in the case of a scientist working in the field of plant diseases—devise for itself an investigative system which not only achieves a higher rate of success than the expert who programmes it, but a higher rate than is achieved by the expert when, armed with the new knowledge that his brainchild has offered him, he tries to improve the computer's programme; in other words, the computer can go further by itself than in conjunction with the human being. But the question all that alarming stuff raises is: is there an unbridgeable gulf ahead of the computer as it marches on its apparently invincible way? Scientifically, it is not possible to answer "no" to that question: philosophically, I think it is, and what's more it had better be. Mr Owen, looking at this problem from a slightly different angle, quotes a study of it by Dr Margaret Boden of Sussex University, who says:

> Far from showing that human beings are "nothing but machines", it confirms our insistence that we are essentially subjective creatures living through our own mental constructions of reality (among which science itself is one). In addition . . . . it offers an illuminating theoretical metaphor of the mind that allows psychological questions to be posed with greater clarity than before.

But that won't quite do, being much too Cartesian for my taste. My question has no use for metaphors of the mind, whether they allow psychological questions to be posed with greater clarity or not. My question accepts that machines can infer, discriminate and build: but can they create?

Or: are they capable of true imagination? I have no doubt that an artificial intelligence could reinvent the telephone if programmed with the information that we now have on the subject, and I agree that it could improve it in doing so (mind you, the telephone system we have in this country could be improved by an artificial imbecile, never mind intelligence). But if the telephone had never been thought of, could the machine make the leap to the idea and then the further leap to the means of making it come true? Can computers, in other words, invent the szigoglimoscoter, which has not yet been invented by human beings, and a use for which has not yet been envisaged? And can they, equipped only with an extensive and flexible knowledge of the English language (at present they have only a rudimentary grasp of it, but I am assuming that that will change), write a novel, or even a sonnet?

I don't believe it. Cut this out and keep it by you until the next clear night; then go out alone into the garden or the nearest quiet street, and look up. You should be able to see Orion, striding broad-shouldered across the heavens with his glittering belt and his sword hanging from it; gaze upon him in silence, and ask yourself whether you do not feel a catch in the heart, and a sense of infinite wonder at the vastness and beauty of the universe. (If you do not, you should consider the possibility that you are yourself an artificial intelligence).

No computer, actual or conceivable, can feel that. But *why* can a computer not feel it? Because in that sense of wonder and all it implies resides the truth about what it means to be human. And it is out of that truth that creation grows.

It is possible, theoretically at any rate, to put all the notes of every scale into a computer, together with all the technical information required to produce any number of combinations and arrangements of those notes, as well as all the rules of harmony and counterpoint, and a grasp of the principles of composition, so that the computer would understand the nature of real music, and would not just combine notes at random until they fitted into some kind of recognizable tune; in short, it is possible to programme a computer to write music. And if the information the computer is fed includes the development of music in the last century and a half, it will be, quite literally, very much more knowledgeable than Beethoven. But only a fool would wager a penny on its being able to produce on its own account not of course the equivalent of the Ninth Symphony or *Fidelio*, not—making it easier for the machine—the equivalent of the *Les Adieux* Sonata, nor—making it easier still—the equivalent of the Piano Concerto No 1, but something as brief, simple, obvious and unalarming as the eight-bar passage at the beginning of the *Andante* of the *Kreutzer*, in which the piano states the theme.

If I am right, there must be a reason. And the reason can only be that creation comes from a part of the human being—it does not matter whether you call it heart, spirit, soul—that is simply not subject to laws and principles which can be translated into mechanical terms. Obviously, man is not a machine, less obviously, but even more important, man is not an accident either.

It can, of course, be made more obvious still. Could a computer fall in love? Could it feel joy, pain, regret, jealousy, scorn, fear, humility, awe? Can it be amused, and laugh? Go to, science, take your computer into the garden and bid it look up at Orion and tell you what *it* sees; it will reply that it sees, among other things, Betelgeuse and Rigel and a giant nebula, and it will give you much useful information, some of it possibly unobtainable without the computer's aid, about the temperature and other properties of the constituent stars of the constellation. Then ask it whether it feels the catch in the heart that marks out as human those who do feel it. And when it admits that it cannot answer the question because it cannot understand it, go to bed, confident that your dreams will not be troubled by visions of a future in which the computer is king.

LONDON DIARY

To get obfuscatorily to the point . . .

Dog should not eat dog, but I am nevertheless obliged to report that *The Guardian* is the least comprehensible of our main daily newspapers. According to a table just issued by the Plain English Campaign, that scourge of official obscurantism, it ranks second only to such classics of tortured language as "Notes to British visitor's passport application form" and the "Conditions of use" section of an Access credit card application in its Fog rating.

Fog, as bureaucrats the world over ought by now to know, stands for Frequency of Gobbledygook, a creeping infection that the campaign is doing its best to eradicate.

As you may have read, the campaign has recently brought out a Plain English training kit to teach the skills of simple communication, and since it comes complete with the Fog ratings of various publications, I imagine that relative impenetrability of *The Guardian* will become the talking point of training sessions throughout the country.

The table, incidentally, exhibits some odd conjunctions. Although, as you might expect, *The Sun* emerges top (or bottom, depending on your viewpoint) of the newspaper clarity league, it is strange to find the *Morning Star* and *The Daily Telegraph* sharing the same rating only a shade clearer than *The Guardian*.

I suppose you had better know the full story. *The Times* is the second most incomprehensible national daily.

There are ways of working these ratings out, but it would take far too much plain English to explain them. What most disconcerted me was to discover that all four of those newspapers were judged less intelligible than a document known as Standard Letter BF405, produced by the Department of Health and Social Security. Now that really is an insult.

Housing list

I am pleased to report that the Greater London Council has moved swiftly to restore one of the oldest small houses surviving in central London. It is at 64 Neal Street, on the edge of Covent Garden.

The GLC bought the house in 1977 as part of a package of properties. It was listed as early eighteenth century, but has since been found to date from the 1690s. It retained almost all its original features including stairs, panelling, fireplace surrounds and cornices, but most have had to be stripped out to allow for the restoration. Latterly the building was used as a rooming house.

The GLC's Covent Garden committee urged in a report in February that it be restored



"This must be where I go wrong—I'm not using the right sleep-deprivation technique."

rapidly or it would soon be beyond redemption; the cost was put at around £77,000. Work has already begun on the building, which will later be let to a family of six on the upper floors, with the ground floor as a period shop.

While on the subject of saving the less obvious parts of London's architectural heritage I am happy to report brighter hope for the future of the Drapers' Almshouses in Priscilla Road, Bow, one of the most handsome groups of buildings in the East End, which have been under threat for years. They were built around 1707 in Wren style, and are listed Grade 2.

In 1967 Tower Hamlets council sought permission to dismantle them and re-erect them in Bethnal Green Gardens as a library, but the scheme ran into legal difficulties.

Then in 1972 the GLC advertised an offer of a 99-year lease to anyone willing to restore the block, which consists of four tiny houses on either side of a chapel. Again nothing concrete happened; meanwhile wind and weather have continued to do their worst, and the doors and windows have since been sealed with corrugated iron, making the place a weatherbeaten eyesore surrounded by council tower blocks.

Now I hear that a housing association wants to take the place over, restore it, and make six modern dwellings out of it. I hope they succeed.

St Janes's?

The Reform Club, one of the Pall Mall gentlemen's sanctums that still does not admit women to full membership, is making a third attempt to break down its self-imposed barriers of sex discrimination. Once again members are being balloted on the issue, and the result will be known at the end of this month.

Members were canvassed on the issue last year, and came out two to one in favour of opening the membership list to all sexes. But the move was blocked at the subsequent annual general meeting by a male chauvinist old guard.

This faction claims that to admit women would cause *many men to resign*, and that new female subscriptions would not cover the loss. Bar takings would go down and new toilets would have to go up; and a mixed membership might prevent any future merger with another gentlemen's club of similar stature. And, they add, although women are already allowed in to use certain club facilities during the day, very few actually do so.

Poppycock, say the pro-feminists. Women would raise the standard of membership, the club needs their money and no one has objected to the presence of women at lunch; and besides, a club that calls itself Reform really ought to live up to its name.

Canada droll

I have always imagined, no doubt unjustly, the Canadians to be a singularly dull race without any indigenous culture to speak of. I regret to say that a play with a Montreal setting which opens at the Old Vic tonight confirms my suspicions, for it shows that Canadians cannot summon up a decent insult.

The play, *Balconville*, by David Fennario, centres on the tensions between British and French Canadians in Quebec. I learn from Peter MacNeill, one of the principal actors, that the worst a British Canadian can call a French Canadian is a Pepsi or a pesouper. The maledictions arise from the supposed staple food and drink of French Canadian manual workers. "Gorf" is also quite rude, being a backward frog.

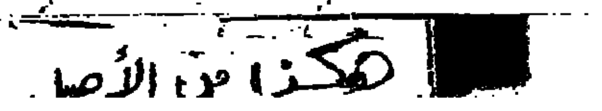
The French retaliate with "tête carrée" (square head) or "Maudit bloke" bloke having highly pejorative overtones in Montreal. In addition, the French tend to use religious expletives where the English would employ the sexual.

It is curious that different races should swear in terms of the things they most fear: the Frenchman God and the Englishman his private parts. With the gradual breakdown of ancient taboos I expect that swearing in the future will be in terms of the last great taboo, death.

But when it comes to wishing mischance upon one's enemies, no one can deliver a curse like a New York Jew, as in: "May a fleet of ships bring you a fortune of gold and may it not be quite enough to pay your doctor's bills."

"Reagan signs Bill as he recovers" said the Financial Times main headline yesterday. Heavens, can't these American doctors wait until he's better to get paid

Alan Hamilton



arkable
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nald
gan



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MR HAIG IN THE MIDDLE EAST

ie Reagan Administration has ...iently decided that strategy the Gulf is to be the main rust of American policy in the iddle East. The fact that the ...cretary of State, Mr Alexander ...ig, is about to visit Saudi ...abia as well as Israel, Egypt ...d Jordan is a sign that Ameri...n attention has partly shifted ...ay from Palestine. The view ...ld by many in Washington is ...at if the West and the Gulf ...tes can come together against ...ir common enemy—the Soviet ...ion—then a solution to the ...s important problem of Pales...e will follow.

America's allies in Western ...rope do not agree. The Euro...n powers have a long history ... involvement with and under...nding of the Middle East, and ... aware that for the Arab ...ions the most pressing issue ...ains the dispossession of the ...estinians and their claim to a ...neland. The Europeans fear ...t the Reagan Administration's ...occupation with the global ...uggle against Communism is ...ding it to adopt unnecessarily ...ligerent attitudes, which in ...n run the risk of provoking ...viet aggression rather than ...taining it. West European ...ders are aware of the Soviet ...eat, both to Europe and to ... Middle East, and are vitally ...cerned with the question of ...urity in the Gulf. But they ...ieve, rightly, that the best way ... counteract Soviet designs is ... bolstering the local Gulf ...tes themselves.

Mr John Nott, the Minister of ...fence, stressed during his visit ... the Gulf this week that a Western military force of the kind America has proposed should only be used at the invitation of the Gulf countries, and only in the event of direct Soviet aggression. Some Reagan officials, by contrast, have given the impression that such a force would not simply wait "over the horizon", but would take an active role, even to the extent of intervening in countries such as Saudi Arabia in the event of internal instability.

Mr Haig does not necessarily share these views, and indeed understands European anxieties. The Secretary of State has a military cast of thought, as befits a former Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. But he is flexible, and precisely because of his experience in Europe is very much aware of European perceptions. This is true not only of the Gulf but also of Palestine. The "European initiative" on Palestine is founded on the assumption that the Camp David process has played itself out, and that neither the Egyptian nor the Israeli concepts of "autonomy" have much life left in them. The Europeans are offering alternative formulae of Palestinian self-determination on the West Bank, and argue that the Palestine Liberation Organization must be "associated" with talks toward that end.

To many members of the Administration, including Mr Reagan himself by all accounts, this "initiative" is incompatible with American aims. But Mr Haig and the "professionals" in the State Department take the more conciliatory view that European efforts can complement American policies, and might even help overcome the current deadlock in the peace process. State Department officials believe that Jordan might be persuaded to join in, perhaps by forming a federation with Israel on the West Bank for a transitional period leading to eventual Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian elections. The label "Camp David", according to this scenario, would be quietly dropped, and the Europeans would help to get such a solution off the ground by acting as a bridge to Palestinian opinion.

The Israelis are already alarmed by the sale of American arms to Saudi Arabia, and must be assured that neither Europe nor America has anything in mind likely to jeopardize Israeli security in any way. Guarantees of Israel's security are a sine qua non of any future peace negotiations and no Israeli leader can accept any state next door dedicated to Israel's destruction.

Mr Haig has a difficult and delicate task ahead of him, and both his Israeli and Arab hosts will expect him to spend as much time listening as talking. He none the less has an opportunity to move cautiously toward a Middle East policy which, despite the rhetoric of Mr Reagan's more extreme supporters, takes the sensitivities of the local states fully into account. It is up to Western Europe to press its own experience and judgment in Middle East affairs on Mr Reagan's Administration before attitudes harden into policies.

...OLAND'S INDEBTEDNESS

...and is over one crisis and ...eady moving on to the next. ... party congress now ...eduled for July 20 will ...ngthen the reformists and ...bably bring elements of demo...cy into party life unless it is ...ptaged in advance by those ... still believe that the old ...em—and their places in it— ... be saved. This means that ...des the danger of spon...ous outbreaks of discontent ...e is a still greater danger ... hardliners inside the ...aratus, perhaps with Soviet ...port, will engineer provoca... incidents in the hope of ...ing the Government into ...g force against its own ...ple, thereby provoking civil ...and Soviet intervention. The ...nt incident in Bydgoszcz ...n members of Solidarity were ...en up showed just how easy ... is, and how dangerous. If ...s a plot it only just failed.

...e West has interests in ... events which are not just ...anitarian or ideological, not ...ed to the repayment of ...h debts. It has an immediate ...est in peace in Europe which might be threatened by an explosion in Poland. It has a long-term interest in lowering tension by helping the present security system to rely less on force and more on the consent of the people. The hope that this may be possible is one of the basic ideas behind détente in Europe.

The Polish crisis is therefore a test of détente because it is a test of whether the Polish system can be modified to meet the material and political needs of the people without threatening the security of the Soviet Union. If it fails, détente in Europe fails for the foreseeable future. Western warnings of what will happen if force is used against the Polish people are, therefore, not just threats of punishment but forecasts of inevitable consequences. There will be no point in pursuing a genuine relaxation of tension in Europe if the Soviet Union is not prepared to play its part by allowing the people of eastern Europe to reduce tensions within their own systems. We would have to wait for more enlightened Soviet leaders who could see that their own interests would ultimately be better served by riding with change in eastern Europe than by trying to prop up systems which are neither popular nor efficient.

At the moment one of the ways in which the West can exert influence is through Poland's urgent need to reschedule its massive debt of about $24,000m to the West. Its gross financing requirement for 1981 is about $10,000m, of which $3,500m would be new money. Negotiations between governments and banks are now running in parallel and seem to be relatively successful so far. But there is the obvious problem that it is as difficult for the Poles in their present state to make convincing forecasts as it is for their western partners to attach detailed conditions. The main aim of the West, however, must be to provide as much help as possible so long as there is reasonable hope of a rational recovery plan getting under way. The use of force in Poland, as western leaders are now pointing out, would destroy this hope and therefore remove the incentive for further help.

...E HIGH RISKS OF PUBLIC DUTY

...press, which is supposed to ...by disclosure, is more at risk ...train from the legal conse...ces of exposure than the ... in any other political ...cracy. The law of libel is ...cularly severe. This is not ...out its benefits. People in ...c life should be exposed to ...e criticism and investigation ...eir performance but not to ...eckless disregard for the ... and reasonable privacy ... sometimes prevails in the American system. British ...mposes on the press a very ...burden of proof, which is ...ally conducive to good ...ting: indeed there is a ...real argument for extending ... aid to libel cases so that it ... a remedy restricted to ... able to afford the costs.

...is against this background ...the libel action against the ... Mail, brought by the ...ies or Unification Church, ...d be considered (and we ... to say at once that The ... still faces a similar action ...aterial about the cult which ...blished even before the ... Mail's articles). It took ...lerable financial courage ...e Daily Mail to continue to ...d the action to the end. ...newspaper was, of course, ...etely vindicated by the ... verdict, and the Moonies will have to bear all the legal costs. Had the newspaper lost the case, however, it would have been Associated Newspapers, and not the Moonies, that would have been facing legal bills exceeding a half-million pounds. That is not a negligible amount, and newspaper groups are no longer rich. The Moonies, in contrast, were well known to have virtually unlimited finances available to them. The *Daily Mail* must therefore have been tempted to settle the case, apologize to the Unification Church for the very serious (though true) allegations made against it, and retire from the fray at a loss of thousands, but not hundreds of thousands, of pounds. That it fought all the way is to its credit.

It is causes like this which vindicate the claims of the press to act on behalf of the public. Naturally a single success cannot excuse the errors of fact and taste which often occur; it is, however, a useful reminder that freedom brings rewards as well as rebukes.

Another feature of the Moonies case (and many other libel cases) is the robust common sense of the jury, yet the abolition of the jury in libel cases is one of the more frequently canvassed changes. The length of this case—nearly six months—has caused an amendment to be incorporated in the Supreme Court Bill. A court would be entitled to refuse to allow trial by jury of a libel action—even where both parties desired it—if the hearing was likely to be lengthy. It is argued that no jury should be required to sit for months on what was essentially (unlike a criminal trial) a private dispute. But there are good reasons why jury trials for libel should continue to be available when wanted.

The very essence of a libel action is the issue of public repute. Has or has not the plaintiff's reputation been affected in the eyes of his fellow men and women? That is precisely the kind of question which should be answered by his peers. Who better than representatives of the public to decide whether his public esteem has been lowered? That argument is not affected by the length of the trial. The principle remains the same. In one respect, however, the functions of a libel jury should be changed. A jury is the right panel for deciding questions of public repute, but it is not a competent body to decide the damages to be awarded. That should be done by the judge, with the jury restricted to indicating how serious it considered the libel to be.

...iers in disarmament

...the Reverend K. G. Greet

...he obstacles to progress in ...eld of disarmament are for...e. They include the vested ...ts of the arms trade, the most ... the world has ever seen; ...werlessness of politicians who ...ppear to be puppets operated ... kings of science and tech...; and the deeply entrenched ...ns of the military establish... Only a profound moral revo... can provide the impetus ... to make progress possible.

...normous responsibility rests ... Church to be a primary con...r to such a revolution. There ...o facts which urgently need ... recognized. The first is the ... capacity of the Church as a ...supra-national body. All the ...ar agencies of ecumenism, ...mbined voices of the leaders ...he churches and the commit...f their members are needed ... revolution is to happen in

...second fact to be grasped is ...e are, from the standpoint ...ditional morality, in a new situation. The Christian doctrine of the just war, previously accepted by most churches, was concerned with the limits within which the use of military force was justified. That doctrine has no meaning in relation to the situation in which, for the first time in history, men possess and threaten to use what in global terms is unlimited power to destroy. The argument that the nuclear bomb is only a logical development of the bow and arrow is false. There is a point at which a quantitative development raises a new qualitative issue. There is, morally speaking, a discontinuity between the age of the nuclear bomb and all preceding ages.

It is no accident that the age of ecumenism, of global Christian consciousness, coincides with the age of the ultimate challenge to the very existence of the global human family. The immediate practical consequence of this coincidence is that the reversal of the catastrophic arms race must be a primary charge on the energy of the churches. All the other moral issues on their agendas are dwarfed by this, the big sin.

Large numbers of Christians, with others, are actively supporting the World Disarmament Campaign. That is only one way of expressing commitment and helping to extend and deepen the current debate. No distaste for political involvement must deter us from participation in the attempt to drag the world back to sanity. No fear of mixing with extremists must inhibit us: what, after all, could be more extreme than the pursuit of policies (described by the British Churches as "increasingly offensive to the Christian conscience") which threaten the very existence of the planet? We must pray as if there was no such thing as work, and work as if there was no such thing as prayer.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH G. GREET,
President and Secretary of the Conference,
The Methodist Church Conference Office,
1 Central Buildings,
Westminster, SW1.
March 25.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Resistance to call for reflation

From Professor R. C. Stapleton

Sir, The British economics profession has apparently woken up to the fact that Mrs Thatcher does not believe in the power of demand management, or in the cosy Cambridge economics accepted universally in the early postwar period. This Government believes that the use of excess government spending to maintain full employment is a drug which only leads to an increasing required dosage and worsening side effects in the form of inflation. Unlike the 364, there are economists who fully support the policies of this Government and can provide both the economic theory and evidence to back up that support.

The analogy with the Great Depression is often made by those who advocate traditional Keynesian remedies to current unemployment. There are, however, material differences between the recession of the 1980s and the depression of the 1930s.

Keynes's analysis of the unemployment of the 1930s rested on two failures of the capitalist system. First, there was the downward rigidity of money wages which, in a period of general deflation or constant price levels, resulted in an inability on the part of workers to price themselves into jobs and clear the labour market. Secondly, there was the failure of interest rates to fall through the "liquidity trap" to allow investment to rise to equal savings at the full employment income level. It is clear that neither of these Keynesian explanations apply to the 1980s recession. Continuing rapid inflation makes nominal wage rigidity insignificant and also has had the effect of producing negative real interest rates in each of the last five years.

The basis of Keynes's analysis of unemployment equilibrium just does not exist in the 1980s. We must look for the causes and cures of unemployment elsewhere. The restrictive practices and bargaining power of the unions are surely a prime cause. They force real wages above the full employment level to the advantage of their members but to the disadvantage of young newcomers to the labour force. This must be the fundamental cause of long-term unemployment.

Government then compounds the problem by penalizing both the hiring and, more importantly, the firing of workers. There are also many good reasons why firms refuse to invest even when interest rates are consistently negative in real terms. Government needs to investigate the micro-economic causes and come up with the corresponding correctors. An overall boost to demand is not the answer.

Another major difference between our current unemployment and the 1930s is that the 1980s represents a period of rapid technological change. Britain has been slower than other Western countries to respond to these changes. Much of the current unemployment represents a shakeout that can only lead to greater productivity and prosperity in the longer term. However, this productivity which has been painfully achieved by private sector firms will simply be squandered if the Government resorts to spending its way out of recession.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. STAPLETON,
Manchester Business School,
Booth Street West,
Manchester.
March 31.

From Mr Peter Bottomley, MP for Greenwich, Woolwich West (Conservative)

Sir, 364 economists. Whether right or wrong, can we economize?

Yours economically,
PETER BOTTOMLEY,
House of Commons.
March 30.

Victim of circumstance

From Lord Bernstein

Sir, I did not think that Mr Chapman Pincher's allegations about Bernard Floud needed a denial from those who knew and respected him, his supporters in his Acton constituency, and his colleagues at Granada, but Jean Floud's letter today (March 30) was perhaps necessary.

I can confirm everything she says in her letter and the support we at Granada gave to his doctor's advice to return to work.

It is true that after his first day of work he said he was unable to go on, despite our urging him to do so. The following day he took his life. He had been ill for a long time and despite responsible psychiatric treatment he could not overcome the grief of his wife's long illness and her death.

Yours faithfully,
SIDNEY BERNSTEIN,
President,
Granada Group Limited,
36 Golden Square, W1.
March 30.

From Mrs A. C. Pitt

Sir, Is Mr Chapman Pincher himself in the clear? It appears that for years he has been systematically throwing spanners into the works of our security and intelligence services. Is he doing this entirely out of patriotism, or self-interest? Isn't it time that someone investigated *him*?

Yours faithfully,
A. C. PITT,
The Anchorage,
Ardfern,
Lochgilphead,
Argyll.
March 27.

Free exit

From Mr T. H. Aldridge

Sir, The harassment by immigration officers of the travelling public over passport control is hard to understand, since it is the legal right of every holder of a British passport to leave this country without showing it.

Citizens of communist countries would give much to be in so favoured a position.

I am yours faithfully,
TERENCE H. ALDRIDGE,
56 Hurst Rise Road,
Cumnor Hill,
Oxford.
March 28.

State's role in appointment of bishops

From Canon Paul Oestreicher

Sir, I have no quarrel with the Queen's nomination of Dr Graham Leonard to the Bishopric of London. He is a Christian of proven ability and integrity. The fact that I, with many others, deeply disagree with him on important issues is quite irrelevant. If elected, he should have the good will and loyalty of his diocese.

The major issue raised by your correspondent's report (March 31) is not personal but constitutional. I believe that the Church of England's General Synod, to which I belong, made a grave mistake when it left a real degree of power in the choice of the Church's leaders in political hands.

It seems, in the case of London, that the procedures were properly observed. The Church's own commission submitted two names, as required, to the Prime Minister. When the system was devised a few years ago it was assumed that the Prime Minister would normally submit the first name to the Monarch. In this case Mrs Thatcher chose the second and was supported in this by Mr Foot. The politicians had been vigorously lobbied by Bishop Leonard's supporters. He was the second name on the list. The Prime Minister ignored a convention that had hardly had time to be established. She did not play party politics: she exercised a personal preference or took a strong lobby seriously, perhaps a combination of both. More important, she was well within her constitutional rights.

The commission acted honourably. The Prime Minister acted honourably; so did the Archbishop in advising the Queen to accept the nomination. Yet quite properly there is real concern that the man the Church most wanted was not nominated. The General Synod is to blame for leaving power with a politician in the naive assumption that it would not be used.

If an established church must leave such powers in the hands of the state as Mr Callaghan insisted when this arrangement was made, then the case for disestablishment is practically made. But there is no such necessity. In a secular, pluralist state a Prime Minister (who, like Mrs Thatcher, need not even belong to the Church of England) should not want such powers. They are actually even greater than the "two name procedure" suggests.

If the Prime Minister approves of neither name, the Church can be asked to submit further names. In other words the Church has given the state an absolute right of veto on its leadership. What a gift to any totalitarian government of the future! It cannot happen here? If and when it does, it will be too late to ask for disestablishment: the request would be turned down.

This may seem so much theory to the average Englishman. I know eastern Europe too well to be complacent. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary the traditions of the Austro-Hungarian Empire survive to this day. No Catholic or Protestant churchman can be appointed without state involvement. A compliant hierarchy is the result. In contrast, the Lutheran and Catholic churches in East Germany have constitutions which exclude any state involvement. They have learnt from the past and have strong and independent leaders.

I know well that there may be times when the state would choose more wisely than the Church. Yet the Church should prefer to live with its own mistakes rather than with the state's imposition, even at its most enlightened. The remedy lies in the Church of England's own hands.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL OESTREICHER,
Ascension Vicarage,
40 Dartmouth Row, SE10.
March 31.

From the Bishop of Norwich

Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent is worthy of censure following his mischievous article (March 31) setting Crown, Church and Parliament at loggerheads over the expected and very proper translation of the Bishop of Truro to the See of London.

He *cannot* know the mind of the Vacancy in See Committee of the diocese, nor of the Crown Commission of the General Synod. Both are pledged, and bound in total honour, to secrecy. Much of what he writes must therefore be sheer conjecture, but because of the high standing and integrity of *The Times* it carries unjustifiable weight.

Having been ordained at St Paul's, and having served over 25 years of my ordained service in the London diocese and having known Bishop Graham Leonard from his schooldays, I believe the diocese is as fortunate to receive him as he is honoured to serve the great See of London. The Church of England, looking forward into the 1980s, with all the statistics showing a steady upturn in numbers and quality, has three outstanding and remarkably complementary leaders for the future at Canterbury, York, and London, and the prayers of all loyal Anglicans at home and abroad will I am sure support them, daily.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE NORVIC:
House of Lords.
March 31.

From the Reverend Brian Brindley

Sir, It is undoubtedly the case that the Bishop of Truro has opposed some of the "current trends" in the Church of England; but is it not equally true that he has generally been (to put it rather crudely) on the winning side?

In 1968 he led the opposition to the Anglican-Methodist reunion scheme: that scheme was not implemented. In the past decade he has consistently opposed the ordination of women to the priesthood: the Church of England has no women priests. At present, after years of involvement in the discussions on church unity, he finds himself obliged to dissent from the proposals for a Covenant as they stand: it is far from certain that those proposals will be accepted.

It is no doubt surprising (though it should not be) that intellectual integrity and personal conviction should be a path to preferment in the Church of England; but would it not be strange if a man were excluded from high office for being consistently proved right?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN BRINDLEY,
Holy Trinity Presbytery,
32 Baker Street,
Reading,
Berkshire.
March 31.

Chantrey treasures

From the Director of the Tate Gallery

Sir, Will you allow me to make one correction to John Russell Taylor's most interesting article (March 31) on the Chantrey collection? He writes that "the Tate does not directly own the bequest pictures" but this is incorrect. Works are purchased on the recommendation of the President and Council of the Royal Academy, and then are offered by the Chantrey Trustees to the Trustees of the Tate Gallery. Once accepted, they become an *integral part of the Tate collection*, and there is no question of any being taken away.

Your Art Critic is right to comment on the change of taste that today makes these pictures of greater interest to the public. Hence such exhibitions as that at the Royal Academy now—largely arranged by Tate Gallery staff, might I add, as a friendly gesture to the Royal Academy for its services to us in Chantrey purchasing. Many of the pictures were in fact shown at the "Old Favourites" exhibition here at the Tate in 1978, and are almost always on view in the gallery or on loan to other public collections.

Of course some of the Chantrey purchases are now of an age to give us serious conservation problems, and there is unfortunately never enough gallery space at the Tate to show everything we should like to place on view. The only long-term solution is to build a Museum of Modern Art next to the Clore Gallery on the hospital site, and then the existing Tate building could be devoted to the British collection. A Museum of British Art was after all exactly what Chantrey had in mind when he directed that the income from his estate should be used for the purchase of "British fine art in painting and sculpture only".

Yours truly,
ALAN BOWNESS,
The Tate Gallery,
Millbank, SW1.
March 31.

Matters of gravity

From Dr D. T. Whiteside, FBA

Sir, As one who has spent the last 22 years of his life editing Newton's mathematical papers for publication by the Cambridge Press (the eighth and last volume should appear later this year)—and, to be sure, one who long ago took his first degree in Latin and French—I find entirely risible your reviewer's suggestion in *The Times* today (March 26) that the late Lord Snow "could have reviewed every aspect" of R. S. Westfall's new biography of Newton "with authority".

On the contrary, so far as I can see, he possessed no minimal competence to pass informed judgment upon any technical aspect of Newton's science. Let me assert that past mathematics and exact science is a "third culture"—and maybe a "fourth" and a "fifth" one as well—which is as much beyond the ken of the present-day scientist as modern science eludes the understanding of the non-scientist today, not even to speak of the formidable additional linguistic barriers often posed by former languages of communication now "dead".

Yours sincerely,
D. T. WHITESIDE,
30 Elizabeth Way,
Cambridge.
March 26.

Relations with Albania

From Mrs Stella Alexander

Sir, Michael Bourdeaux (March 25) would like to see Albania changing its ways before being "readmitted into the fellowship of civilized nations"—whatever that means.

Albania is a small, totalitarian and by all reports fairly brutal ideological dictatorship which has managed to isolate itself from the rest of the world for a long time. The most important thing is to cut through this isolation and allow some exposure to the outside world.

This is more likely to bring about a change in the position of religious believers than making pre-conditions. The Christian churches and the Moslem religious community have been outlawed and severely persecuted and any letting down of the barriers to other countries can only help them.

Yours faithfully,
STELLA ALEXANDER,
10a Shooter's Hill Road,
Blackheath, SE3.
March 26.

Tunnicliffe collection

From Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos and Lord Shackleton

Sir, We would like to express our concern, and indeed a feeling of sadness, when we read that an artist of the calibre of Charles Tunnicliffe may not have his wishes respected regarding the disposal of his life's work, even though they were communicated only verbally and belatedly.

The value to the nation of his superb drawings is beyond price, and for the complete collection to be broken up is deplorable.

Much of his inspiration came from the beauty of the island of Anglesey with its teeming bird life, and we would like to lend support to Denis Mahon (March 10) and others who have appealed for the future of this treasure to be reconsidered before irreparable harm is done.

Yours faithfully,
CLEDWYN,
SHACKLETON,
House of Lords.
March 27.

Taking the human view in Beverley

From Mr D. P. Crease

Sir, There is another aspect of the Beverley controversy which has not been mentioned by your correspondents.

The developer whose plans to build houses to the south-east of the minster are criticized is a cooperative formed by a community of people who have in many cases lived most of their lives in that vicinity. For two decades they have lived under the threat of wholesale demolition, and during that time little or nothing has been spent on maintaining their small houses, which in many cases lack the elementary comforts that most of us take for granted. Their only prospect was of eventual dispersal to council estates elsewhere.

When, after studies carried out by the Hull School of Architecture, it appeared that there was a case for the rehabilitation of their street, and that by banding themselves together as a cooperative they could take control of their own future, they eagerly seized the opportunity to keep their community in being, strengthen its roots, and enlarge its shrinking membership.

At that point they asked us to be their architects. I found that they had another opportunity. Their street formed part of an area to the south-east of the minster which the borough council wished to see rebuilt, both to provide badly needed housing and to revive a derelict area. The council also had an aesthetic aim, which was to provide a measure of enclosure to the south-east of the church, while leaving open a larger space to the south and south-west. The long-established view from the south-west was not to be substantially affected.

I thought this a good plan, and recommended to the cooperative that they execute part of it. In that way they would not only be providing for themselves, but would be contributing to a general renewal of the fabric of the town.

That was in 1977. Progress since then has been slow but steady, and the first few houses in the existing street are now improved and reoccupied. Plans are well advanced for the new houses and the necessary land has been bought. The members of the cooperative, after so many years of deprivation and struggle, are at last within reach of their goal. You may therefore imagine their reaction to the suggestion that the Secretary of State should tell them to tear up their plans and go and build elsewhere.

There is no good reason why he should. As in many European towns, Beverley Minster is the culminating expression of the social and artistic energy of the town. Its larger scale, finer materials, its concentrated display of creative skills, the intellectual organization of its forms distinguish it from the context of humbler buildings among which it stands. But its context is natural to it. Church and town are complementary parts of one whole. In building round a church one is maintaining that essential unit.

I am as moved by the beauty of Beverley Minster as anyone and wish with equal ardour to give it an appropriate setting. What is appropriate is to see it rooted among the community it serves. What is not appropriate is to see it as an isolated art object, divorced from that community, who built it, look after it, and use it. That is why I tell the story of some members of that community, who have more reason than most to think that they form part of the picture. How could one now say to them, "Go away—you're spoiling the view"?

I am, Sir yours, etc,
DAVID CREASE, Chief Architect,
York University Design Unit,
The Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies,
The King's Manor,
York.
March 30.

Abduction of Mr Biggs

From Mr R. C. Mulholland

Sir, Our prisons are overcrowded, unemployment is in millions, yet you advocate bringing back to England a convicted robber who had fortunately for the taxpayer already exiled himself. No doubt he'll be sent to a high security prison (£30,000 per year), and on discharge draw unemployment benefit for a few years before receiving his pension (not contributed to).

The efficacy of the original long sentences as a deterrent has already been demonstrated; the discovery of Biggs in Brazil illustrated the long arm of the law. His further incarceration in this country does not serve public policy, will be less of a punishment than permanent banishment, and is economic nonsense.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT C. MULHOLLAND,
39 Private Road,
Sherwood,
Nottingham.
March 30.

Balance of power

From Sir John Boreham

Sir, I hope that your British readers will properly appreciate Friday of this week. American readers have their own little pleasures. However its other qualities may turn out, Friday has a date the like of which we shall not see for 20 years. The day of the month raised to the power of the number of the month equals the last two digits of the year.

We last enjoyed such a date in 1964—no fewer than three times. It will not happen again until January 1, 2001. I do not accept that February 10, 2000 can be included in the tally of such dates, which is no more than 39 each century.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN BOREHAM,
Head of the Government Statistical Service,
Cabinet Office,
Central Statistical Office,
Great George Street, SW1.
March 30.



COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 1: His Excellency the Netherlands Ambassador and Madame Fack, His Excellency the High Commissioner for Guyana and Mrs Grant, the Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Howe, the Hon Richard and Mrs Butler, the Most Reverend Derek Worlock, Professor Michael Howard, Dr and Mrs Max Perutz and Mr and Mrs Richard Rogers have left the Castle.

CLARENCE HOUSE
April 1: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this afternoon at a Reception at St James's Palace given to mark the Centenary of the Church of England Children's Society.
The Lady Elizabeth Basset and Sir Martin Gilliat were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 1: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, was present this evening at a Gala performance by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, held to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Sadler's Wells Theatre.
The Hon Mrs Whitehead was in attendance.
April 1: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, today visited Coventry to take part in the City's contribution to the International Year for Disabled People.
Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
March 31: The Duke of Kent, as President, today received General Sir Noel Thomas upon his retirement as Vice-Chairman of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.
April 1: The Duke of Kent, Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, today visited the Factories of Watts, Blake, Bearne and Company Limited, Centrax Limited and Watermota Limited at Newton Abbot, Devon.
His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN.
The Duchess of Kent, as President, today visited the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester, and in the evening attended the first night performance of "The Trumpet Major".
Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, attended by Miss Carola Godman Irvine.

Birthdays today

Sir Jack Brabham, 55; Sir Paul Chambers, 77; Professor A. C. Dornhorst, 66; Mr Leslie Farrer-Brown, 77; Miss Catherine Gaskin, 52; Major-General Sir Stuart Greeves, 84; Sir Alec Guinness, 67; Mr Jan Hunter, 62; Mr R. A. Huskisson, 58; Sir Denis Rooke, 57; Lord Segal, 79.

Today's engagements

The Duke of Edinburgh takes salute at Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose wings parade, 11.30; as patron, visits Fleet Air Arm Museum, Yeovilton, Somerset, and then visits Royal Naval Air Station Yeovilton, 3.
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends service to mark centenary of Royal College of Midwives, Westminster Abbey, 3.25.
Princess Margaret attends Television and Radio Industries Club's luncheon for presentation of celebrity awards, Grosvenor House, 12.30; as president, Victoria League, attends party, students' hostel, Leinster Square, 6.
Poetry: Readings by Matthew Sweeney and Aiden Murphy, National Poetry Centre, 7.30.
Talks: "Chinese porcelain and the Ming dynasty", by Margaret Somerville, 11.30; "Greek mythology: Trojan War", by Susan Woodford, 1.15, from British Museum; "Materials and techniques of nineteenth-century paintings", by Audrey Tyndall, National Gallery, 1.
Lunchtime music: Bach organ recital by Harold Dexter, St Botolph, Aldgate, 1.05; Trio Pedrazzini, St Mary-le-Bow, 1.05; Jane Ginsborg, soprano, and George Nicholson, piano, St Olave, Hart Street, 1.05; Katherine Parry, oboe, St Mary-at-Hill, 1.15.
Chairman of GLC gives reception for persons concerned with the arts in London, County Hall, 6.
Memorial service: Viscount Mangham, St Paul's, Covent Garden, 12.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Raymond Byart was christened Lila Anne Lindsay by the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Edward Carpenter, in Westminster Abbey on Sunday, March 29. The Godparents are Mr and Mrs Robert Berry and Mrs Malcolm Carruthers.

Royal Marines

Command of the Royal Marines passed, during a ceremony yesterday at the Commando Training Centre Royal Marines at Lympstone, Devon, to Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart R. Pringle from the present Commmandant General, Lieutenant-General Sir John Richards.

Munch painting's £700,000 is top price as value of modern works rockets

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Prices for Impressionist and modern paintings rocketed at Sotheby's yesterday. Mr Michel Strauss, the modern painting director, said: "I doubt if we have ever had a more successful mixed property sale."

The highest price was paid for an Edvard Munch of 1908 entitled "Two people". It fetched £700,000 (estimate £400,000 to £500,000) and shows the backs of two lonely people staring out to sea, a repeated theme in the work of the great Norwegian artist. The painting was good, though not his best work. It sold to Kaare Berntsen, the Oslo dealer, who told the auctioneers that he will probably be sending it to America.

Van Gogh's "La Bergère, d'après Millet" sold for £550,000 (estimate £280,000 to £350,000). Van Gogh was fascinated by Millet's peasant scenes and painted this picture in 1889, imitating Millet's woodcut "La grande bergère assise".

It was formerly in the Robert von Hirsch collection and was included in the Sotheby's sale in 1978 when it fetched £210,000.

A hitherto unknown pastel dating from Picasso's early years in Barcelona was sold for an exceptional £170,000 compared with its estimate of £80,000 to £100,000. "La lecture", painted in 1901, shows a young woman reading in the drawing room of her father's house.

With such high prices a very expensive muddle was perhaps inevitable. Among a group of paintings sent for sale by the Edward James Foundation at West Dean, a continuation of the dispersal at Christie's on Monday, was a Giorgio de Chirico entitled "La corda rota" estimated at £70,000 to £80,000.

The auctioneers' hammer fell at £400,000, to everyone's amazement. A foreign buyer anxiously revealed to the auctioneers at the end of the sale that he had misread the simultaneous currency conversions flashed out behind the auctioneer. He thought he had been bidding in Italian lire.

The auctioneers magnanimously cancelled the sale. There had presumably been an underbidder prepared to pay £390,000 but Sotheby's could not find him. During the afternoon the painting was sold for an undisclosed price, believed to be about double the presale estimate.

Most of the purchasers preferred to cloak their identity in anonymity. The big buyer at Christie's on Monday, Dr Marino Chiavelli, having disclosed to *The Times* his interest in two Renoirs and a Monet, had also decided to return to anonymity. He could have been the purchaser of Monet's "Pins, Cap d'Antibes" at £340,000 (estimate £200,000 to £250,000) but was more probably the underbidder.

"La lecture", by Picasso, painted in 1901 when he was 20, which was sold for £170,000 yesterday.

He could, more probably, have been the purchaser of Renoir's "Femme nue aux coussins verts" at £210,000 (estimate £225,000 to £275,000) and Renoir's "Jeune fille lisant" at £100,000 (estimate £90,000 to £120,000).

The morning mixed property auction totalled £7.1m with 7 per cent unsold. In the afternoon Sotheby's sold a group of paintings and sculpture from the collection of M Alfred Daber for £304,700. with less than 1 per cent unsold. A Maillol painting, "Baigneuse assize", of 1938, made an auction record for the artist at £74,000 (estimate £30,000 to £35,000).

As at Christie's drawings and watercolours proved more difficult to sell than paintings, whatever their quality. The afternoon drawing sale totalled £1.3m but 28 per cent was left unsold. A Gauguin watercolour, "Case Tahitienne", made the top price of £85,000 (estimate £50,000 to £70,000).

Sotheby's also held an auction of military and naval medals totalling £115,785, with 14 per cent unsold. An East African, posthumous Victoria Cross group awarded to Lieutenant W. Dartnell, of the Royal Fusiliers, was sold for £12,000 (estimate £10,000 to £12,000).

At Christie's yesterday a sale of early printed books made £100,875, with 21 per cent unsold. Among the high prices was the £6,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) paid by Rio Tinto Zinc for an important early book on mining, Agricola's *De Re Metallica*, published in Basle in 1556.

OBITUARY

DR KENNETH BERGIN

Distinguished work in aviation medicine

Dr Kenneth Bergin, FRAeS, who died on March 26 at the age of 69, had a distinguished career in aviation medicine. He had been director of the Cavendish Medical Centre since 1973, and president of the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine since 1977.

He was born at Clifton, Bristol, on June 10, 1911, the elder son of Dr F. Gower Bergin, and was educated at Clifton College, Queens' College, Cambridge, St Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Bristol United Hospitals.

He held a private pilot's licence and flew many hours in civil and military, single and multi-engined, jet and piston types of aircraft. At the outbreak of the Second World War he was commissioned into the medical branch of the RAF, and was granted permission to wear wings. He served subsequently with Flying Training, Fighter and Bomber Commands (Pathfinder Force), and the United States Army Air Force, and took part in a number of operational flights.

In 1946 he joined BOAC as assistant to the Director of Medical Services, Sir Harold Whittingham, whom he succeeded on his retirement in 1956. A world-wide airline operating to more than 50 stations in all climates requires a medical and hygiene service of the highest quality for its passengers and staff, and Whittingham and Bergin produced between them one of the finest airline medical services yet developed. The author of *Aviation Medicine* (1948) which has become a standard work, Bergin sat on numerous bodies connected with aerospace medicine and his advice was constantly sought by those working in this field.

A doctor who understood the minds of men, he was a good diagnostician. Not a great organizer of his own time, he had an over-riding commitment to people as human beings. A friend has written: "He had an outgoing personality, and could walk breezily into an informal shop stewards' meeting when trouble was simmering, ask them for a cup of tea, and then persuade them to tell him what was really biting them."

Not surprisingly he made Director of Personnel as well as Medical Services of BOAC from 1959 to 19.., a period during which ... enjoyed better human re... than at any other time.

Leaving BOAC in 19.. entered private practice in Devonshire Street, London. In 1969 he joined the board of Cunard as director, personnel services, where he was ... use his understanding of human relations and his experience in world-wide ... and hygiene for the benefit of passengers and crews ... 1971.

He had been president and chairman of the Air ... Master of the Guild of ... Pilots and Air Navigators, president of the Airline Medical Directors' Association, a governor or committee member of many other ... groups and associations connected with medicine and aviation.

His wife, Joan Mary, whom he married in 1938, died ... weeks before him after ... illness. They had two ... and a daughter.

PROFESSOR LILY NEWTON

Professor Lily Newton, who died on March 25 at the age of 88, was Professor of Botany, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1930-58, and subsequently Professor Emeritus. She was Vice-Principal of the college in 1951-52, and acting Principal in 1952-53.

The daughter of George Batten, she was a native of Bristol and graduated with Honours in Botany at Bristol University in 1917. She was awarded the Ph.D. degree of the university in 1922 and the D.Sc. in 1950.

After holding the post of lecturer at Birkbeck College, London University, from 1920 to 1923, she was appointed to a research post at Imperial College until her marriage to the late Dr W. C. F. Newton in 1925. In 1928 she was appointed lecturer, and two years later Professor of Botany, at the University College of Wales.

Her international reputation as a leading authority on the seaweeds was established with the publication in 1931 of her monumental *Handbook of British Seaweeds*, which was a work of outstanding scholarship, and which was still being used by students and phycologists as the standard work more than 40 years after its first publication.

During the Second World War she very effectively organized the scientific research and the harvesting programme for seaweeds for the production of agar essential for scientific, medicinal and food purposes. This work was followed by her book on *Seaweed Utilization*.

Another facet of her scientific work was concerned with the biological effects of heavy metal pollution of rivers and lakes. She participated in a joint research study with several colleagues on the pollution of the River Rheidol by lead and zinc as a result of mining operations in the nineteenth century. This project began in the 1920s, when the river was effectively devoid of both plants and animals, and was maintained until its almost complete recovery as an important salmon river in the 1960s; these studies provide an almost unique record and anticipated modern studies in this field by many years.

Her advice on the biological effects of pollution was sought in connexion with a number of major industrial projects, including the Rheidol Hydro-Electric Scheme, to which she acted as consultant.

Along with these scientific achievements Professor Newton made a major contribution to the life of the college both general administration, student welfare, and she was acting principal within ... in 1952-53. She ... as a member of the council for many years after her retirement in 1958, ... unstinting contribution recognized by the award of an honorary degree of LLD of the University of Wales in ... She served as president of Section K of the British Association and of the ... Phycological Society, and ... an important part in the work of the Nature Conservancy in Wales.

Professor Newton was a ... posing figure and a strict disciplinarian, but she was a ... person and would spare no efforts to give help where it was needed. She ... remembered with great affection by the many generations of her former students throughout the world, not only ... training they received, ... as a personal friend.

Her marriage was tragically short; it was ended by the death, in 1927, of her husband who was a cytologist of outstanding promise, and whom the late Professor ... Darlington, F.R.S. started on his own distinguished career. There were no children.

MR DOUGLAS LOWE

Mr Douglas Lowe, QC, who died on March 30 at the age of 78, was Recorder of Lincoln from 1964 to 1971, and a Recorder of the Crown Court from 1972 to 1977.

He was a superb all-round athlete who, while at Cambridge, was president of the university athletic club; he was awarded his Blue for both athletics and Association football, but he shone also at Eton fives, tennis and golf. He will always be remembered as a runner of classic style, one of the very few who have won gold medals for track events at successive Olympic Games.

His first was in 1924 when at the Paris games he came first in the 800 metre event in 1min 52.4sec; it is of topical interest to recall that the new film *Chariots of Fire* concerns the brilliant success of two other British runners at the 1924 games, Harold Abrahams and Eric Liddell.

Lowe won his second gold medal at the 1928 games at Amsterdam, thus not only successfully defending a title won four years earlier, but even improving his time, running the 800 metres in 1min 51.8sec.

Douglas Gordon Arthur Lowe, was born on August 7, 1902, the son of A. J. Lowe, and was educated at Highgate School and Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he ... exhibitioner. He was c... the Bar by the Inner ... in 1928, becoming a ... in 1957. From 1965 to ... was chairman of Warw... Quarter Sessions. He ... former chairman of th... ernors of his old schoo...

With another outs... athlete, Arthur Porrit... Lord Porritt, he publ... book entitled *Athlet...* 1929. Lord Porritt t... bronze medal in the 10... event at the 1924 ... Games, the event w... Harold Abrahams.

Lowe married in 1930 ... daughter of Surgeon ... Thamsen. They had o...

EDWARD LASKER

Our Chess Correspondent writes:

Edward Lasker, who died in New York on March 25 at the age of 95, was one of the United States leading chess masters during the period 1915-30. His *strength as a player was all the* more remarkable in that he was a genuine amateur, being a professional engineer for most of his long life.

Born in Berlin of a German father and American mother, on December 3, 1885. He was a distant relative of the great Emanuel Lasker but never attained the strength of more than, at best, first-class master.

Lasker came to England for a brief spell before the First World War and then went to America where he stayed for the rest of his life. Though he never won the United States Championship he did come near to it in a challenge match with Frank Marshall in 1923 when he just lost by the odd point, 8½-9½. But he did win the Western Open Championship tournament five times at a period when this was the strongest annual United States chess event. He took part in the great international tournament at New York in 1924 and though he came 10th out of 11 players he did beat Réti and Tartakower and make equal scores of two draws with Alekhine.

His chief claim to chess fame was his really splendid book *Schachstratègie* published in Leipzig in 1911 and in London in 1918 under the title of *Chess Strategy*. He wrote a number of interesting books on chess thereafter, the best and most entertaining being *The Adventure of Chess*, New York, 1950, and *Chess Secrets*, New York, 1951.

MR IMORU EGA[LA]

Mr Imoru Egala, a ... Ghanaian politician, d... Accra yesterday after a ... attack. He was 67.

Mr Egala, one o... founders of Ghana's ... People's National Party and an uncle of Presiden[t] Limann, was taken ill ... after boarding an a... which would have take... on a tour of some Eu... and Middle East countrie[s].

He held several mini[sterial] posts under the late pr... Kwame Nkrumah, and ... became a rallying poi[nt for] Nkrumah's followers aft... first military takeover in ... He had a large part i... PNP's victory in parliam[entary] elections in June, 1979.

Dr George Charles ... FRCO, FRSCM. organis[t and] Master of the Music, Le... Cathedral 1931-69, die[d on] March 24 at the age of 8...

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Nicholas Monson and Miss H. Martin
The engagement is announced between Nicholas John, eldest son of Lord and Lady Monson, The Manor House, South Carlton, Lincoln, and Hilary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Kenneth Martin, of PO Box 14681, Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr S. M. Alexander and Miss V. F. Vicary
The engagement is announced between Stephen Mark, son of Mr and Mrs L. D. Alexander, of Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset, and Vivienne Frances, daughter of Air Commodore and Mrs A. P. Vicary, of Heronsgate, Hertfordshire.

Mr C. D. S. Clogg and Miss M. C. MacLure
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr D. F. S. Clogg, of London, SW11, and Mrs I. Grant, of London, SW7, and Clodagh, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. MacLure, of St Martins, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

Mr D. W. Dennis and Miss C. Archdale
The engagement is announced between Darby William, son of the late Mr R. F. Dennis and of Mrs Dennis, of Walcot Hall, Stamford, Lincolnshire, and Catherine, daughter of Captain and Mrs N. M. Archdale, of Penbedw, Nannerch, Mold, Clwyd.

Captain R. I. Burns and Miss J. A. Matthews
The engagement is announced between Robert Ian Burns, The Light Infantry, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. I. Burns, of Gillingham, Kent, and Judith Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs N. H. Matthews, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

M A. D'Aboville and Miss S. A. Goodchild
The engagement is announced between Alain, younger son of Comte and Comtesse Michel D'Aboville, of Versailles, and Sandra Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Goodchild, of Paris.

Mr P. I. Morrison and Miss C. H. Gervis
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. T. Morrison, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Caroline Heudebourcq, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs J. H. Gervis, of Nazeing Bury, Nazeing, Essex.

Mr P. R. M. Gunnell and Miss C. M. Huffam
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Gunnell, of Brockenhurst, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. B. Huffam, of Yarmouth, Isle of Wight.

Mr C. J. Knight and Miss S. J. N. Bolton
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Knight, of Beverley, Yorkshire, and Sarah, younger daughter of the late Mr G. John Bolton and Mrs Bolton, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Mr I. M. Hutton and Miss A. M. Morgan
The engagement is announced between Ian Michael, elder son of Captain M. H. Hutton, OBE, RN, and Mrs Hutton, of Paradise Cottage, Martin, Hampshire, and Anne Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. H. Morgan, of Ballards Chart, Limpsfield, Surrey.

Mr C. J. Harvey, RE, and Miss C. F. Turnbull
The engagement is announced between Christopher Harvey, Royal Engineers, younger son of Mr and Mrs L. V. Harvey, of The Fortune, Hythe, Kent, and Carola, younger daughter of Professor and Mrs J. H. Turnbull, of North Court, Clanfield, Oxford.

Mr J. R. Knox and Miss H. E. I. Zarb
The engagement is announced between John Robert, elder son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Knox, of Victoria, British Columbia, and Helen Elizabeth Irène, elder daughter of the late Mr and Mrs Arnold Zarb, and adopted daughter of Mr and Mrs Christopher Cowan, of Edrom, Berwickshire.

Mr J. J. Mainwaring-Burton and Miss N. J. Crowther
The engagement is announced between Jeremy Mainwaring-Burton, of 3 Symonds Street, Kroonstad 9500, Orange Free State, second son of Major and Mrs A. B. Mainwaring-Burton, of Oaklands, Hook, Hampshire, and Nicola, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs R. O. Crowther, of Avontuur, Box 459, Somerset West 7130, Cape Province, South Africa.

Mr H. J. H. Evans and Miss C. R. White-Smith
The engagement is announced between Hugo Jeremy Huntley, elder son of Mr G. D. Evans, of Chicago, and Mrs R. M. Evans, of Blounce House, South Warnborough, Hampshire, and Carole Rosemary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. H. White-Smith, of Alderney, Channel Islands.

Mr D. N. Payne and Miss C. M. Gillespie
The engagement is announced between Douglas Neville, second son of Mrs Quintin Pollard, of Woodburn, Kilmore, Victoria, Australia, and the late Mr T. E. N. Payne, and Catherine Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Douglas Gillespie, of Culverwood, Deniliquin, New South Wales.

Mr J. W. G. Perry and Miss B. Spiller
The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr W. G. Perry, of Drumnagesk, Aboyne, Aberdeenshire, and the late Mrs Perry, and Barbara, second daughter of Mr and Mrs H. J. Spiller, of Herne Hill, London, SE24.

Mr A. J. Taylor and Miss L. M. Wells
The engagement is announced between Anthony Taylor, of Ashe Park, Steventon, near Basingstoke, Hampshire, and Laura, daughter of Mr and Mrs Wade Rudd, of 38 Orchard Court, Portman Square, London, W1 and Spring Hollow Farm, Metamora, Michigan, United States.

Luncheons

HM Government
Mr Richard Luce, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a farewell luncheon given yesterday in honour of the Senegalese Ambassador at 1 Carlton Gardens.

Master Mariners' Company
The Master of the Master Mariners' Company, Captain P. A. Ogden, presided at a court luncheon give on board headquarters ship Wellington, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. The Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company also spoke. Other guests included:
Viscount Runciman of Doxford, Mr D. F. Martin-Jenkins, Mr W. N. Menzies-Wilson, Mr P. I. Walters, Mr Stanley Sedgwick, Mr John B. Hutchison, Mr W. B. Slater, Captain G. C. Williams, Mr D. E. D. Prendis, Mr Derek Kimber, Captain N. Sharp, Lieutenant-Colonel L. S. Davis, Captain A. D. Hunt and Masters and Prime Wardens of City livery companies.

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Alan Parks, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Mr James Cornford, Dr John McAnuff, Mr Howard G. Hanley and Professor G. P. Lewis.

Reception

Baroness Phillips
Baroness Phillips was host at a reception at the House of Lords yesterday when the Diploma in Safety Management was presented to representatives of British industry. Dr Douglas Latto, chairman of the board of governors of the British Safety Council, was among those present.

Dinners

Greater London Council
The chairman of the Greater London Council and Mrs Brook-Partridge entertained the following guests at dinner at the Waterside Restaurant after a concert at the Festival Hall yesterday evening:
The Minister for the Arts and Mrs Paul Channon, Mr Robin Gourlay, Dr and Mrs Basil Deane, Mr and Mrs Anthony Haynes and Mr and Mrs Harry Blech.

Company of Makers of Playing Cards
Mr Alfred Neate, Master of the Company of Makers of Playing Cards, presided at a court dinner held last night at Apothecaries' Hall. Mr John Leonard, QC, common Serjeant, Mr S. B. Edell, Senior Warden, and Mr R. B. C. Ryall also spoke. Among those present were: The Masters of the *Grocers', Plaisterers' and Fan* makers' companies and the Master of the Apothecaries' Society of London.

International Council of Christians and Jews
The Chairman of the Executive of the International Council of Christians and Jews, Sir Sigmund Sternberg, held a dinner yesterday at Hillel House, Endsleigh Street, EC1, for participants in the ninth annual meeting of the International Liaison Committee between the Roman Catholic Church and Judaism. Canon Douglas Webster, Chairman of the Council of Christians and Jews, presided. The delegates were welcomed by Dr Gerhart Riegner, Secretary-General of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva, and the response, on behalf of the delegates, was made by Mgr Ramon Torrella Cascante, Vice-President of the Secretariat for *Promoting Christian Unity, Rome.*

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
The president, Mr Richard Wilkes, and the members of the council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, gave a dinner last night in Chartered Accountants' Hall. Among the guests were Lord Shawcross, QC, Lord Cockfield, Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, MP, Sir Ian Bancroft and Sir Douglas Henley.

Service dinner

Royal Artillery
Officers of the Royal Artillery held a guest night at Woolwich last night. General Sir Harry Tuzo, Master Gunner, St James's Park, presided. The guests were:
Admiral of the Fleet Lord and Lady Hill-Norton, Lieutenant-General Sir David and Lady Willison, Sir Arthur Hockaday, Colonel Sir Eric and Lady St Johnston, Mr P. C. Goodhart, MP, and Mrs Goodhart, Major-General and Mrs J. M. Palmer.

25 years ago

From The Times of Tuesday, April 3, 1956

President Eisenhower has again urged the setting up of a commission on which both Republicans and Democrats would be represented to study the problem of civil rights in the south. The idea was first mooted in his State of the Union message last January. He then said that it was "disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote".

Marriage

Earl Haig and Donna G. Lopez y Royo
The marriage took place in Scotland on March 24 between Earl Haig, of Bemersyde, and Donna Geroloma Lopez y Royo.

Supper

HM Government
Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a theatre/supper party in honour of the Prime Minister of Fiji given yesterday at the London Coliseum and afterwards at the Café Royal.

Bishop appointed

The Right Rev A. A. K. Graham, Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, is to be Bishop of Newcastle in succession to the Right Rev R. O. Bowlby.

Science report

Medicine: Hamster DNA mystery

By the Staff of *Nature*

A small piece of human DNA, the chemical basis of heredity, may have caused a series of epidemics of malignant lymphoma, a form of cancer, among hamsters in a laboratory in the United States some years ago, one of the researchers involved said last week.

Dr Joseph H. Coggin, of the University of South Alabama, whose paper on the outbreaks appears in the latest issue of *Nature*, said in a telephone interview that the most likely source of the infective agent was an experiment at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in 1973 in which embryo cells were irradiated and injected into animals, among them some of Dr Coggin's hamsters. Irradiation damages or breaks molecules, and there is a small chance that a piece of potentially carcinogenic DNA was thus excised, freed, and proved to be easily transmitted from animal to animal.

However, only hamsters seem to be affected, Dr Coggin said. The researchers have attempted to infect other rodents, and a few primates, without success. No experimenter working with the animals or with extracts from their tumours has suffered ill-effects. But there remains a danger that the agent will be infective in humans, he says, and experiments are being conducted under high containment.

So far, the identification of the agent with human DNA is speculative: but the latest results show it to be certainly a plausible hypothesis.

Working with Dr John E. Oakes also of Alabama, Dr Robert J. Heubner of the National Cancer Institute, and Dr Ray Gilden of the Frederick Cancer Center, Dr Coggins has shown that it shows none of the usual chemical properties of a virus. Normally, an *animal virus consists of a strand* of DNA (or the related RNA) wrapped in a coat of protein which acts as a machine to inject the DNA through the wall of a cell *in the infected animal.*

Once inside the cell this DNA "instructs" the cell to make more virus. But the hamster lymphoma agent survived attack by enzymes which destroy protein, and ones which destroy RNA. So the material was probably naked DNA. And the most likely source of the DNA was the embryo experiment, Dr Coggin thinks.

How the DNA makes its way into the cells of the hamster is still unknown: but there is a parallel class of agents which infect plants, the viroids, which consist solely of strands of RNA, so nature appears to have a solution to the difficulty (though plant cell walls are very different from mammalian cell walls).

Work is now under way, using techniques developed for plant viroids, on characterizing the infective DNA—if that is what it is—more closely. This involves collecting tumours from infected hamsters, and trying different chemical techniques to isolate the infective fraction. Within six months, Dr Coggin estimates, enough of the DNA will have been gathered to "clone" *it in bacteria, when it will be possible quite* quickly to determine its genetic product—the protein that a cell will translate the DNA into.

That work will inject more steam into the idea that some cancers are caused by uncontrolled pieces of DNA. And Dr Coggin and his colleagues are now applying the techniques they have learnt in isolating their hamster agent to human lymphomas and leukaemias. *If there is* to be a positive result from the great hamster disaster of 1973, it will lie here.

Source: *Nature*, March 26, 1981 (vol 290, p 336).

Latest wills

Mr Edwin Gerald Heading, of Chatteris, Cambridgeshire, left *estate valued at £1,105,927* net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bussell, Mr Reginald Richard, of Sampford Arundel, Somerset .. £269,802
Cramer, Mr Frederick Albert, of Beaconsfield £136,132
Day, Edith Carrington, of Stockport, intestate £221,897
Green, Mr Frederick Donald, of Newport, Isle of Wight, intestate .. £162,985
Hare, Mr Reginald Charles, of Basingstoke, solicitor .. £216,589
Kemsey, Mr Brian Patrick, of Gosport £182,757
Lloyd, Mr John Henry, of Gladestry, Powys £136,959
Parker, Mr Henry Gordon, of King's Lynn, agricultural merchant .. £216,423
Pratt, Mr James Lloyd, of Rothwell, Northamptonshire .. £142,658
Whatmore, Mrs Olive, of Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire .. £170,564

Royal Navy promotions

The following have been provisionally selected for promotion:

Special Duties List
SEAMAN: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, Oct 1, M. J. H. Kyle, W. J. Burling.
ENGINEERING: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, Oct 1, M. J. Butt, G. A. C. Woods, R. W. Curtis.
SUPPLY AND SECRETARIAT: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, Oct 1, M. J. Jenkins.
MEDICAL: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander Oct 1, M. G. Harper.

Royal Marines
Special Duties List
Captain to Major, Jan 16, 1982, D. M. Crook.
Lieutenant to Captain, Oct 1, R. Murray

Royal Marines (band)
Special Duties List
Lieutenant to Captain, Aug 14, P. M. Heming

Royal Navy
Supplementary List
SEAMAN: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, Sept 1, P. B. Hoyer.
INSTRUCTOR: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, Sept 1, J. A. Phillips.

Women's Royal Naval Service
First Officer to Chief Officer, Oct 1, J. J. Milne.

Royal Navy
Promotions on Special Duties List approved from April 1:
SEAMAN: Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Commander, J. R. T. Jarman, P. D. Allen, D. H. Thomas, E. C. Singleton, R. J. Gould, D. S. Cooper, P. J. Elliott, R. L. Yerrill, M. J. Wastie, A. W. R. Wilton, I. J. Rees, J. I. Hughes.
ENGINEERING: Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Commander: R. E. Humphries, J. R. Stanford, M. J. C. Page, J. H. England, J. P. Grant, M. J. Price, R. F. Willis, R. G. Gutherson, B. W. Swallow, J. J. Sadler, M. J. Reeves, D. P. Foster, C. M. Mohun, R. T. Smith.
SUPPLY AND SECRETARIAT: Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Commander: N. Phillips, R. S. Masters, N. J. Stone, D. C. Floyd.
MEDICAL: Lieutenant to Lieutenant-Commander: H. R. Hussey.

Women's Royal Naval Service
Promotions approved from April 1:
Second Officer to First Officer: S. E. Craig, D. L. Cook, J. Mulholland.
Third Officer to Second Officer: H. R. Warner, E. Nuttall, A. M. Barber, D. E. M. Britten, E. J. Martin, C. S. Burgum, D. C. McLean, J. Holden, A. J. Ramm, J. K. Savill, J. Butler.

Royal Naval Reserve
Selected for promotion from Sept 30:
Seaman: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander, P. H. Hart, P. S. Albertini, E. M. Scott. ENGINEERING: Commander (WE) to Captain (WE), R. H. Dadd. Lieutenant-Commander (ME) to Commander (ME), D. J. Floyd.
SPECIAL: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander: J. E. Pigg.
MEDICAL: Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander to Surgeon Commander: J. R. Norman.

Women's Royal Naval Reserve
Selected for promotion from Sept 30:
Second Officer to First Officer: G. Fryer, M. Wright.

Royal Naval Reserve
The following selected for promotion from March 31:
SEAMAN: Commander to Captain: I. A. W. Berry. Lieutenant-Commander to Commander: A. N. Course, G. E. Job, R. L. Tallack.
ENGINEERING: Commander (ME) to Captain (ME): J. A. T. Crook.
NCS: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander: T. C. Haile.
HQ: Lieutenant-Commander to Commander: I. L. Dunsmore.
SPECIAL: Lieutenant-Commander (Int) to Commander (Int): B. T. Jones.
MEDICAL: Surgeon Commander to Surgeon Captain: D. H. Short. Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander to Surgeon Commander: H. L. Proctor.
DENTAL: Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander (D) to Surgeon Commander (D): D. R. B. Brown.

Women's Royal Naval Reserve
Selected for promotion from March 31:
Chief Officer to Superintendent: W. E. Peters. First Officer to Chief Officer: M. A. Guy. Second Officer to First Officer: M. T. Cooper, L. R. Barley.

Archaeology report

Wraysbury: Use of sampling

By Ann Ellison
Director, Wessex Archaeological Unit

Recent excavation of a Saxon rural settlement near Windsor has yielded substantial evidence of diet, trade relationships and building with a relatively small area of actual exposure, by using a probability sampling technique to place the trenches. It has also documented occupation between the ninth and eleventh centuries of a village that lay only a mile or so from the royal palace at Old Windsor, and comparison of the two sites may prove profitable.

The site at Wraysbury, Berkshire, was excavated before development; it lies on the Thames flood plain south east of Old Windsor, and the work was carried out by the Wessex archaeological committee under the direction of Miss Sue Lobb.

The importance of the site, adjacent to the parish church, lies in its potential to provide much new information about the nature and economy of Saxon rural settlement. The few sites of that type that have been excavataed have provided much information about the types and arrangements of buildings, but the lack of other classes of evidence prohibits a wider consideration of different aspects of the life style of the inhabitants.

Excavations by the Windsor and Wraysbury archaeological group adjacent to the site have shown that a wide range of evidence survives at Wraysbury. It was therefore decided to gear the exacavation first towards the recovery of *artefacts and environmental* material, and only secondly to the examination of structures.

The decision to try that approach was also influenced by the fact that there was no guarantee that structures would be encountered. In addition, the area was covered by a metre of plough soil, and lack of finance and space made the removal of that overburden impracticable.

The strategy involved excavating a 20 per cent random sample of the available area (about 750 sq m). Ten eight-metre squares were excavated and that was linked to an extensive programme of sieving a proportion of the overburden and each feature to extract the artefactual and environmental material. Where buildings were encountered the trenches were extended to recover as much of their plans as possible.

Although time-consuming, those methods produced a vast amount of evidence that will enable archaeologists to reconstruct aspects of the economy and to consider whether it changed over the duration of the occupation of the site. That material included large assemblages of animal and fish bones as well as seeds and carbonized grain, a wide range of local pottery types, querns imported from the Rhineland and evidence for ironworking. The excavation also fulfilled its secondary aim of uncovering structural details of the settlement.

A droveway with associated ditched enclosures and two buildings were identified. One building was a timber structure of beam-slot construction; the other was more unusual in that it was post built and had bowed sides, and was about 15 metres long, large enough for a hall.

The site appears to have [been] occupied between the nin[th and] late eleventh centuries. Ho[wever] it is interesting to note tha[t ...] of the areas excavated appe[ar to] have been occupied for the [whole] time. The nucleus of the settl[ement] may have moved away fro[m the] church in the latest period [of the] site.

The church stands on a ... rise and overlooking me[adows] while the modern settleme[nt of] Wraysbury is about 400 me[tres to] the north-east, arranged aro[und a] green. That suggests there ... shift of settlement, and the e[xcava]tion results imply that it may ... taken place by the twelfth cen[tury].

Wraysbury is one of th[e few] sites in Britain that has been [exca]vated using sampling techniq[ues. A] random sampling strategy ... chosen in an attempt to obt[ain a] range of material that mig[ht be] regarded as typical of the ... site, when it was impossib[le to] excavate the entire area avai[lable]. The wealth of information ... the Saxon settlement will not ... enable us to consider the site ... environmental setting but will ... provide a basis for the discu[ssion] of the Saxon rural economy.

Furthermore, the relation[ship] between the different types of ... temporary sites can be exp[lored] especially between the palace at Old Windsor and Wraysb[ury]. The short distance between ... two sites suggests the possi[bility] that Wraysbury was a subsid[iary] settlement, and that the two s[ettle]ments had differing but com[ple]mentary functions.

هكذا من الأصل

New Books

Authorized plunder

'aste and the ntique

he Lure of Classical Sculpture 500-1900

y Francis Haskell nd Nicholas Penny

(ale, £20)

hatever may be the case in reece or Asia Minor, there is o doubt that in the authorized lunder of Italy's classical reasures, the French led the ield. Francis I intended his ontainebleau should be "the ew Rome", while the spaces f Versailles offered yet vaster pportunities for the instructive eployment of statuary, and the un King's agents travelled bout Italy with budgets to atch their commissions much s the representatives of the etty Museum are said to be arming the world market of oday. The French Revolution as, understandably, even keen- to have its labours blessed by e historic vibrations of Greek ad Roman art. "If our ctorious armies penetrate into aly", the Abbé Gregoire eclared to the committee of ublic Safety in 1794, "the emoval of the Apollo Belvedere nd the Farnese Hercules would e the most brilliant conquest". Three years later Napoleon igned a treaty with the Pope ecuring the removal to France f no fewer than one hundred orks of classical sculpture, ncluding some of the most amous and highly regarded of he time — not only the Apollo, ut the Laocoon, the Dying ladiator and the Belvedere ntinous — which were crated nd packed off to Paris where hey were displayed in a rocession of barbaric assumptions and politically loaded ngenuity: look, we have got hese, *we* are the best. They ept them until after Waterloo.

There was, however, one limit o Bonaparte's imperial *chutpah*. When it was suggested, by ome courtly toad, that the mperor should be sculpted in chariot behind the four horses f San Marco, which he had had emoved from Venice, he ngrily drew the line. Booty as booty, and resonance nough: you didn't mix your eriods (you might, for one ing, fail to match up). One superlative totem of the first Rome remained behind: the Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus was too republican for comfort, and had been ominously scorched by lightning.

Francis Haskell and Nicholas Penny, respectively professor of the history of art and Slade professor of the history of art, both at Oxford, offer *Taste and the Antique* as "a contribution to the history of taste". They follow the 95 most celebrated sculptures of the classical period as they appeared to courts and connoisseurs between 1500 and 1900, first in a chronological account of fashions and collectors and then in a detailed catalogue, with bibliographical notes, of each item. Fame, even more than reputation and much more than aesthetics, is their subject, and fame takes them into areas of accessibility, and even what would now be called publicity and marketing. It is therefore in some respects an art-historians' book for other art-historians, with meticulous documentation and a scholarly tone which occasionally turns so dry as to suggest some kind of eternal *conversazione* or dinner party crackling away on a very rarefied plane indeed:

It was a Jupiter (now in the Louvre) which was given by Margherita Farnese to Chancellor Nicolas Perrenot de Granvelle for his chateau at Besançon from the Villa Madama where it had been installed by Pope Clement VII.

Fortunately, neither writers nor readers can keep that sort of thing up for long, and there is much about *Taste and the Antique* that fills a gap in today's general knowledge. It will be a useful book, and it is easy to use, though it is not one to be read through, as I have just done, with much pleasure. I regret this, because the handsome format, generous quantity and quality of illustrations all suggest that a wider public is intended, and the subject is fascinating, taking us into more familiar territories such as Blenheim, Chatsworth, Canova's Madame Mère (the Bonaparte Agrippina), the "Horse attacked by a Lion" of Stubbs, *Little Dorrit* and *Middlemarch*. Dickens indeed could compare Scrooge struggling with his stockings to the Laocoon in the full confidence that not only would his readers know what he was talking about, but he would get a laugh: younger non-classicists today might not even think about snakes. Almost none of us could say, like Montaigne, "I was familiar with the affairs of Rome long before I was with those of my own house".

Professors Haskell and Penny establish a clear outline of attitudes to classical art which, as Winckelmann and his predecessors proved, turned out largely to mean antique copies of lost Greek originals — during the late Renaissance, Baroque, and Romantic ages. What they do not do, for the amateur, at least, is to place their main theme in a recognizable context. I should like to have known a little more of how the 95 all-time greats were put to use in other works of art — the Stubbs reference is unusual — rather than simply disseminated in copies and casts from Ripon and Derby to Wilhelmshohe and Pavlovsk, though that is interesting too. Why and how was the *Apollo Belvedere* eclipsed by Michaelangelo's *David* in universal acclaim? Why was the so-called Cleopatra "utterly discredited"? Why have the Venus de Milo and Winged Victory of Samothrace, both nineteenth century discoveries and therefore late in the field compared to the Venus de Medici or the Farnese Bull, not only survived in popular esteem but streaked ahead of the field today?

Partly, it has to do with our general ignorance of Cincinnatus, Curtius, Balbus, and the others. Partly, as the book makes clear, a matter of what in Hollywood used to be showcasing. In this case, Paris. An antique sculpture placed in the statue court in the Vatican's Belvedere during the sixteenth century, or by the Medici in "the most famous room in the world", the Tribuna in Florence, was assured of fame and attention; the same was later true of Paris and the Louvre. But statues collected by Velasquez, no less, for Philip IV of Spain, vanished from view almost as much as, for European travellers, as they did in the rich country houses and parks of eighteenth century Yorkshire. In Naples, the third great centre of Italy, the Bourbons declined to display any treasures they found unless they could not avoid it — a policy continued fanatically by their successors as anyone will know who has tried to explore the magnificent Museo Nazionale thoroughly or who saw the contemptuously uneven collection of objects sent to the Pompeian show in London a few years ago.



The man on the horse is Marcus Aurelius from the Piazza dei Campidoglio. Rome. He survived from antiquity by being mistaken for a Christian, and influenced numerous equestrian statues such as those of George III in Liverpool and Windsor Great Park.

The German classicists hardly feature in the story at all. Ludwig I of Bavaria bought the superb Barberini Faun, after years of disappointed negotiations; Adolf Hitler paid five million lire for the Discobolus, which had animated the opening of Leni Riefenstahl's film of the Berlin Games, but it was returned to Rome after the war. Napoleon never got his hideous Hercules, but the French kept the Tiber and Veronese's great painting, "The Marriage Feast at Cana". *Pas mal, mes enfants, pas mal.*

Michael Ratcliffe

Revolution that failed

Uprising!
By David Irving

(Hodder & Stoughton, £13.50)

David Irving has written about Hitler and the Third Reich with a degree of appreciation which few share, to say the least. On the one hand he likes to see the best in the Wehrmacht, and on the other he has done what he can to absolve Hitler from responsibility for the mass-murdering of Jews. Of course the consequence of defeating Nazism was exactly as many had predicted, namely the introduction at gun-point of Communism into Central Europe by the Red Army. This book's intention is to show that Communism has been a greater evil than Nazism, as evidenced in the particular case of Hungary.

After the war Stalin erected and ruled this satellite police state through his local agents, Matyas Rakosi and a few others of the kind, wholly unscrupulous and ruthless. Communism had no popular basis and could be enforced only with unprecedented suffering, described here with some glee. Even the partial questioning of Stalinism by Khrushchev at the Twentieth Party Congress early in 1955 exposed the lack of legitimacy of the Rakosi regime. As a direct result in October that year, the Communist Party in Hungary collapsed.

This proved one of the formative events of the postwar age, well worth examining again because those subjected to Soviet imperialism remain as unreconciled to it as ever. Mr Irving has made a massive compilation of the many published accounts, and of testimonies of refugees collected afterwards and deposited in American university libraries. One or two diplomats, notably an attache in the American legation, have made diaries available, which confirm the crippling infirmity of purpose in the West. Always assiduous, Mr Irving has also interviewed survivors in Budapest and even in Moscow, although these gleanings are inevitably thin.

Much of the detail serves to support a blockbuster style. Mr Irving cannot resist sentences like "life went on, unaware that death was about to pull on its leather boots and stomp down Alexander Brody Street," or "He was so nauseous that he penned a letter of resignation," when presumably "nauseated" is meant. When Cardinal Mindszenty first appears, his eyes were apparently "stark with fanaticism" but some pages later he is called senile. The Hungarians who at one point are "child-like, simple people" elsewhere are sophisticated and clear-sighted. Verbiage blurs the narrative outline.

Where day-to-day events are concerned, Mr Irving sticks to the generally accepted interpretation. Rakosi and the Stalinists disappeared easily enough as democratic impulses surfaced. The fighting for the radio building, the massacre in Parliament Square, the lynching of the AVH secret policemen, were steps hastening the revolution but probably dooming it as well. Here is the conventional portrait of Imre Nagy, replacing Rakosi but never quite catching up with popular demands. A lifelong Muscovite Communist, he was a party to calling in the Russians for their first aborted intervention. In the atmosphere of suspicion about his true motives he failed to control his supporters, while also appearing to the Kremlin not strong enough to deliver up even a neutral Hungary. Confronted with doubts, they preferred tanks.

Unable afterwards to acknowledge so spontaneous an expression of Hungarian national will, the Russians concocted tales of counter-revolution about Mindszenty and selected ex-politicians and *street-fighters*. Mr Irving shows what little part these actually had played, and he is not particularly well-disposed towards any of them.

Another line of Soviet apologia which he accepts, however, is that the revolutionaries were actuated by anti-Semitism — as if the Russians had ever cared what happened to Jews! Mr Irving detects Jews and Jewish influence everywhere. In a *dramatis personae* at the beginning of his book, he lists 56 personalities and specifies that 28 of them were Jewish. He goes so far as to write of "Jewish torture officials", and in his view the AVH was so Jewish that attacks on the secret police were pogroms. Some Jews were Stalinists, some revolutionaries, some were wicked and some brave, but none of them did what they did out of unspecified exclusive Jewish interests. For whatever reason, Mr Irving is raising Judeo-Bolshevik conspiracy nonsense.

David Pryce-Jones

Roosting chickens

ritish Military olicy Between the wo World Wars
y Brian Bond

(larendon Press, £15)

o reflect on the current onizing about defence-planing is the light of Mr Bond's cid and acute analysis of ilitary policy during the enties and thirties is to be led with an oppressive sense the *déja vu*. Here we are ain — those atavistic fears out a *continental commitment*, the inter-service uggles for a larger cut of the ke, the braking power of the easury, Cabinets and Prime nisters making strategical dgments in terms of personal edilection or party profit. ce more we observe that arning for the Big Bang — e Air Staff's obsession with avy bombers which nearly st us the fighters so critical in e Battle of Britain, the miralty's blind faith in the ttleship. And now Trident.

Amid all the muddle, ostrichn and professional incomtence which characterized r pusillanimity about military eparation during those years when Hitler piled up his Panzer divisions and magnified the *Luftwaffe*, nobody of stature except Churchill had the perception or moral courage to ask, and ask again, the central question which Marshall Foch used to pose in the flurry and uncertainty of battle. *"De quoi s'agit-il"*. What's it all *really* about? The answer, as true for Elizabeth in 1588 as for politicians today, is simple: the security of the realm. And yet, in spite of all the bother which Mr Bond so abundantly recalls, did any Minister dare to risk the wilderness of rejection or was any Chief of Staff sufficiently uncompromising to resign in an all-out effort to ensure this vital requirement? Today, as the popular play once put it, Mr Pym passes by.

The scene is familiar to Mr Bond. An unabashed commentator on Liddell Hart's theories, he also ably edited the diaries of General Sir Henry Pownall, whose service with the Committee of Imperial Defence in the prewar years produced many a mordant and perspicacious entry in his journal. Mr Bond's own book on the Franco-British experience in 1939-1940 was an inevitable bird-watching of chickens coming home to roost. In regard to British military policy he is painfully but dispassionately aware, like T. S. Eliot's Gerontion, that History

Gives too soon
Into weak hands what's thought can be dispensed with
Until the refusal propagates a fear

One admires the courage with which he stands by his convictions. A disciple of Liddell Hart's, to whom he had personal obligations, when it came to the crunch he was not afraid to point out how the theories propagated by that *éminence grise* contained fatal contradictions. Nor, now, does he avoid an unfashionable stance, demonstrating from indisputable documents that not all the senior military men of the wasted years were either blind or Blimps. If ever there was a case for rejecting A. J. P. Taylor's dogma that nothing is to be learnt from history it is to be found in this book. For the lesson is manifest: correct decisions about the security of the realm rest ultimately with the politicians, and if they can't stand the heat they had better get out of the kitchen.

Ronald Lewin

Black and white

The Last Days of White Rhodesia
By Denis Hills

(Chatto & Windus, £8.50)

"Still here, after writing those nasty things about us?" a white Rhodesian Newspaper editor asks accusingly of Denis Hills. The reference was to the author's last book, *Rebel People*, which even he admits was "an angry and perhaps ungrateful book" in its critical assessment of pre-independence white-ruled Rhodesia. In this *book while still lamenting his* occasional abuse of white hospitality, Hill's position remains largely unchanged. The time covered is from 1978 to Independence in 1980, at the height of the guerrilla war, which the author believes most whites have brought upon themselves by their unwillingness to accept black political aspirations.

Spurning the military convoys which in the later stages of the war escorted civilian traffic at great speed between the towns and the cities, Hills preferred instead to meander slowly in an ancient Volkswagen Beetle with books for company and an old camp bed for night-time comfort. "Like a grass-eating animal," he says, "I have time to ruminate," and on his journey across a country at war with itself he demonstrates a keen appetite for places and people. Not those people usually encountered by journalists, but priests in remote mission stations, black and white teachers in schools are off the beaten track, beleaguered white farmers holding out in guerilla-infested border country and government employees struggling to maintain the white created infrastructure deep in the bush. *Hills seems at home in this* rural pioneer environment and is able to admire the white Rhodesians' "old fashioned qualities of enterprise and toughness" He reserves most of his criticism for the suburbanites — "those who come to build Wimbledon under the masasa trees, who profess to hate England and crow over her misfortunes, who thank God each night for Smithy."

Although his broad sympathies lie with the black population, Hills finds himself in a dilemma. In a letter from a former academic colleague in East Africa Hills is told "you must retain your faith in a liberal solution to the Rhodesian problem in spite of all the filth of the guerrilla war." But he finds it difficult. Following such atrocities as the murder of Elim Pentecostalist missionaries or the survivors of the Viscount crash, there is no solace in the cries for Old Testament vengeance by the white clerical establishment. Nor is he satisfied by those white Roman Catholic priests who support and admire Mugabe. "Perhaps," he says, "priests ought to ask themselves this question: is a terrorist leader, no matter how just his cause, whose followers *disgrace him by consistent and* gross atrocities, fit to inherit the political power?"

The last days of white Rhodesia were painful for both black and white, as Hills has documented with compassion and perception. For the whites because they feared the future, for the blacks because they bore the brunt of the war. In the closing pages of the book he states that it is inconceivable "that the brutalities of war can instantly be forgotten or dissolved in conciliatory words". I hope that a year after independence he believes it might be possible.

Julian Marshall

Recessional

Church Poems
By John Betjeman
Illustrated by John Piper

(John Murray, £5.95)

"Church of England Thoughts", one of *A Few Late Chrysanthemums* (1954), collected now in *Church Poems*, contains a stanza which as well as describing Magdalen Tower's chiming bells, might just as well describe Betjeman's poetry:

A Church of England sound, it tells
Of "moderate" worship, God and State,
Where matins congregations go
Conservative and good and slow
To elevations of the plate.

Church Poems are for the faithful. Some concern church architecture, furnishings, and a great deal of bell-ringing. Many are embellished by John Piper's charming and elegant line drawings. Some dwell, in passing, on death and resurrection. Others, such as "Autumn 1964", show Betjeman as celebrant of God's creation in days before the ravages of the Other Power's Dutch Elm Disease ineradicably altered English landscape:

The yellowing elm shows yet some green,
The mellowing bells exultant sound,
Never have light and colour been
So prodigally thrown around.

And in another, amid the duckweed of Letcombe Brook, he looks with gentle eye on "a mud gray" trout which "hovers and darts away at my approach". Heaney's tough, military trout is totally alien:

A volley of cold blood
Ramrodding the current.

Some of the poems are old: the new ones were composed while Sir John and John Piper wandered the land composing the Shell Guides. As he writes in his introduction, "Both of us were none too solemn". There is always a hint of puckishness surviving in Betjeman's verse. In "Our Padre" from *Continual Dew* (1937), a mischievous, satirical voice is in command:

Our padre is an old sky pilot,
He's tied a reef knot round my heart

and the chorus is about pulling "for the shore, sailor" with the padre rowing stroke. At the same time, the poem makes moral comments on human nature in general, and on the present condition of Church of England parishes in particular. As Sir John says, churches are not just "architectural style and rateable values": they are human institutions, vicars, vergers, parish mags, congregations.

He never allows his poetry to escape the real world, and this no doubt is one important reason why he remains so popular. There is even a hint of the utter mundaneness of Philip Larkin about his verse. In "On Leaving Wantage, 1972", bell-ringers are described making for the church tower,

From rumpled beds on far-off new estates,
From houses over shops along the square,
From red-brick villas somewhat further out.

But how much more optimistic is all this and the sound of Betjeman's carillons to Larkin's "cut-price crowd" down from "the raw estates" to spend on consumer durables. The warm spirituality of the C of E, as interpreted by Sir John, fills that awful vacancy, that empty blueness, seen through "high windows" by his heir-apparent.

"Septuagesima" more than any of the poems is a song of praise for the Church of England at the core of this collection. Betjeman notes that Septuagesima is

A somewhat unattractive time
Which hardly lends itself to rhyme.
But still it gives the chance to me
To praise our dear old C. of E.

Not only is the Church's embracing doctrine praised but the ordinary work of the parish, whether done by the cleaner of the aisles or the "Treasurer of the P.C.C.", is given its due significance.

Poets laureate have always been the prey of satirist and parodist; Colley Cibber fell victim to Pope, and Masefield too was ridiculed. Betjeman is not unscathed; but his parodists usually miss his characteristics of humanity and homeliness. Anthony Burgess's nasty satire in *Earthly Powers* is wide of the mark: Dawson Wignall "not yet O.M. but tinkling with other awards" eludes his original. Jonathan Price in "Sir John Revisits Jericho" (1978) gets closest to him, parodying his ballad style and making Sir John and his "St Barnabas, Oxford" the content of the poem.

Church Poems ends with what might be called, in these Erastian, economically stringent times, a C of E "recessional", "Blame the Vicar", a cautionary tale. A carping congregation will drive away the vicar and find "The living's been amalgamated". All these poems show Sir John's warm-hearted enthusiasm for the unobtrusive parish churches and a caring affection for their congregations.

Brian Martin

Fiction

ities of the Red ight
y William S. urroughs

(hn Calder, £9.95)

hemerelda
y Peter Tinniswood

(odder & Stoughton, £5.95)

he Man from the ther Shore
Michael Edwardes

(mish Hamilton, £6.95)

Stories
Stephen Dixon

(hns Hopkins University ss, £5)

lis Island and ther Stories
Mark Helprin

(mish Hamilton, £6.50)

e pessimistic nightmare of liam Burroughs's moral on has been much adverd, not least by the author self in somewhat inflated faces to his works of fiction. e foreword to *Cities of the Night* explains the novel's piration in an eighteenthtury naval mutiny carried in the name of liberty and hatred of slavery. Mr roughs construes this event the far more genuine cursor of the French and erican revolutions, both of ich turned out to be failures principle. The novel purports ewrite history as though the tineers had been sustained er than wiped out by natives had established contact h similar rebels, also supted by the colonized and ressed. Using local knowge, and guerrilla tactics, and ing advantage of superstition, drugs, and disease, *these liberal mutinies would* have saved the rest of the world from the burden of the white man.

What emerges in a narrative which see-saws between the eighteenth century and a near future, in which history seems to have been much the same as we know it, is an anarchic horror, far worse than anything attributable to capitalism or the Christian religion, dominated by male homosexual lust and helpless drug addiction. Perhaps this is the secret of Mr Burroughs's celebrated satire. Women have no place in this besotted swamp except as agents of evil exploitation or as breeding machines for future homosexuals, making (it would appear) no genetic contribution of their own. The monotonous reiteration of the author's obsessions with hanging ceremonies, sodomy, and drugs is so far from any normal experience that only conscientious reviewers, or those similarly preoccupied, are likely to persevere with these noisome hallucinations.

For the distortion of reality to be truly frightening, the reality must have some basis in commonplace experience. The novel is uniformly sterile and obscene. And unremittingly repulsive.

After this nightmare, authentic enough in literary terms, *Shemerelda* by Peter Tinniswood seems a mere *Penthouse* romp. This story of a rich and beautiful nymphomaniac is a high-camp, technicolour strip-cartoon (with a great deal of strip), masquerading as a satire on the consumer society.

It will be no secret to readers of *The Times* that Mr Tinniswood favours short novels and short simple sentences. His novel is *very* short, some chapters consisting of a few words on an otherwise blank page. For the sub (or perhaps super) literate, or those impatient of even such fictional elaboration as that offered, each page is adorned with a little headline. Although the action is focused on the sexual antics of the heroine, the plot manages to be extremely convoluted: but the author has provided every so often an italicized commentary (presumably his own rather than that of the supposed narrator), which *is mildly self-congratulatory in* tone. Mr Tinniswood's distrust of the subordinate clause coexists with an addiction to pathetic fallacy which would defy cure at a clinic run by Barthes and Robbe-Grillet. Undoubtedly, many readers will find *Shemerelda* funny, richly satirical, daring in its approach to language and metaphor, acidly critical of a trivial culture devoured by fantasies of lechery and acquisition. Others will think it self-consciously bizarre, mannered and rather pointless. At least it is quickly over.

Michael Edwardes, in a slightly pompous afterword, describes *The Man from the Other Shore* as a work of "faction". This means that he has based his central character Zed Zed on the life and career of Sir Basil Zaharoff, who emerged from obscure and poor origins to become an international arms dealer and ostensible philanthropist, possessed of huge influence and riches, the confidant of leading statesmen. The actual story of Zaharoff's life is mysterious and intriguing. Mr Edwardes presents the facts accurately and painstakingly: but it is surely legitimate to ask why he has chosen to arrange them in a novel rather than a documentary or biography. The answer must be that the author wanted to embroider the tale with his own opinions, moral judgments, critical asides, widely varied prejudices, and jokes. The reader finds himself addressed directly in a rather abrasive, hectoring tone and subjected to random snippets of quotation, information, allusion, and reference, often relevant to the plot. Mr Edwardes is obviously widely read and *knows* a lot. He wears his learning, however, as unobtrusively as a punk rocker wears his safety-pins. Nevertheless, the character of Zed Zed is dominating and powerfully drawn, while the action is fast enough to excuse the author's occasional pretension and even some of his facetiousness.

After these novels came the relief of two excellent collections of stories, beautifully written, compassionate and concerned with the uncertainties, ironies, delights, whims and *suffering* of recognizable people. *14 Stories* by Stephen Dixon is versatile, kind, *shrewdly* observant, and inventive. His people are not strange or exotic; they are often lonely and a little the worse for experience, but each is seen with understanding for something remarkable or funny or sad in urban surroundings where violence may be around the next corner, just beyond the shop-front or in the nearest doorway. Violence and humour pervade most of the stories, well constructed in themselves and cleverly arranged as a collection: so that the spirited erotic farce of "Milk is very good for you" (with its hilarious obfuscated language) balances the chilling viciousness of "The Intruder". The title story "14 Stories" and "Cut" are *brilliant perceptions of pain* and suffering bringing together the lives of strangers around the wilful or passive victim. The last two stories, "Names" and "Streets", are marvellously imagined ventures into a crazy logic only one step beyond the commonplace, the one reminiscent of Lewis Carroll, the other of Kafka.

Mark Halprin is another author of skilful variety and sensitivity, capable of delightful humour and hauntingly beautiful sadness on the one hand, and terse accounts of action on the other. Mr Halprin's writing is more consciously stylish, perhaps less artful, than Stephen Dixon's. At the same time, it is admirably precise and pliant, exactly suited to the mood and requirement of the particular story. It is difficult to decide upon especially good stories in a consistently strong collection. "A Vermont Tale" is reverberatingly moving; "North Light" vividly evocative of eager and veteran attitudes to impending battle; "Palais de Justice" a gentle account of a man's dignified acceptance of our inevitable submission; "Letters from *The Samantha*" and "Ellis Island", the longest of the stories, are exemplary fables in which the surprise of the endings is the calm realism of a humane, unsentimental approach to life.

Stuart Evans

Science fiction

The Shadow Of The Torturer
By Gene Wolfe

(Sidgwick & Jackson, £7.95)

For Severian, journeyman-torturer to the ruling Autarch, home is where the hurt is. The child of one of its victims he has been adopted by the Guild of Torturers and brought up in the craft of pain-making. But he allows a disgraced concubine the means of suicide and for this mercy is condemned to be an executioner in a far part of the country. His travel there and his travails with love form this the first volume of what is called The Book Of The New Sun. It is a spectacular achievement.

Mr Wolfe is not only deft at creating a whole and strange new world — in the past or future we are never told — he also, disturbingly, makes us understand a different way of thinking; moral attitudes are that bit shifted from our conception. Like all dutiful heroes Severian feels himself a marked man, but marked for a mission he does not yet comprehend. Ostensibly a swords-and-sorcery narrative it is veined with enough science fiction to make it the living flesh and blood of the genre. Severian's journey to self-discovery will be a progress whose future phases I look forward to, eagerly.

Under Heaven's Bridge, by Ian Watson and Michael Bishop (Gollancz, £6.95). Although his ideas are always mind-dizzying and compulsive, clarity was never Mr Watson's strongest point. But teamed with the American Michael Bishop the result is transparent and thrilling. A multi-national expedition is investigating a planet which is inhabited by biological "machines"; one man becomes totally obsessed; his mistress, a beautiful Japanese linguist, despairs. Minimal characterization, but it evolves into something very moving.

Beetle In The Anthill, by Arkady and Boris Strugatsky. Translated by Antonia W. Bovis Collier (Macmillan, £5.95). The great Soviet science-fictioneers go from strength to strength. This is about Maxim, working for the state security system, who is sent to find the maverick Lev, whose presence on earth disturbs and alienates others. In a world without secrets he has one all his own: that he is human spillage from a gene-pool. A parable about politics? In a sense; but more, it becomes an emotional fable about the human predicament.

Lanark, by Alasdair Gray (Cannongate Publishing, £7.95). As the Unthank citizen, Lanark, seeks to discover his past from the Institute's Oracle, a young Scot, called Thaw, grows up in Glasgow; their lives are interconnected; perhaps they are the same life. Mr Gray's elegantly illustrated and lengthy book has a sombre power, whose ideas linger long in the mind.

A Dream Of Kinship, by Richard Cowper (Gollancz, £6.95). A sequel to *The Road To Corlay* this is as impressive with its evocation of a world thousands of years into the future, into which the gifted Tom is born as a hope to reconcile a world dominated and left divided by the Church and other forces. An elegiac narrative of beauty.

Warrior Of Mars, by Michael Moorcock (New English Library, £7.95). The mighty Moorcock's Martian trilogy gathered into one volume and owing less to Edgar Rice Burroughs than one had thought on reading them separately. Pell-mell narrative, exotic locations, great escapist value.

Fire In The Sky, by Chris L. Wolf and Michael F. Maikowski (Hale, £5.95). Beautiful alien holds the technological key to save the world from self-destruction. The mind doesn't exactly boggle at the originality of the theme, but the writing is pacey and holding.

Tom Hutchinson

Quick Guide

The Photographs of Chachaji, by Ved Mehta (Oxford, £8.95). Chachaji means "respected uncle". The book is partly the account of the making of the celebrated documentary film about the author's second cousin, who lives on his wits and his pride as 83-year-old messenger-clerk for the Pharmacy of Prosperity in New Delhi. But because the author is Ved Mehta (*Mamaji, Daddyji*, et al.) it is also full of wit, irony, and humanity about the confrontation between East and West.

Stock Exchange Prices

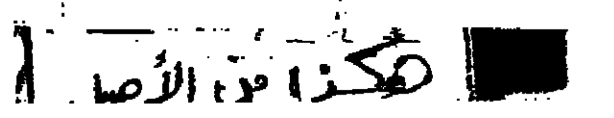
Engineers firm

ACCOUNT DAYS : Dealings Began, March 30. Dealings End, April 9. § Contango Day, April 10. Settlement Day, April 21

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS							
99⁴⁄₃₂	91	Exch	8¼% 1981	99⁴⁄₃₂	..	8.309	11.699
99¼	91	Exch	9½% 1981	99¼	..	9.584	12.099
96⅝	85½	Exch	3% 1981	96⅝	..	3.105	12.076
100¹⁵⁄₁₆	93¹⁄₁₆	Exch	12¾% 1981	100⅜	+¹⁄₁₆	12.702	12.075
97½	88	Treas	8½% 1980-82	97½	+⅛	8.718	11.865
95⅝	81⅝	Treas	3% 1982	94⅜	..	3.179	9.847
102⅜	90½	Treas	14% 1982	101¹⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	13.734	11.773
95¾	85⅝	Treas	8¼% 1982	95⅝	+⅛	8.626	12.100
96	85¾	Exch	9¼% 1982	95¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	9.668	12.509
94½	84½	Exch	8¾% 1983	94⅜	+⅛	9.347	12.213
89¼	76½	Exch	3% 1983	89½	..	3.389	9.801
99⁷⁄₁₆	85¾	Treas.	12% 1983	99¼	+¼	12.105	12.511
94¹⁄₁₆	84¼	Treas	9¼% 1983	94¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	9.832	12.303
102¼	94¼	Exch	13½% 1983	101⅝	+⅛	13.285	12.749
94¹⁄₁₆	84¼	Exch	10% 1983	94¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	10.632	12.656
87¼	76⅝	Fund	5½% 1982-84	87	+⅛	6.319	11.023
97¹⁄₁₆	86⅞	Exch	11¼% 1984	96⅝	+⅛	11.641	12.677
104³⁄₁₆	94½	Exch	14% 1984	103¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	13.585	12.786
80⅝	65¼	Exch	3% 1984	80½	+⅛	3.744	10.422
99⅝	88	Treas	12% 1984	98⁵⁄₁₆	+¼	12.205	12.592
109¼	97⅜	Treas	15% 1985	107⁷⁄₁₆	+¼	13.962	12.520
98⅞	96²³⁄₁₆	Exch Cv	12% 1985	98¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	12.158	12.405
75¾	68¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas	3% 1985	75	+¼	4.001	10.620
MEDIUMS							
103¾	89½	Exch	12¼% 1985	98⁷⁄₁₆	+¼	12.444	12.700
97¼	93½	Exch	11¾% 1986	96¹¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	12.152	12.672
69¹⁄₁₆	68¼	Treas	3% 1986	69⅝	+⅛	4.323	10.989
89⅞	78⅝	Treas	8½% 1984-86	87⅜	+¼	9.944	12.325
105½	90⅝	Exch	13¼% 1987	109¼	+⅛	13.169	13.068
81½	70¼	Fund	6½% 1985-87	77⅞	●+⅛	8.288	11.539
99⅝	91½	Treas	12% 1987	95⅝	●+⅛	12.675	13.233
83	71½	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	80	+¼	9.857	12.497
65⅝	54½	Trans	3% 1978-88	64¼	+⅛	4.725	10.257
98	82⅝	Treas	11½% 1989	91⅜	+¼	12.700	13.480
68¾	57⅝	Treas	5% 1986-89	65½	●+¼	7.612	11.388
104¼	89¼	Treas	13% 1990	100¼	+⅛	13.256	13.379
82	69½	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	80⅜	+¼	10.581	12.314



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THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS



Stock markets
FT Ind 529.8 up 1.7
FT Gilts 70.13 up 0.27

Sterling
$2.2390 down 55 points.
Index 100.2 up 0.1

Dollar
Index 100.0 up 0.2
DM 2.1045 down 10 pts

Gold
$517.50 up $10

Money
3mth sterling 12½-12⅜
3 mth Euro $ 14-14¼
6 mth Euro $ 14-14¼

IN BRIEF

.ittlewoods rofits ollapse by '2 pc

Profits before tax of the .ttlewoods Organization, the verpool-based mail order, ain store and pools company, ve crashed from £41.7m in 79 to £11.5m last year.

Retail sales, up by only 7.7 r cent at £1,063m, are blamed r the 72 per cent decline in ofits. Profits from the pools eration, which in a normal ar account for about 15 per nt of Littlewoods' profits, ve improved at £7.1m. But e 110 chain stores, accounting r about 40 per cent of the tail operation, and mail order ntributed only £3.5m in ofits.

Littlewoods is still a private mpany of which Mr John oores is chairman. In a itement on the preliminary ofit figures for the year to e end of last December he id retail profit margins came der severe pressure because depressed consumer spend-, intense competition on the h streets and an 18 per cent rease in costs.

ank pay progress

The Clearing Bank Union is pected to tell bank employers day that a majority of its mbers have accepted a 10 r cent "final" offer. The n-TUC affiliated union differs rply from the Banking surance and Financt Union, ich has already held two e-day local strikes in protest the offer.

terest rate talks

Finance ministers and cen- l bankers from the "Group Five" industrial nations— itain, the United States, an, West Germany and nce—are expected to meet London on April 10 for pri- e talks on interest rate icy and prospects for world nomic recovery.

ock demand 'small'

Demand for the Govern- nt's latest stock offering, 000m of Treasury 11½ per t 1985, was thought to have n relatively small at yester- r's tender. All applications e allotted in full at the imum tender price at £96½ cent.

hitbread jobs lost

Vhitbread is cutting the kforce at its Luton brewery almost half to 305. Mr Roger ham, managing director, med falling beer sales.

ırbine contract

EC Gas Turbines of Leices- has been awarded a £3m itract by Ishikawajima-Har- Heavy Industries of Japan the supply of two gas tur- e drive units and a spare generator.

bs for Wales

Iore than 200 jobs are ex- ted to be created over the t three years by the latest of companies to be allocated tories by the Welsh Develop- nt Agency.

nance Bill tomorrow

The Finance Bill will be pub- ıed tomorrow, a parliament- written answer said yester-

all Street higher

The Dow Jones industrial rage closed 10.27 points up 1,014.14. The $-SDR was 2858. The £ was 0.548082.

CBI complains of 'confusion' over budget energy cost concessions

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

Industrialists clashed with the Government over what they considered to be inadequate measures to help cut industry's energy costs at a truncated meeting of the National Economic Development Council yesterday.

Confederation of British Industry leaders who, along with senior Government ministers, crossed jeering Civil Service Union picket lines to attend the meeting, said they considered the Budget measures did not meet industry's needs.

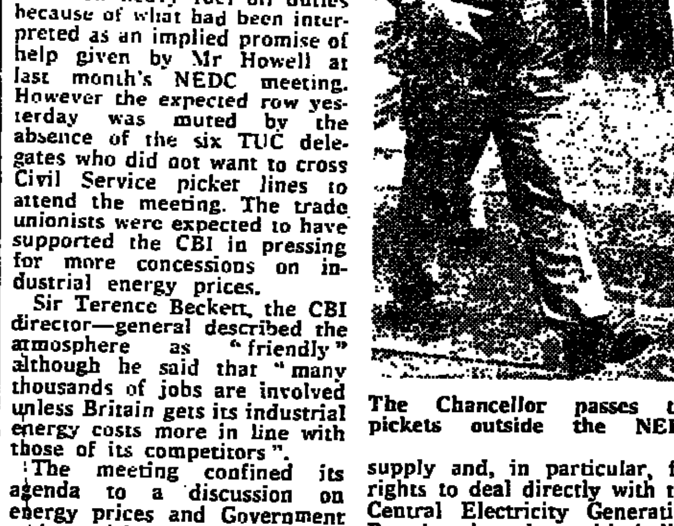
The CBI is particularly angry and disappointed about the absence from the Budget of relief on heavy fuel oil duties because of what had been interpreted as an implied promise of help given by Mr Howell at last month's NEDC meeting. However the expected row yesterday was muted by the absence of the six TUC delegates who did not want to cross Civil Service picket lines to attend the meeting. The trade unionists were expected to have supported the CBI in pressing for more concessions on industrial energy prices.

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director—general described the atmosphere as "friendly" although he said that "many thousands of jobs are involved unless Britain gets its industrial energy costs more in line with those of its competitors".

The meeting confined its agenda to a discussion on energy prices and Government action arising from the report of the NEDC task force a month earlier. A short statement issued by the National Economic Development Office afterwards said that the subject was "considered sufficiently urgent to warrant immediate debate".

Mr Howell opened the discussion with a description of recent concessions on gas supply contracts and the new electricity tariffs. On fuel oil he said that the Government expected suppliers to charge competitive prices but added that "consumers, too, have an important part to play in ensuring a vigorously competitive market through their own purchasing arrangements".

While remaining strictly noncommittal, Mr Howell nevertheless indicated that further flexibility in electricity tariffs was being explored. The steel industry is among heavy users, along with chemicals, campaigning for a reform in negotiating arrangements for electricity supply and, in particular, for rights to deal directly with the Central Electricity Generating Board rather than with individual area boards.



The Chancellor passes the pickets outside the NEDC

Mr Howell told industrialists that scope for concessions were limited because "we are close to the limits set by costs". However, he is understood to be sympathetic to more help being given to large-scale users provided it was on a strictly selective basis. One of the likely candidates is thought to be ICI which has already told the Government that its United Kingdom chlorine operation would be "placed at considerable risk" if the problem of high electricity costs was not settled.

The CBI pressed for clear Government statements on the precise nature of the Budget energy concessions. It said there was still "misunderstanding and confusion" in industry as to how the changes would apply. It urged that when the Government made the details of its grants known, it should also indicate what help would be available from EEC funds.

London Business School forecasts public borrowing at £2,000m above target

Chancellor has 'no room left to reduce taxes'

By David Blake,
Economics Editor

The Government has no room to cut taxes before the next election unless it succeeds in reducing public spending, according to the London Business School. Ministerial hopes that they would be able to give away up to £2,000m in tax reductions have been overtaken by runaway spending, the school says.

The Government's medium-term financial strategy, published at the time of the Budget, forecast that the tax cuts would be spread evenly beween next year's Budget and that of 1983. Even this figure was considerably smaller than the hopes of tax reductions which the Chancellor held out when the strategy was drawn up in the Spring of 1980.

Public borrowing in the coming financial year will be £12,500m, £2,000m more than the Chancellor was aiming for in his Budget, according to the business school.

These gloomy forecasts are made by the school in a paper submitted to the Commons Treasury Select Committee. Although the school is generally regarded as very close to the Government thinking the paper shows the problems which the Chancellor is likely to face in making his strategy stick over the coming years. But the paper is slightly more optimistic than the Government about prospects for output.

Dr Alan Budd, director of the school's Centre for Economic Forecasting, was an adviser to the Treasury committee until he resigned last month in protest over its report on monetary policy.

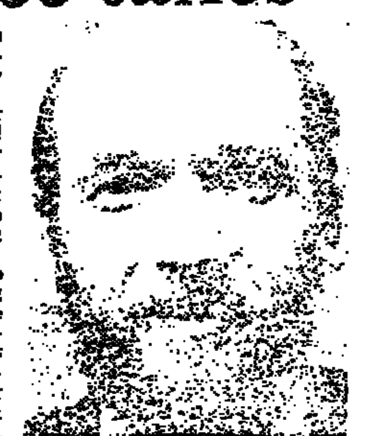
The paper expects public spending during the financial year 1981-2 to be significantly higher than Government forecasts. This is because the school feels that the Government is underestimating the likely cost of its spending plans.

It points out that cost estimates were more than £1,000m too low during 1980-81 and that there is no reason to believe that things will be any better this time.

The forecast public sector borrowing requirement of around £12,500m during the coming financial year is expected to be consistent with the Government's aim of limiting the growth in money supply to between 6 and 10 per cent.

The paper also suggests that present Government policy will achieve a fiscal stance similar to that desired in its medium-term financial strategy, but with higher taxes being used to pay for more public spending than originally planned.

The school expects output to fall about 1½ per cent during 1981, a smaller decline than the 2 per cent the Treasury is predicting. But the forecast is more pessimistic about prospects for inflation, which it sees sticking at 9½ per cent until the summer of next year, rather than falling to 8 per cent as the Government expects.



Dr Budd: gloomy forecasts on rate of inflation.

Soaring budget deficit facing America, Wall St analysts say

From Frank Vogl
U.S. Economics Correspondent
Washington, April 1

America's budget deficit this year may be far greater than the near record $55,000m (£23,913m) already predicted by the Reagan administration.

A series of private forecasts point to a deficit of between $80,000m and $85,000m.

This development could radically change Congressional attitudes towards President Reagan's economic recovery programme and dramatically alter the outlook for America's interest rates and financial markets.

American bank rates are falling and they may drop very sharply soon. But fears are mounting on Wall Street of a forceful upswing in rates within a few months, as the Federal Reserve Board maintains tight money policies and the Government is forced to borrow record amounts of cash.

Many American banks have cut their prime rates to 17 per cent over the last two weeks and yesterday Chase Manhattan moved from 17½ per cent to 17 per cent. Mr David Rockefeller Chase's chairman, said he expects rates to continue downwards.

Loan demand, particularly from the banks, is falling and there were no market indications yesterday that the federal reserve board's chief policy committee took any decisions at its monthly meeting to alter money policies. So a 16 per cent prime rate could be established soon.

But the rising level of the budget deficit is overshadowing the medium-term interest rate outlook. The Administration has predicted that this year's deficit will be about $5,000m below last year's total of $59,600m. February's deficit was $15,600m and for the 1981 fiscal year so far it is $56,000m.

Economists at Manufacturers Hanover Trust gave a warning that if budget trends persist then the deficit for this fiscal year will be $85,000m. They added: "Unfortunately these trends may not only persist, they may worsen".

The economists pointed out that both defence and social welfare spending are running far ahead of the Government's estimates.

Economists at the Commercial Credit Corporation estimated a budget deficit of a record $86,000m.

They said that a delay in the implementation of tax cutting plans, from the final quarter of this fiscal year to the start of the 1982 fiscal year in October, will save only $3,000m. It apears that "even assuming the best case" the 1981 fiscal year deficit might be $83,000m.

But in the short-term it is widely expected on Wall Street that private demands for funds will be the prime influence on interest rates. The commercial bank prime rate has fallen sharply by 4½ per cent from its record level at the end of 1980 and other short-term rates have fallen even faster. This rate is now over 4 per cent above commercial paper rates.

Deloitte dropped by London Transport

By Philip Robinson

London Transport—accused of mismanagement last summer by a report of independent management consultants—yesterday dropped its accountant, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, who has audited the passenger transport authority's annual accounts for about 50 years.

Auditors are normally reappointed on the nod, but this year London Transport wanted to widen the responsibilities to include more than just the figures and put the account out to tender.

A short list of three was prepared: Deloitte's, Arthur Andersen and Coopers & Lybrand; each made a presentation to the Greater London Council.

Yesterday the GLC's Planning and Communications Policy Committee confirmed a recommendation that the job should go to Arthur Andersen.

The breadth of Arthur Andersen's responsibilities—it takes over with immediate effect—will include reporting on the accuracy and soundness of all financial statements and comment on internal management controls.

That is being interpreted as a direct result of last summer's report by PA International Management Consultants which said that immediate steps should be taken to tighten the budgetary process; to ensure monitoring of performance is made more effective; and that an executive board should ensure that action results from its decisions.

In any report of this kind, the incumbent auditors always works very closely with the management consultants.

The recommendation which went to the committee yesterday said that in addition to the auditor's job of providing a certificate for the figures, they will also be responsible for the preparation and general accuracy of financial information.

It will in addition, monitor internal control procedures and effectively make sure that decisions taken by the Executive are in compliance with decisions taken by the GLC.

The new auditors will be asked for any comments it feels should be made on any aspect of London Transport finance and will be expected to give assurances to the Council on the basic soundness of the information it receives and of the internal control procedures of the London Transport Executive.

Deloitte's, whose auditing fees from LT in 1979 rose 25 per cent to £75,000, regards the audit which was up for tender as a new kind of responsibility and does not see it as merely the job which it has held for half a century being put up for offer.

A month after the critical consultants report on LT was published, Mr Ralph Bennett, the board chairman, was dismissed with three years still to run on his contract. It was expected he would be entitled to £100,000 compensation.

Last August, LT announced that Sir Peter Masefield, deputy chairman of British Caledonian Airways, was to replace him.

In February, Mr Leslie Chapman, a campaigner against bureaucracy who had been given the task of exposing waste in London Transport, lost his seat on the LT Board.

Maxwell plan to raise BPC stake to 76.9 pc

By Richard Allen

Mr Robert Maxwell yesterday unveiled a "survival plan" for BPC which if approved will bring Britain's biggest printing group under his personal control.

Through his privately-owned Pergamon Press, Mr Maxwell is to inject £10m into the stricken group in return for new shares which will raise its stake from under 30 per cent to 76.9 per cent.

The scheme will involve National Westminster the group's bankers, in converting £6m of outstanding loans into preference shares and extending new borrowing facilities totalling £41m—some of it at concessionary interest rates.

In a letter to shareholders today, Lord Kearton, recently-appointed chairman of BPC, states that without a drastic overhaul the company cannot survive and receivership would be inevitable.

A 32-page document outlining the proposals shows that interim pretax losses of £6.5m widened to £11.3m at the year end. This and a £14m provision to cover rationalization moves would reduce net assets to £24.3m where they would be outweighed by debts of £54m.

Mr Maxwell said yesterday that his scheme provided the chance for BPC to move "out of the terminal ward into convalescence". "If it is not approved then we move to the mortuary," he added.

Ordinary shareholders, who face the prospect of seeing their equity diluted by two-thirds, will meet to vote on the plan on April 24. Other meetings are planned for preference stockholders who are to be bought out at prices under par.

Mr Maxwell's plan to restore profitability will involve five plant closures and at least 2,500 redundancies, reducing the workforce to 8,000 with a possible further 800 jobs at risk. He said he had high hopes of winning back printing contracts, particularly for mail order catalogues which have gone to overseas competitors. A reequipment plan and moves to increase efficiency and end restrictive working practices were key aspects of his proposals.

An unusual inclusion in the explanatory document lists leaders of the four main print unions as having signed a statement undertaking to "use their best endeavours" to assist implementation of BPC's "survival and prosperity plan".

The document also states that BPC's Sun Printers subsidiary is in legal dispute with Times Newspapers over pricing of a contract signed last year covering printing of *The Sunday Times* colour magazine until August, 1987. Times Newspapers said last night that this claim would be resisted, but accepted that the issues could only be settled by legal proceedings.

Lord Kearton said yesterday that he had been approached personally last year to provide assistance in overcoming BPC's financial problems. He said the board had considered various proposals without success before agreeing to back Mr Maxwell.

A pro-forma statement shows thar after the scheme had been implemented shareholders' funds would rise to £51m while gearing would fall to 78 per cent.

Under the arrangements with National Westminster, which now provides overdraft facilities of £32.5m, the bank will provide new overdraft facilities of £30.5m and an eight-year term facility of £10.95m. The term loan will enable the group to redeem the debenture stocks.

Mr Maxwell refused yesterday to give details of the way in which Pergamon will finance the cash injection. Pergamon made pre-tax profits last year of £4.5m and accounts released with the document show net assets for Pergamon of £9.7m.

An extract from the balance-sheet shows Pergamon's cash balances to have risen from £990,000 to £3.4m last year, while advance subscriptions increased from £6.36m to almost £12m.

Financial Editor, page 21

Accountants free to advertise

By Catherine Gunn

From October 1 accountants will be allowed to advertise for the first time. It has taken 11 years for the professional accountancy bodies to accede to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's first recommendation in 1970 and later in 1976 that the public would benefit from services being advertised locally.

The four professional bodies: the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales; of Scotland; in the Republic of Ireland; and the Association of Certified Accountants, agreed to allow "strictly limited" advertising after talks with Mr Gordon Borrie, the director general of the Office of Fair Trading, (OFT). This was announced yesterday by Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister of State for Consumer Affairs.

The four professional bodies *said in their joint statement*: "The Councils of the four bodies are not persuaded that the Monopolies Commission has made out its case, but are, at the same time, conscious that *it is* difficult to justify a complete ban on practice information being published."

The traditional "professions" have never been allowed —or, for that matter, keen— to advertise their skills. Doctors, solicitors and barristers still cannot advertise.

Accountants advertisements will be narrow in scope, and must also appear only in the local press. The OFT and the four bodies have agreed that advertisements must not convey criticism of other professional services available; nor be misleading. Fee levels may not be cited, though the fee basis will be discussed before an assignment is accepted.

Services advertised must be general to the profession and not an individual firm's specialist expertise. Above all, decorum must rule: Advertisements "should be of a style and content appropriate to the profession".

Mounting losses force Weir reorganization

By Ronald Pullen

Britain's recession-hit engineering industry has suffered another casualty with Weir Group forced into a big capital reconstruction because of mounting losses and a severely weakened balance sheet.

The move comes after one of the worst-ever trading periods for engineering companies with profit collapses common in many of the largest businesses and amid persistent stock market fears of a major crash in the sector.

Part of the financial packet worked out by Weir's bankers, led by the Royal Bank of Scotland, is that Lord Weir gives up his role as chairman.

Sir Francis Tombs, former chairman of the Electricity Council, has been appointed in his place and Lord Weir becomes vice-chairman.

The new financial arrangements involve the injection of £6.2m of new capital through a one-for-one rights issue of 25 million convertible preference shares. This is to be underwritten by Finance Corporation for Industry—which is also deferring until 1988 repayments of £1.6m due this year on a £11m loan—the Scottish Development Agency and Equity Capital for Industry.

The group's 12 main bankers are also converting 10 million of their outstanding loans into 40 million preference shares and they are making available a further £37.7m cash and bonding facilities, which contain certain restrictions such as payment of dividends.

The reconstruction comes after two years of deteriorating conditions for Scotland's leading engineering group. Remedial action began in 1979 but closures, redundancy costs and trading losses have weakened the balance sheet and shareholders' funds have fallen from £48m to £26m. Weir also announced its figures for 1980 yesterday, shawing a £10.3m turnround into losses of £8.3m. Dividend has been passed.

Weir's problems have been concentated in the pumps division where there was a £5.5m reversal to a trading loss of £2.5m last year. The group concedes that much of this stems from management deficiencies including cost overruns on major contracts which have led to heavy losses on contracts completed last year. These have now been rectified and an independent review of Weir's product lines has come to the conclusion that its industrial and commercial base is sound enough for the financial reconstruction to go ahead.

No promises are being made about the immediate trading outlook but further peripheral disposals are planned this year to help reduce borrowings.

Financial Editor page 21.

PRICE CHANGES

ses

ott B	14p to 176p	Reckitt & Colmn	22p to 238p
len Carrier	14p to 272p	Rowntree Mac	12p to 188p
I Matthew	14p to 364p	Telephone Rntls	19p to 310p
izon Travel	14p to 252p	Sun Alliance	40p to 814p
asurama	20p to 253p	Unilever	14p to 515p

lls

keley Exp	10p to 303p	Marler Est	6p to 78p
mah Oil	8p to 155p	Shell Trans	8p to 366p
itreway	7p to 116p	Smiths Ind	6p to 345p
port	4p to 8p	Ultramar	10p to 473p
Lancs Paper	5p to 60p	Weir Group	2½p to 23½p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
stralia $	1.99	1.91	Netherlands Gld	5.39	5.13
stria Sch	34.95	32.75	Norway Kr	12.55	11.90
gium Fr	83.00	79.00	Portugal Esc	129.00	123.00
ada $	2.72	2.63	South Africa Rd	2.09	1.95
nmark Kr	15.40	14.60	Spain Pta	194.50	185.50
land Mkk	9.55	9.05	Sweden Kr	10.70	10.15
nce Fr	11.42	10.92	Switzerland Fr	4.46	4.23
many DM	4.87	4.63	USA $	2.29	2.22
ece Dr	116.00	110.00	Yugoslavia Dnr	82.50	77.00
gkong $	12.25	11.65			
and Pd	1.33	1.27			
y Lir	2410.00	2300.00			
an Yn	499.00	474.00			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

TUC and employers invited to join jobs protection campaign

BL chief launches attack on car imports

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, plans to enlist the help of the Confederation of British Industry and the Trade Union Congress to mount a joint campaign to protect the jobs of British car workers threatened by unrestricted imports from Japan, Spain and Eastern Europe.

The move is calculated to embarrass Mrs Thatcher and her ministers, who will see it as an attempt to force their hand. Against this, Sir Michael has already made an unsuccessful attempt to discuss the problem with Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade.

Sir Michael told the Commons all-party motor industry group of MPs on Tuesday night that he requested a meeting with Mr Biffen but had been told that no useful purpose would be served by holding such a meeting at present, because "he cannot do anything about it."

He said he now proposed to write to Mr Biffen and would send copies of the letter to the CBI and the TUC. The letters were sent last night but BL declined to reveal details

Sir Michael said he told MPs, several of whom represent constituencies housing BL factories, that Japan, Spain and East Europe sold 276,000 cars in Britain last year—more than BL's own sales. The United States might take action to force the Japanese to reduce car exports to that country.

He said Spain, which was seeking EEC membership, was taxing BL Metros at nine times the rate facing Ford Fiestas exported from Spain to Britain.

"Why should British car workers help the Spanish motor industry to grow and prosper by being laid off or on short time while United Kingdom political inaction allows Spain unfair, unreciprocal access to our market?" he asked.

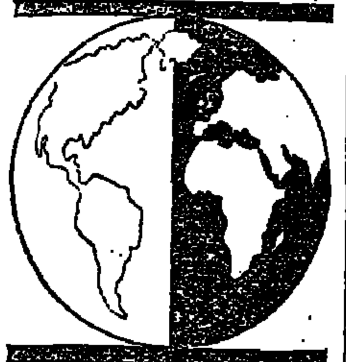
Urgent Government action was needed to support European car industry leaders who are meeting the EEC Commissioner for Industry in Brussels today to discuss the deteriorating import situation.

Officials of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders are in Tokyo at present talking to their opposite numbers in the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association. They are pressing the Japanese to reduce imports this year below their 11.9 per cent market share in 1980, which broke the voluntary ceiling of 10 to 11 per cent.

Sir Michael also gave warning that the impact of the Budget was likely to be considerably more significant for the motor industry next year than this

The Department of Trade said last night: "There has been no exchange of correspondence between Sir Michael and Mr Biffen. Someone from his office rang to suggest a meeting but he was told that as the department has such regular contact with BL it would be a good idea if Sir Michael puts any points he wants to make on paper before he actually meets Mr Biffen. There is no question of the Secretary of State refusing to meet Sir Michael."

Clifford Webb



Coats Italy move attacked

The Textile Workers' Federation in Rome attacked Cucirini Cantoni Coats, one of the oldest British subsidiaries in Italy, for preparing dismissal notices for 560 workers and for allegedly intending to pull out of the country. Cucirini, a leading manufacturer of threads and yarns, was bought by J. and P. Coats of Glasgow in 1904.

A statement by the union said its decision to sack 560 at its main plant at Lucca in Tuscany was "a real provocation towards the workers and the union", particularly as it came on the eve of talks to implement a works agreement concluded with the company.

This British multinational "is not a firm in crisis, but has continued for years to make profits", the statement went on. And "this renders all the more unreasonable its request to make dismissals, which can only be explained by a wish to abandon our country".

Textile domination

Almost the entire cotton market in the non-communist world, probably 85 to 90 per cent, is controlled by some 15 multinational groups, according to a report today by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). They include eight United States, five Japanese and two west European companies.

IBM challenge

International Business Machines has challenged the legality of a European Community statement of objections to some of its business practices. The company was accused in December of abusing a dominant position in the computer market and was invited to submit a defence by April 30.

£459m ICI expansion

ICI Australia will continue normally with its $900m (£459m) expansion programme in New South Wales and Victoria, after a government decision not to review the level of tariff protection given to the local chemical industry.

Slump in profits leaves banks with a headache over sale of holdings

Why Bonn may dilute bank reform

West German bankers believe that the government in Bonn may be preparing to water down or even shelve its controversial plans to make the banks shed a large part of their holdings in industry and commerce.

They have been encouraged by a little-reported speech that Herr Hans Matthöfer, Finance Minister, made to members of the finance committee of the Lower House of Parliament last week.

In a general review of German finance policy, Herr Matthöfer said that the Government, in drawing up the reform of West German banking law planned for this year, would have to take into account the changed economic position of the country.

He stressed that he had not decided whether to follow recommendations for a "rigorous" reduction in the banks' non-bank holdings.

The debate over whether German banks would have to cut back their valuable share packets has been underway since May 1979. A commission set up to study all aspects of German banking reported to the Government then that non-bank holdings should be limited in size to 25 per cent of a company's equity plus one share.

This report was quickly eclipsed by more radical suggestions. Dr Otto Lambsdorff, Economics Minister, suggested 15 per cent. Internal studies carried out by the finance ministry pointed to 10 per cent while the Social Democrat Party and the German Monopolies Commission urged a 5 per cent limit.

There appears to be a shift in opinion towards giving the banks gentler treatment—and largely because of the slump in profits that they have experienced over the past year. Bank profits have fallen while government dependence on an efficient and healthy banking system has grown.

Latest estimates suggest that Germany's net public sector borrowing requirement will be between 60,000m and 65,000m Deutschemarks this year which, after taking interest and redemption payments into account, means that the German federal, state and local authorities may have to raise some DM120,000m gross on the capital markets. The willingness and ability of the banks to cooerate in this exercise will be vital.

Moreover the Government has grown to rely on the banks to lend to countries abroad where continuing financial support is held to be in West Germany's interest. The DM1,200m loan granted to Poland last year was one example. It is doubtful whether the stalled negotiations on the financing of the Soviet gas pipeline project would have been quite so difficult had the banks been able to count on healthy profits last year and this.

But the slump in profits has also exposed one of the big problems in any scheme to make banks divest themselves of their non-bank holdings—that of finding suitable buyers.

Among the choice pieces of equity held by German banks are Deutsche Bank's 28.5 per cent stake in Daimler-Benz, Westdeutsche Landesbank's 38 per cent stake in Presussag and the more than 25 per cent stakes that Deutsche Bank and Commerzbank hold in Karstadt AG. In a difficult banking year like 1980 a well padded portfolio of equities can help sustain a bank's profits.

Commerzbank and Dresdner Bank, two of Germany's largest commercial banks to experience a savage squeeze on profits last year because of the tight credit policy of the Federal Bank, sold some of their non-bank holdings before the end of 1980 to produce additional earnings.

The sale of the two banks of 48 per cent of the share capital of Kaufhof AG, Germany's second largest store group, is thought to have caused some influential elements in the Social Democrat Party to think again on the wisdom of forcing banks to sell their share packets.

The Kaufhof shares were bought equally by the Union Bank of Switzerland and the "Metro" cash and carry company, which is controlled by a holding company based in Switzerland. UBS was given an option by Commerzbank to buy more shares before the middle of this year.

The possibility that control over a major element in the German retail trade could fall under foreign control has alarmed the cartel office in Berlin.

Peter Norman
in Brussels

MPs seek holloware origin rule

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Pressure is growing for silver-plated holloware—tea and coffee sets, trays, vases and similar items—to be brought within the scope of the Government's origin marking order that comes into force at the beginning of next year.

The order, now passing through Parliament, will enforce marking of country of origin in textiles, clothing, footwear, cutlery and domestic electrical equipment.

When the order was before the Commons Standing Committee on Statutory Instruments yesterday, there were questions by MPs why holloware had not been included in the cutlery provision.

Holloware sales in Britain amount to around £25m a year, a large proportion of them being tea and coffee sets. Probably 90 per cent of these sets, mostly reproductions of traditional English styles, come into Britain from Far East sources and, after silver-plating in Britain, are marked "British made", it is claimed.

Tate & Lyle in Peru sugar project talks

By John Huxley

Tate & Lyle is discussing with Peru plans for a multi-million pound sugar-producing venture in the Selva region of the Amazon jungle. The project is one of several under consideration involving British companies, Dr Manuel Ulloa, the Peruvian Prime Minister, said yesterday in London.

The plans, described by Tate & Lyle yesterday as "positive", centre on a turnkey contract under which the company would supply technology and machinery. No value is placed on the possible contract, but Tate & Lyle recently completed a similar venture in Swaziland at a cost of £70m.

Dr Ulloa has just ended a three-day visit to Britain which has included talks with the Prime Minister and Government ministers.

Last year, the value of Britain's exports to Peru almost doubled, rising from £24m in 1979 to £46m. Imports increased from £62m to £77m. British companies have a long history of working in Peru and are partly responsible for the creation of the rail network. The Tarmac group is now part of an international consortium carrying out a large irrigation project in southern Peru.

Dr Ulloa disclosed that Peru would be meeting representatives of international banking agencies next month to discuss loan facilities. It was hoped to negotiate finance for several development programmes, especially in the agricultural sector, where output had declined over the past 10 years.

He also highlighted the energy sector's potential for expansion. Peru is self-sufficient in oil, much of which comes from the Amazon jungle, but is determined to develop other areas. The Prime Minister called on BP to participate in this development, adding that easier taxation regulations made this more attractive.

Although it is actively seeking foreign investment, Peru is anxious to see the Andean Pact, which involves Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and Bolivia, strengthened.

Britain's exports to Peru largely comprise machinery, vehicles and chemicals, while imports from South America are accounted for by minerals, fishmeal and textiles.

UK pressing for end to EEC steel subsidies

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain intends to maintain pressure on other members of the European Community to end operating subsidies to their steel industries by July 1983, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry said last night.

Sir Keith, speaking against the background of the £1,171m provided to the British Steel Corporation last year and the £730m allocated for the forthcoming year, told MPs: "We want this date and we shall try and persuade others."

Questioned by the Commons select committee on trade and industry on the corporation's latest plan, Sir Keith said there were "strong grounds for hope" that its performance would be competitive with west European steelmakers by that time if not fully internationally competitive. If our competitors did not enjoy subsidies, he said, then Britain had nothing to fear from the competition.

Sir Keith emphasized the importance which the Government attached to the European steel producers agreeing to a voluntary code for production and deliveries beyond the middle of this year and securing agreements at ministerial level for an end to subsidies.

The negotiations taking place in Brussels were of vital importance to British Steel's objective of moving back into profit in 1982. Failure to reach agreement could falsify the assumptions on which the corporation's survival plan had been based, Sir Keith said.

In appraising the survival plan rather than requesting alternatives involving either higher or lower levels of steel-making capacity, than the 14.4 million tons planned, Sir Keith acknowledged that no medium term plan for the steel corporation had been considered. It would only be after the review of the measures already approved and expected to be completed in July this year that British Steel and the Government would consider detailed plans for 1982-3 and beyond.

The business, he said, was on the brink of a precipice which had been caused by a collapse of prices and a fall in demand. The effort this year had been directed towards not going over that precipice.

Overseas earnings rise forecast

By Michael Clark

Overseas earnings are expected to grow by between 3 per cent and 4 per cent during 1981, according to the tenth annual survey by the Committee on Invisible Exports.

The committee predicted that gross receipts from tourism could rise by up to 2 per cent in real terms against a 2.5 per cent rise in 1980 and a 10 per cent fall in 1979.

However, nearly all sectors expect to see a reduction in their market share of world invisible trade, which is expected to recover slightly ahead of the rate of inflation, it added.

But there is an unusually large variation between sectors in the predictions for 1981. And the banking sector's improvement in earnings is the largest foreseen.

The report reveals that widely differing views were expressed by individual overseas banks.

The 'liberalization' of an industry

Doubts over effect of communications Bill

By Bill Johnstone

The decision by the Government on Tuesday to allow the suppliers of digital private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs) to maintain their own equipment in future is a big concession to the private sector.

New-styled digital exchanges are playing an increasingly important role in controlling the communications of modern industry and commerce, where service and maintenance is crucial in the choice of a system.

Protestations of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) yesterday at the House of Commons and the concern of a number of MPs expressed during the run up to last night's debate on the report stage of the Telecommunications Bill may be premature.

The telecommunications industry is expected to expand dramatically over the next few years which might even stretch the resources of the union, since though customers will have the option of ordering equipment from British Telecom, these will be maintained by POEU members.

Since the Bill was first aired last July by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, speculation has been rife over what effects the liberalizing legislation will have on the industry.

The ideal model appears to be that of America, where competition exists on an extensive scale in equipment supply and service provision.

Professor Jurgen Muller of L'Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, has just completed a study of the American market and has concluded that: "Customers have benefited through increased service offerings, both in terminal and network facilities. At the same time, regulatory procedures have ensured that no harm to the network took place."

Those who conclude that the same lessons could be put into practice easily in the United Kingdom are challenged by the POEU, which commissioned its own research into the American experience.

One of the union's researchers, Mr Roger Darlington, believes that it is too early to judge the success or otherwise of the American moves.

He said: "Even if it can be demonstrated that deregulation works in America—and so far it is too early to be sure—it is a different matter altogether to argue that the same practices would work in the same ways in the fundamentally different context of Britain (and indeed most of Western Europe, which is much closer to the British than to the American situation)".

But Europe may change its structure. France and West Germany are showing every idication that they may liberalize their telecommunications market. Professor Jurgen Muller, with Professor Karl Christain von Weizsaker and Dr Gunter Knieps, from the University of Bonn, have just completed a study of the German market.

They recommend that the market should be open to foreign competition and that the Bundespost should not be allowed to compete

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protecting pension funds against the rise in earnings

From Mr Martin Paterson

Sir, The success of the new index-linked gilt issue bears witness to the importance pension funds attach to protecting their investment return against competition from price inflation. In the event, demand was satisfied at about par affording a positive return of 2 per cent.

However, of greater significance to pension funds is protection against the rise in earnings, which has exceeded the rate of price inflation in nearly every one of the last ten years. We may therefore reflect on how much more valuable would be a state contract which offered a positive return in relation to the rate of increase in national average earnings. In fact, as some employers are already appreciatively aware, such a bargain already exists and they take advantage of it by purchasing part of their earnings-related pensions from the state, instead of funding this part privately. It is equally open to other employers, who have previously contracted out of the state additional scheme, to act likewise if they wish.

Employers have for long been worried about the effect of inflation on their pension costs, especially when the true bill is not always immediately presented but tends to reach them after some passage of time. The success of the linked gilt issue confir desire on the part of companies to "play saf to minimise their expo the risk of inflation whe have an opportunity to But it also serves as a reminder to the same panies of this other opti have, the attractions of were not perhaps fully ciated when the new scheme was introduced i

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN PATERSON
Chairman,
Martin Paterson Associa
Limited,
10 Buckingham Place,
London SW1E 6HT.

Destructive cycle of public spending

From Mr David Green

Sir, Surely the Government requires no more than logic—unaided by a majority of the country's economists—to realize that its present course assures economic collapse as certainly as if it prints every penny of the public sector borrowing requirement.

When it took office it inherited a very substantial deficit—which it immediately increased by surrendering the yield of higher tax rates to those who previously paid them. It did nothing to reduce the absolute level of public expenditure; and while savage increases in interest rates increased borrowed, and decreased printed, support for the deficit, they also added directly to the deficit.

Worse however, higher interest rates, coupled with the higher exchange rates which they sustained, eroded profitability, and the tax revenue derived from it destroyed businesses and jobs—augmenting the deficit at both ends by reducing revenue and increasing unemployment support costs.

We now face a level of public sector spending that is expanding almost exponentially; every time the Government raises more tax and borrowing to fund it, it increases it still further by destroying more businesses, jobs and revenue.

If not stopped, that cycle has an inevitable ending. Every person and organization capable of producing wealth to sustain government activity is taxed and borrowed into insolvency; like a malignant cancer, public spending grows until it consumes the entire resources of the body which is its host.

Mrs Thatcher's message to us—you cannot spend what you have not got—might have made some sense if she had first applied it to the 55 per cent of the national economy which is the direct responsibility of herself and her Government. After the last two years it is questionable whether the patient can still survive, even if there now should be the surgery on the public sector long since indicated by our incapacity to sustain it. The ephemeral absolute indication of that incapacity is the level of the PSBR; far more serious, however, has been the underlying menace inherent in the massive shift over recent years away from investment and towards administration costs in the overall level of public expenditure. It is bad enough for government increasingly to take every penny of profit and capital which the nation generates; it is worse when so vast a proportion of it is now applied to the daily housekeeping rather than capital funding.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID GREEN,
Rhyd yr Harding,
Castle Morris,
near Haverfordwest,
Dyfed SA62 5EJ.

Costly postag stamp decision

From Mr E. J. Cunning

Sir, There seemed to small consolation wh higher postal rates wer duced in January. For t time ever, the first-class progressed by equal ste for each graduation of as far as the fifth stage grammes. This meant small business no longer to stock different stam each weight of letter, bu simply buy two denomi the basic 14p and the 6p simple for all concern cluding the Post Office.

Ah, but try asking stamps at the Post Offic ter and you will learn th are no longer issued, been withdrawn, would lieve, just before the ne came into force. Instea must buy twice the qua 3p stamps. Thus for this tial denomination the Office has doubled its c printing, storage, distr and counter-handling.

Sir, political parties come and they may go, l country will not get a chance until the officia make this sort of daft d are identifiable and p accountable.

Yours faithfully,
E. J. CUNNINGHAM,
6 Marvels Lane,
Grove Park,
London SE12 9PA.

Prospects for ICL

From Mr J. Parfitt

Sir, Mr D. B. James (March 26) refers to the loan guarantees to ICL. It would be interesting to know from whence he gets the information from which he makes his dubious assertions.

First, who has told him that Sir Keith Joseph has been going around "offering" a company which he does not own to others? That would indeed be a strange activity for a minister in a Conservative government (of which I am an active supporter). If Sir Keith is aware that "the experts hold out no hope of ICL being a viable concern" it was certainly not reflected in his statement in Parliament that "he had been advised by the management *and the banks* that the two-year period is sufficient". Perhaps Mr James knows better and is making the grave allegation that Sir Keith has lied to the House? I wonder who Mr James's "experts" are—the employees of foreign companies?

Secondly, Mr James says that "the company has been unable to compete profitably in a previously protected (single-tender) market". Has he not noticed that ICL has made profits from 1968-1980 and that only some 6 per cent of ICL's business has come from the government single-tender market, representing substantially less than the subventions given one way or another, by the United States, French and Japanese governments to their own indigenous computer industries? And does he really think that the United States government (for instance) would allow its main cash-collecting system to be operated on equipment supplied, supported and maintained by a foreign company?

Third, has Mr James also not noticed that a few household names, not only in the United Kingdom (including some highly reputable United States computer companies) have recently reported losses or substantially reduced profits? Is he suggesting that they should simply lie down and die in the face of an onslaught from the Japanese—or anybody else—rather than trade their way out of trouble? Or, in the particular case of ICL, part with a £2,000m installed base and one of the best product ranges in the business—the fruit of many hundreds of millions of research and development—to a foreign concern for £80m?

Finally, having declared my political interest, I will also declare that I am an employee of ICL and that I am heartily sick and tired of having to cope not only with the real problems of the industry and legitimate competition from other firms but also with uninstructed clamour from such as Mr James, who since he appears to work in the industry might legitimately be asked—doing what and for whom?

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARFITT,
86 Higher Drive,
Purley,
Surrey CR2 2HJ.

North Sea oil revenues

From Mr A. Beaumont MP for Selly Oak (Con tive)

Sir, There is much tal many speeches by senior cians and other luminarie North Sea oil revenue be used for the restruc of British industry, buil better and more caring B etc, etc, as though it we ting in the bank u because no one knows w do with it.

Ever likely my fellow trymen are confused i betters are so confused selves.

The argument is a sna delusion because the very ticians that traipse their science around the co talking as only they are c people and the main why all the revenue fron North Sea plus another billion we have not earne used already.

Until we live somev nearer our means there i spare oil revenue to re ture industry much as I there is a desperate ne The Chancellor's realis not a sign of not caring. sooner he receives the su he deserves and this co needs, the sooner Britain be able to be a caring so again.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY BEAUM DARK,
House of Commons,
London, SW1A 0AA.
March 23.

HMSO publishing costs

From Mr Edward T. Rose

Sir, Criticisms of the prices of HMSO publications contained recently in your letters columns are based upon unfair comparisons. Even in the private publishing sector the price of a book depends upon the popular appeal of its contents.

Most of the costs of production are incurred during the many stages leading up to actual printing. Once a modern printing machine has been made ready and the button is pressed to "run", the additional cost per thousand sheets is relatively low.

When the unit selling price is then calculated, the pre-printing costs must be apportioned between all the copies printed: hence the price will be high if the number of copies is low. But the number of copies ordered from the printer will depend upon an estimate (or more likely a "guesstimate") of the public demand for the publication.

However indignant your correspondents may be at the price of the HMSO publications that they need to buy, would they advocate a "socialist" policy of pricing which allowed them to buy specialist publications at a loss to HMSO, to be recovered from the rest of us through a higher price for, say, the *Highway Code*? I think not.

Yours faithfully,
E. T. ROSE,
3 Fairways Close,
Allesley,
Coventry,
CV5 9BH.

Registry of business names

From Mr Jack Moss

Sir, Mr Jeremy Mitchell in *Times* of March 26 rig claims that it would be guided to abolish the Regi of Business Names.

He referred to several bo that use the service on a re lar basis but omitted to incl the trade unions.

It has been for me an valuable source of informat particularly for tracing the ployer who has abandoned ship with unpaid wages, accr holiday pay and other enti ments.

As a result, redress has be more speedily secured thro the courts or industrial tribu

Yours faithfully,
JACK MOSS,
London District Secretary,
Furniture, Timber & Allied Trades Union,
14 Jockey's Fields,
Holborn,
London WC1R 4BP.
March 27.

Tax refund

From Mr D. H. McPherson

Sir, As the Chancellor is intent on retrospective taxation of banks and oil companies, perhaps he should include legislation, retrospectively, for the refund of income tax paid by shareholders on the "windfall" dividends paid by oil companies in 1979/80. Or will he?

Yours faithfully,
D. H. McPHERSON,
6 Abercromby Place,
Edinburgh EH3.
March 21.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Hobson's choice for the banks

,ecession, and the financial pressures on he corporate sector, present something of Hobson's choice for British banks. Either hey go on supporting companies over and bove prudential banking practice in the ope that given a long enough convalescence hey will return to health. Or they bring in he receiver and probably whistle goodbye o their money altogether.

Discretion is proving the better part of alour at the moment. There have been few f the headline-catching bankruptcies many eared. Even if the number of failures in e non-quoted smaller company sector sug- ests the banks are not quite as accommo- ating there.

In many ways that attitude is justified. he *big change over the* past decade has een the increasing involvement of banks ı industry as they have developed medium- erm loan packages.

Bank borrowing now accounts for two- iirds of industry's gross borrowing needs gainst less than a half in the 1960s. More- *ver, there is every indication that the cor-* orate sector is doing its level best to ruggle through. Redundancies, closures nd, most important, the most vicious de- ocking in memory have yielded an overall inancial position that is quite encouraging.

So, unlike during the secondary banking ollapse, the banks have some confidence in hinking *that* they will not be throwing good noney after bad in extending support for truggling companies. The list of concerns hat would have gone under without their riendly bank manager to turn to is engthening daily with yesterday's packages or British Printing Corporation and Weir oming soon after similar help for Stone- latt, Massey Ferguson, ICL and Duport.

But the key issue is the way the banks are ecoming steadily locked into British in- lustry as they replace straightforward lend- ng propositions, with known repayment lates, with equity or quasi-equity deals of ne sort of preference shares or the other.

Certainly none of the packages so far put ogether is of a short-term nature offering ı quick escape from the equity trap. It is vorth noting that our financial structure is ndergoing a radical transformation and pos- ibly for quite the wrong reasons.

BPC

Mr Maxwell's return

Having steam-rollered himself into the oardroom at BPC, Mr Robert Maxwell has lready secured City and union support for n ambitious rescue scheme.

It is every bit as tough as expected. Ordinary shareholders must approve a two- hirds dilution of equity; debenture holders



Ir Robert Maxwell (left) explains as BPC's ew chairman, Lord Kearton, listens. etails of the Maxwell scheme to save the rinting group were unveiled in London esterday.

ust accept repayment at par. Meanwhile, ational Westminster has already agreed to crease its lending exposure and the Take- er Panel will waive its normal "full bid" *quirements for the scheme. This will allow* r Maxwell's *private* Pergamon group a ear-77 per cent stake in BPC.

But BPC's balance sheet, showing debt of 4m against shareholders' funds of £41m— en before a £14m provision for Mr Max- ell's rationalization plans—after a net loss st year of £12.1m, show that receivership as the alternative. And certainly the BPC ard investigated a good many alternatives fore admitting Mr Maxwell.

At the same time Mr Maxwell's personal *nancial commitment to turning BPC round* substantial. With the £10m cash injection, rgamon will have invested a total of £14m Pergamon's latest profits were only £4.5m pretax and just over £2m at the attributable level. The company has bank balances of £3.4m. It seems that a large part of the cash injection is likely to be financed by advance subscriptions shown in the Pergamon accounts to have risen from £6.4m to just under £12m.

With the NatWest's support and the soothing profile of Lord Kearton in an unpaid capacity at BPC's helm, shareholders' approval for the package looks assured. But it is still an open question whether a streamlined BPC honed down to its mainline printing operations can win back the contracts, particularly in the catalogue business, which have been moving wholesale to European competitors *in recent years.*

For that reason, the shares, down 1½p *to* 17½p, are a straight gamble. Those shareholders who choose to stay should remember they are now part of a minority.

Weir Group

Confidence had to be restored

Closures and losses over the past two years have knocked such a gaping hole in Weir's balance sheet—shareholders' funds have been cut from £48m to £26m and gearing has been pushed up to 168 per cent—that the group's bankers have been effectively carrying it for the past six months. Some form of capital reconstruction had become vital to restore the confidence of customers, many of whom place contracts up to two years ahead.

The main plank of Weir's case for support from its bankers is that, while its difficulties have been exacerbated by recession, high interest rates and so on, its real troubles stem from management shortcomings in the all-important pumps division. It was the £5.5m turnround to trading losses of £2.5m in 1980 here, along with the 65 per cent surge in interest charges to £7.3m around three fifths of which arise in the pumps division, that caused last year's £10.3m turnround to pretax losses of £8.3m. Following the management overhaul and redundancies, which will save £10m in a full year, there is every hope that the cash haemorrhage has now been staunched.

The hope now must be that the reconstruction, involving a 1-for-1 rights to shareholders to raise £6.2m, the banks swopping £10m of loans for preference shares, the deferment of £1.6m of loan capital repayments and further bank facilities, will result in Weir being properly capitalized

But the costs of servicing the preference capital are heavy so dividends on the ordinary shares look unlikely for several years, and the market capitalization of £5½m with the shares down another 2½p to 23½p is taking nothing on chance. One simply wonders how Weir's bankers and institutional investors allowed it to get into such a mess in the first place.

Reckitt & Colman

A fast finish

Reckitt & Colman has demonstrated that it too knows how to put marketing muscle behind familiar fast selling brands and keep the total promotion bill within bounds.

But the market, taking its cue from a first-half fall in pretax profits of 10 per cent and expecting no better than £48m for the year, was caught out by the 18 per cent recovery in the second half to raise 1980 profits £2.16m to £53.17m.

The shares shot up 10 per cent to 238p. Last September they were 196p. On an unchanged dividend the yield has dropped to little more than 5 per cent and the shares are once again at a premium to the market thanks to institutions topping up their holdings after dismissing the stock as ex-growth. Pretax profits were, after all, £56m in 1976 and a peak £60.6m in 1978.

This year Reckitt could make around £61m. The group simply admits to a brisk finish to United Kingdom business in last *year's closing meaths as restocking apparently* got under way and to an "encouraging" start to this year. Interest charges should drop after their jump from £8.53m to £14.38m in 1980, and the pound could sink against the United States dollar, the Australian dollar and the South African Rand.

Reckitt benefits from booms in Australia, Nigeria and South Africa: of last year's £56m profit before tax and corporate interest, £26m came from Australasia, the *rest of* Asia and Africa. But uncertainties abound. Shareholders may want further evidence of dynamism from Reckitt before pushing the shares beyond 250p.

Economic notebook

Has monetary policy been too lax?

The combination of rapid growth in sterling M3, falling inflation and a severe recession, is causing disagreements among monetarists about whether *monetary policy has been too* loose or too tight. That in turn is leading to sharp divisions of opinion about the likely prospects for inflation next year.

The Government's view is clear. It believes that the 19.6 per cent growth in sterling M3 in 1980 will not push up inflation arguing that sterling M3 [notes and coin in circulation plus resident sterling deposits] is not telling us accurately how tight or how loose monetary policy has been.

This view has been espoused publicly by Mr Nigel Lawson the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and privately by Mr Alan Walters, the Prime Minister's economic adviser.

There are two reasons for this view, which is certainly held by the Bank of England. One is purely technical. Last year saw

'It is hard to avoid the conclusion that if any indicator of the quantity of money tells us about how prices will move, the broad definition of money are the ones we should look at—and they seem to point to 15-16 per cent inflation'

the end of the "corset", which restricted bank lending. A great *deal of bank lending which had* occurred outside the control of the authorities came back into the money supply figures which therefore showed a distorted rise.

That is clearly true. There are various estimates on the size of this effect, but even on the largest it does not explain more than a small part of last year's monetary growth. A paper* published this week by economists at *the City University* suggests that about 3 percentage points of the increase in sterling M3 can be put down to problems caused by the corset. That still leaves monetary growth at nearly 17 per cent during 1980.

The table shows that the "narrow" definitions of money, M0 and M1, experienced much smaller growth in 1980 than did all of the wide definitions. *In looking at money supply* figures the safe rule is the higher the number after the letter M, the more components are included.

The *figures* for PSL1 and PSL2 include an even wider range of ways in which people can hold their wealth than does sterling M3. For example, deposits in building societies are included.

The letters PSL stand for *private sector* liquidity and many economists feel that it would make sense to look at this when examining the likely developments of the economy. All of the measures of money or liquidity grew fast in 1980.

A second line of argument used by defenders of the "*official*" position is that sterling M3 is not, for a variety of reasons, likely to give us a good indication of monetary stance. In support of this view it is pointed out that some of the narrower measures of money supply, such as M1, have been growing much less rapidly. The high level of real interest rates (that is, nominal interest rates minus the rate of inflation), the rising exchange rate and the physical symptoms of an economy moving into recession, are all cited in support of this argument.

We can dismiss the evidence *of slow* growth in M1 pretty quickly. This is caused by the fact that it does not include interest bearing deposits. With minimum lending rate at 16 per cent for much of 1980, it was natural that people would switch their cash away from accounts where it was not earn*ing interest.*

The other evidence is more serious. It really boils down to the fact that the economy did not react as if it was awash with money during 1980. It is this which seems to have convinced the visiting team from the International Monetary Fund that sterling M3 was not a reliable indicator when they visited here before Christmas.

But the City University team *has performed* a useful function in reminding us of just what *monetary theory* tells us. The first point they make is an empirical one. It is that sterling M3 has a better track record in predicting inflation rates than does any of the narrower definitions of money supply. *This, as they accept,* does not tell us that monetary growth *causes* inflation. Both phenomena could be caused by some quite *different* factor.

It does, however, explain why the Government originally *chose* sterling M3 rather than any other monetary indicator. It also says why, of all the possible indicators which are being looked at, only sterling M3 has retained the status of a formal target.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that if any indicator of the quantity of money tells us about how prices will move, the broad definitions of money are the ones we should look at and they would all seem to point to inflation at around 15 to 16 per cent at some point in the future if inflation rates move in step with money supply after a period of time.

That is a big if, however, and it is one which is being stressed very strongly at present by the Government and particularly by Mr Lawson. His argument is that although money supply grew fast last year, this was simply an adjustment to ravages of inflation.

In other words, rising prices had eaten into the real value of the financial assets which people and institutions hold. They used 1980, with its big rises in earnings and high level of savings, to restore those assets. They are now back to some "normal" level and they will stay there. In other words, the money will not be spent.

That leaves very little of what we know as monearism. It comes down to the proposition that growth in the money supply causes inflation unless it does not. For reasons which are not clear 1980 was one of the

WHICH MONEY SUPPLY?

Money Supply Measure	Growth through: 1978	1979	1980
M0	15.2	9.7	5.3
M1	16.6	9.0	5.8
Sterling M3	15.0	12.6	19.6
PSL1	15.6	16.8	16.4
PSL2	15.1	13.7	15.7

Source: CSO financial statistics

years when it did not generate *higher prices in the future.*

The predictions of high inflation by the City University team have bee ntreated by supporters of the Government as if they were in rather poor taste. Why split ranks at a time when the policy is under attack from outside. But the policies we have been pursuing were adopted because a monetarist analysis of inflation was accepted.

If that analysis was right, we may as well face up to the consequences. And if the inflationary outlook for the next few years is rather better than that, as seems likely using more "*Keynesian*" models of thinking, we ought to draw the logical conclusion that it is monetarism which is at fault, not those wh oapply it logically.

* *How tight was monetary policy in 1980?* City University, Centre for Banking and International Finance.

David Blake

David Hewson looks at the problems encountered by West Indians and Asians in the East End of London



Mr Dudley Dryden, outside his Hackney shop this week.

Photograph by John Manning

Barriers in the way of black businessmen

Hackney has been a home to immigrants since the East End of London came into being as the shabby industrial overspill from the more refined quarters of the City during the last century.

In the early days its inhabitants came from other parts of Britain; later there were Jews from Russia and eastern Europe, followed by Cypriots emigrating from what was then a British territory.

Today it houses around 30,000 West Indians, by far the largest single minority in the borough's 200,000 population. Some are first generation immigrants; many are British-born. Like everyone else in the East End, they face the sort of problems one associates with one of London's most depressed areas.

Unemployment in Hackney is more than 11 per cent compared with an average for the South-east of 7 per cent, and a disproportionately high number of blacks are in the dole queues.

The problems of racial discrimination and disadvantage in such areas have been well aired and investigated. But, remarkably enough, few people have seen fit to ask how successful these minorities are in the world of business.

Hackney seems a particularly apt place for such a study, since its previous immigrants, *the Jews,* were noted for their entrepreneurial skills.

Today's ethnic minorities are noticeably less successful. When the Hackney Business Promotion Centre joined with tha local Council for Racial Equality and national Commission for Racial Equality to investigate the state of local business, it discovered that only 321 of the 7,300 businesses in the borough were owned by people *from ethnic minorities.*

All were small businesses, employing on average, four people. The majority were in the service sector—restaurants, wholesale and retail groceries, hairdressers and travel agents.

A few entrepreneurs had moved into new types of business like clothing, furniture manufacture and printing during the past three years, and many more wanted to follow suit.

But the study concluded that four problems had inhibited the growth of minority business in Hackney and other parts of Greater London, where there are large West Indian and Asian communities.

Capital formation was difficult for the West Indians because few had arrived in this country with much money or had the opportunity to build up savings in recent years. There were *complaints that sometimes* the banks, building societies and other financial institutions asked for unusually high security for loan and overdraft facilities.

The second problem was that entrepreneurs from the ethnic minority groups had little management experience.

A further difficulty was that minority businesses had to endure attacks on their premises by racialist groups and unwillingness by some landlords to rent property to them.

Finally, the West Indians and Asians, unlike the earlier generation of Jews, *have not learned how to use their electoral leverage strategically for* economic and political benefits.

Mr Michael Latham, the chairman of the Hackney Business Promotion Centre, and a descendant of an earlier immigrant from Lancashire who built up a prosperous timber business in the borough during the last century, believes that the generation of small ethnic businesses is vital if the employment opoprtunities for ethnic minorities are to be improved.

"We all know by now that there is no possibility of large companies taking back on great numbers of employees. But we want the West Indians themselves to do something, to realize that they have got a chance to start up in small businesses and that they have got as many talents as any other Britons."

The centre has a manager on secondment from Barclays Bank to help those unfamiliar with financial matters to cope with form filling for loan applications.

"We have found that bank managers do tend in a funny sort of way to be overprotective towards black clients", says Mr Latham. "They may discourage them from taking risks."

One black businessman in Hackney who found himself taking risks without any prompting from the banks is Mr Dudley Dryden. He is now chairman of the Hackney Council for Racial Equality and knows first-hand about the problems which black businessmen face. Arriving in Britain in the mid-1960s from Jamaica, he worked at first in civil engineering.

"In those days you would work for 10 years and there was no chance of promotion", Mr Dryden says. "I started to get a bit despondent so I decided to do something different."

With two black friends, he started a travel business in Tottenham and shortly afterwards branched into cosmetics, initially aimed at the black community in Hackney. "We had a very small amount of capital. We pooled together £1,000 and thought that if you could muster that sort of money and put it to the bank it would be very favourable.

"But lo and behold we were told we would have to save even more. We soldiered on and ran into very hard weather for the first three years."

Today the company exports cosmetics to Nigeria, America and the West Indies.

"I would say that the position people face today when they are starting up is the same", says Mr Dryden. "I am not talking about people wanting something for nothing. I am talking about people putting up a couple of thousand pounds of their own money.

"The potential is there to be developed but if people do not get some encouragement from within at the start they will never develop."

The conclusion of the Hackney survey is that some strategy for developing ethnic minority businesses must be formulated by the Government. It must start, the report says, by accepting that West Indians and Asian face special economic problems in equal employment opportunities and in obtaining capital for business development.

The key to the problem lies in releasing private sector funds. Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Parliamentary Under Secre*tary at the Department of the* Environment, spoke only a few weeks ago of the need for private sector investment to regenerate inner city areas.

"I believe that the seeds of initiative and enterprise which can regenerate the run-down areas are there. They need nurturing and feeding. We have between us to identify the opportunities and provide the climate for this."

Hackney council has just voted for a 55 per cent rise in rates, the biggest increase in the country this year. It blames the Government's decision to withhold the rate support grant last year—for council overspending—and halve it during the coming 12 months. Wherever the responsibility lies will matter little to anyone trying to get a business off the ground in the borough in the face of difficulties which are already considerable.

Business Diary: Of Barts' and £5m in pin money

St Bartholomew's yesterday, hospital of the City and of et Street, on a visit much re propitious than the first l only other time I have been re.

t would be about five years now, when on returning to office after a lunch given a City bank at a Chinese taurant I suddenly felt as I agined an LSD tripper might, t unless restrained I would at up to the ceiling and stay re suspended by the scalp some queasy balloon.

My esteemed colleague, rek Harris, the Commercial itor, helped me to the sick y. From there my mysterious liction—possibly to do with t funny chemical you get in inese food—led a now recum- nt diarist to Barts'.

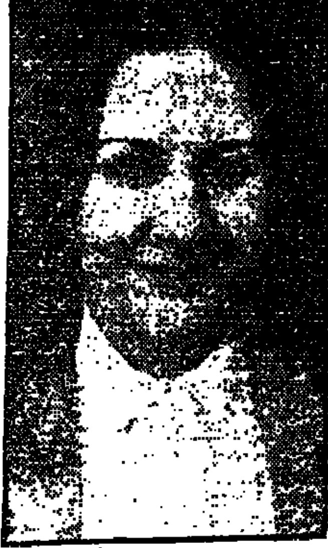
Not in an ambulance, not in staff car nor even in a livery van, for *The Times* ich by day transports execu- es to their clubs in the motest parts of the West End, d by night newspapers to the thest ends of the kingdom, uld not on that occasion move a mile or so to Fleet Street's n hospital in what I felt was last hour.

At Barts' casualty unit, a ctor was still examining me hen my affliction cleared as ddenly *as it had claimed me,* d my lady who by this time d appeared was able to drive home.

Though again I entered aBrts esterday under my own steam and lunch was involved once more, the point at issue was Barts' health, not mine.

I had come to talk about progress being made by the City worthies on the Barts Research Development Trust towards raising the £5m needed to winkle out Barts' clinical researchers from their hovels and place them under one, modern roof.

James Robinson, Barts' chief



Photograph by David Jones

Hatbox healer: endocrinologist Lesley Rees yesterday.

surgeon said he was "absolutely horrified" when he first saw *where* world-class research was being done at the hospital, which is on an island site at Smithfield.

"They had just got hold of corridors that were not being used. They had got hold of lavatories and torn the lavatory out and put down a little plank, they had used cupboards and they were doing this research in the most impossible situation, intolerable.

"*In fact, if* the industrial safety committee came around here, it (the research) might have to be stopped, it has got to that stage", Robinson continued. "Yet more and mor requests for research are pouring in—what are we to do?

"We are strangled, absolutely strangled for space."

I spoke next to Lesley Rees, who is Professor of Chemical *Endocrinology (glands and* hormones), and who runs the endocrinology research lab. She said she and her team worked in an "appalling" converted hat factory at the back of Barts.

She said, nonetheless, that "spectacular" advances had been made in the treatment of infertility and in identifying and measuring the link between acupuncture and the release of pain-relieving substances by the brain.

The quality of patient care depended, in part, in attracting good young doctors but they would not keep on coming to Barts if there was no room to do clinical research.



Back-pain sufferer William Bach, a draughtsman from Hoddesdon, said he felt "much better" after a 40-minute, eight-needle acupuncture being performed here at Barts' Hospital by Dr Nicolas Lytras yesterday. My photographer David Jones is as well as can be expected.

Barts, she said, had spent some privately-raised funds on hiring a Chinese to teach acupuncture to physiotherapists and doctors.

"The message is that the research is clinical research, not 'boffin' research and many of the things we are doing are incredibly exciting and we have already shown they have direct benefit to patients."

They also have direct benefit to staff, for her colleague, Mike Besser, the Professor of Clinical Endocrinology, told me he had been an emergency patient himself on Sunday when his bad back began to play up.

The plan is to concentrate Barts' researchers in Dominion House, which stands opposite the hospital, but this will take £5m in all. National Health funds are not available, so Barts *is looking towards the City and* to Fleet Street.

The hospital has about £1.8m, but needs another £2m by the end of the year if it is to be able to finalize occupation and equipment of the building.

Francis Perkins, chairman of the fund-raising committee and of the Insurance Brokers Registration Council, said he would be starting on Lloyds this month, and Brian Peppiatt, deputy chairman of jobbers Akroyd & Smithers says he will be doing the same at the Stock Exchange.

In the interest of research, I alerted Professor Rees to a new disease isolated by me in north-east London only yesterday which I shall call Bartsitis.

The principal sufferer is a delightful lady of 70 called Miss Lucienne Inglis, and her symptoms are anxiety attendant upon a rash of phone calls from people confusing her number with that of Barts (600-9000).

Miss Inglis, who told me she had already had three calls yesterday morning by the time I misdialled her (confused by the rotten printing on Barts' letter-heading). Gently, she gave me the right number, saying "I get so worried in case the people want Barts urgently."

At first Professor Rees thought I was kidding her, but when I produced Miss Inglis's name and number, she said: "Oh, this is terrible. I'll see if *I can report it to the medical* council this afternoon."

Ross Davies

German merger for R P Martin

By Rosemary Unsworth

R. P. Martin, the money broker, is to merge with Bierbaum, the German money broker. The shares were suspended on Monday at 184p putting a market capitalization of £7.5m on the group.

The merger, subject to shareholders' approval, involves the purchase of a 55 per cent stake in Bierbaum by R. P. Martin through the issue of 5.2m new 5p ordinary shares. This would bring the number of issued shares to 9.3m.

The five Bierbaum partners, who will join the R. P. Martin board, will then hold 62 per cent of Martin's equity, including the 15 per cent they already own. They originally bought a 29.9 per cent stake in concert with Mr Thomas Whyte, former chairman of Triumph Investment Trust, and Mr Gunter Kreissel, a German industrialist. But merger talks which were taking place broke down in January when R. P. Martin resisted Mr Whyte's involvement.

On Monday Bierbaum and Mr Whyte announced that they were no longer acting in concert.

Within the next 12 months Bierbaum will place 1m of R. P. Martin's shares and reduce *its holding to about 51.7 per cent.*

This will help the Bierbaum partners to provide a cash contribution to the combined group of about £800,000 so that their share of the equity corresponds to their earnings contribution and net assets.

The merger will also remove unlimited liability from the Bierbaum partnership.

When the merger is complete, Mr Whyte and Mr Kreissel's combined holding will be reduced from 7.45 per cent to 3.3 per cent, and the present R. P. Martin board and associates will hold about 10 per cent, with Touche Remnant holding another 10 per cent

Berisford bid expected next week

By Michael Prest
Commodities Correspondent

British Sugar Corporation is bracing itself for a renewed bid from S & W Berisford, the commodity traders, at the beginning of next week. Yesterday BSC issued a statement reiterating its belief that a takeover by Berisford would be bad for its customers, employees and shareholders, and for sugar beet farmers.

The statement caused some selling of BSC shares in the stock market and the price fell 5p to 285p. But it is understood that BSC is expecting a bid of about 330p a share, the level that has been mentioned in the market.

BSC considers this price too low. In yesterday's statement the corporation said that the narrow criteria of public interest on which the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was required to make a decision would not be the same as those by which shareholders should judge the matter.

Sir Gerald Thorley, chairman of BSC, said that the commission had identified some adverse effects of a takeover by Berisford and that no criticisms had been made of BSC.

But over the last few days Berisford has been clearing the decks for a bid. The company is believed to have met Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, to discuss the conditions for a bid laid down in the commission's report.

These conditions are that BSC be preserved as a separate operating unit reporting as much information in the Berisford annual report as it has in its present form and that Berisford cease trading sugar produced by Tate & Lyle.

Graylaw in £4m sale to Westminster Property

By Peter Wainwright

Westminster Property Group, where Marchwiel has a 13 per cent stake, is buying twelve properties from Graylaw Holdings, for £3.8m. They are independently valued at £4,07m. The contract depends on ordinary shareholders in Westminster agreeing at an extraordinary general meeting in three weeks time.

The majority shareholder in Graylaw is Mr Victor Gray who is also a director of Westminster. Mr Stanley Grafham is also on both boards. Mr Robert Rowan is a director of Westminster and is Graylaw's company secretary. So they took no part in the negotiations and they will abstain from voting at the meeting in respect of 5.8 per cent of the issued capital.

The rest of the board was advised on the properties by Jones Lang Wootton, and on the overall deal by County Bank. The portfolio consists of five developed properties to be held for investment, three being developed, and four to be held for development.

Stock markets

Hectic buying in recovery shares

The view that the recession is over the worst triggered a fresh burst of institution buying yesterday. Prices pushed broadly ahead in most leading equities and particularly strong demand saw shares in the engineering sector moving ahead. Dealers reported hectic buying in recovery stocks.

But the opening was cautious until a batch of good company results, particularly in the insurance sector, started the upward trend.

Optimism extended to hopes of a further cut in interest rates generated by the ½ per cent cut in prime rate to 17 per cent at Chase Manhattan.

Many jobbers, however, consider the exaggerated price movements as a technical rally. They look for some downturn in market reaction with the new financial year next week. However, for now the FT Index continued its upward climb. By noon it was up to 531.5 but it finished the day at 529.8, an increase of 1.7 points from Tuesday's close.

The improvement in sentimentspilled over to gilts where dealers reported firmer opening prices. In longs there were gains of up to £⅜ to £¼ in the morning but after some selling they closed about £¼ easier Conditions, however, are still over wrought after the stout of trading in the index-linked stock on Monday. Shorts were in firmer mood after the recent dismal performance and they retained the £⅛ advances in the morning by the close.

Among the blue chip companies, dealers coped with heavy buyers in thin conditions. Despite profit-taking after the bouts of buying many kept the advances of the day. Glaxo rose 4p to 308p and Hawker Siddeley,

An acute shortage of Unilever N.V. in Amsterdam yesterday sent Dutch brokers scurrying over to London to pick up stock in Unilever Ltd. London jobbers responded by raising the price 12p to 515p, after 521p.

with results later this month, advanced 6p to 318p. GKN put on 3p to 147p and Tubes added 6p to 212p. Metal Box was 4p higher at 190p and Lucas picked up 9p to 198p. But the higher than expected profits from Reckitt & Colman lifted the shares 22p to 238p.

Persistent demand for second-line recovery stocks in the engineering sector was enough to see broad gains in most share prices. The maintained dividend after lower profits from Babcock International pushed the price up 10p to 125p. Molins, after better-than-expected *results, added 7p to 130p. Also on figures* APV was up 12p to 260p. B. Elliott rose 16p to 178p, Matthew Hall 8p to 364p, McKechnie 10p to 120p and Haden Carrier 14p to 272p. However Weir Group, after the release of reconstruction plans, eased 2½p to 23½p and Dupont returned from suspension 4p lower at 8p. On the news of its £10.4m rights issue, Spirax-Sarco held steady at 82p. Bestobell still drew strength from recent figures with a 4p rise to 426p.

The Government's decision to allow private contractors to maintain telephone exchanges stimulated electricals. Telephone Rentals jumped 19p to 310p. GEC was up 10p at 686p and MK rose 8p to 226p.

Results from the four big composite insurance groups pleased the market and dealers reported reasonable turnover. The dividend increase and good profits from Sun Alliance sent shares up 40p to 814p and better-than-expected figures from Guardian Royal Exchange saw a rise of 8p to 348p. Phoenix Assurance gathered 4p to 276p and Legal & General, after the disappointing results from Prudential last week, rose 6p to 246p.

The banking sector held steady despite the shadows of the pay dispute. Barclays closed unchanged at 383p, N. 356p, Midland added 2p t and Lloyds was 2p bet 330p. Royal Bank of Sc was down 1p at 137p.

In a firm property Peachey gained another 160p still in response sults on Tuesday. MEPC 1p to 249p and Hamm. "A" advanced 5p to Land Securities was uncl at 427p.

Encouraging reports fr annual meeting of Pleas this week boosted shares 250p. Others in the sector did well with H Travel moving 12p up to and Saga Holidays rising 300p.

Thin trading conditions Chapman & Co (Balham to 161p and motor distri and Godfrey Davis up 6p Looking ahead to figure this month Rowntree ro to 188p and on the b nuclear contracts H Group was 3p firmer at NEI was also 3p up at Good trading results Macfarlane saw a 4p rise and Philcom was also up, 36p. On better profits added 10p to 175p.

Rubbers attracted buyers and Inch Kenneth 14p to 215p.

Equity turnover on Ma was £164.45m (30,599 barg Active stocks, according Exchange Telegraph, wer Shell, GEC, Plessey, De La RTZ, Beecham, Cons Lasmo, Turner & Newall IC Gas, BP, Charterhall, 'A', Marks & Spencer, ern Foods and Tricentrol

Traded options: A dov in activity saw total cor fall from 2,456 to 1,589. sought after were GEC o contracts followed by Gold Fields with P & O 244.

Traditional options saw made in ICL, Amalgamate tilled Products, Intervisio Grindlays Holdings doubles were completed i Dunlop and Premier.

Latest results

Int or Fin Company	£m Sales	£m Profits	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Babcock (F)	837(845)	15.2(32)	5.9(18.7)	3.6(—)	—	7(7)
Guardian Royal (F)	—(—)	87.1(75.8)	40.1(32.4)	9.5(8.5)	3/7	15.5(13.5)
Hiltons (F)	15.5(13.2)	1.0(1.56)	13.31(20.74)	3.4(3.4)	1/6	4.7(4.7)
Legal and Gen (F)	—(—)	27.3(17.5)	—(—)	6(5)	—	9(7.6)
Macfarlane Grp (F)	16.2(15.9)	1.2(1.66)	14.44(9.86)	20(18.43*)	—	3.7(3.5*)
Molins (F)	123.0(111.2)	8.9(11.0)	22.5(27.8)	5.7(5.7)	20/5	7.9(7.9)
Wm Nash (F)	12.0(11.6)	0.1(0.67)	90.0(108.4)	4.5(—)	—	10.0(12.0)
Philcom (F)	34.8(33.4)	1.06(1.12)	2.2(2.2)	0.55(0.55)	—	1(1)
Phoenix (F)	—(—)	32.2(32.1)	—(—)	8.4(7.5)	—	14.9(13.3)
Provincial Ins (F)	—(—)	5.9(4.9)	47.0(38.2)	10(—)	1/7	25.0(22.8)
Reckitt & Colman (F)	728.1(664.1)	53.17(51.01)	21.74(22.55)	5.0(5.0)	2/7	8.5(8.5)
Spirax Sarco (F)	41.7(38.5)	6.21(6.62)	12.5(12.6)	2.7(2.7)	—	4.4(4.4)
Sun Alliance (F)	—(—)	69.3(49.2)	—(—)	18(14.5)	6/7	33(28)
Weir (F)	165.6(169.3)	—(2.1)	—1.4)	—(—)	—	—(1.86)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Adjusted for scrip.

Briefly

Blagden and Noakes (Holdings): Mr J. K. Noakes, chairman, says in annual report "We continue to seek every possible economy in our operations and I am quite certain that rest of this year we shall make further substantial savings. He hopes there will be a marked upturn during second half and this will be rapidly reflected in figures."

Line of credit for Portugal: United Kingdom companies will be able to obtain finance for exports of United Kingdom capital goods and associated services under a £5m line of credit guaranteed by the Export Credits Guarantee Dept. Loan to Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa ep has been made available by N. M. Rothschild and Sons.

William Nash: Turnover for 1980, £12.02m (£11.58m). Pretax profit £101,000 (£679,000). Eps 90.0p (108.4)p. Dividend 14.2p gross (17.1p).

Rosehaugh has contracted to purchase a further 24.9 per cent of issued share capital of its subsidiary Tolverne Investment for £585,000. This will increase Rosehaugh's shareholding in Tolverne to 77 per cent. The total consideration of £585,000 will be satisfied by a placing of 183,598 new ordinary shares.

Suter Electrical: Resolution to sanction increase in company's share capital, increased borrowings and purchase of Prestcold Holdings was passed.

BOC International: In connexion with acquisition of Software Sciences International in December, 1978, a further amount of £2m has become payable as consideration. This is to be satisfied by the issue of 1,696,537 ordinary shares.

T. F. ad J. H. Braime (Hldgs): In his annual review, Mr James L. Braime, chairman, states that trading considerations deteriorated sharply from end of July and short-time working has been in operation since September. Prospects for 1981 are not encouraging. Demand is being maintained at average level for last three months of 1980 and is unprofitable.

H. Woodward and Son: In his annual review, Mr G. Sutton, chairman, states that the board is concerned with current year's trading, and having regard to continuing recession and ever increasing overhead costs which are beyond his control, it would be foolish to make any forecast for the current financial year.

Spirax plans £10.5m rights issue

By Catherine Gunn

Spirax-Sarco, the Cheltenham-based fluid control equipment group, is to raise £10.5m with a one-for-four rights issue, at 145p a share. The money will be used to reduce net group borrowings of £5.25m and to finance expansion here and overseas.

Capital expenditure of £2.25m has been planned for this year alone. In the last two years Spirax-Sarco has spent nearly £7m on fixed assets and acquisitions.

Mr Anthony Brown, the chairman and managing director, said yesterday that the group intended to maintain last year's dividend on the increased capital in 1981, barring "unforeseen circumstances" Spirax-Sarco's results for the year to December 31, were released yesterday and a 6.28p gross total dividend was declared. The shares were unchanged at 182p.

Profits before tax in 1980 slipped 6.2 per cent to £6.21m on sales of £41.7m, up from £38.5m. Trading profits were 2.2 per cent higher at £7.38m but interest costs nearly doubled to £1.17m, reflecting the more than doubled year-end net borrowings of £5.25m. CCA profits were £4.49m.

More than half the group's turnover and £3.78m of the £7.38m trading profit were generated overseas. Earnings from abroad were 38 per cent higher than in 1979, and offset a near one-fifth drop in United Kingdom trading profits. The previous year's reorganization of the European side, which provides nearly 30 per cent of the group's business, produced a "satisfactory" advance in those profits, Mr Brown said. The international division, co Africa, Asia and Austr nearly doubled its contrib on a 45 per cent rise in over.

In Britain the reorgani of Drayton Controls, whic gan in November, is complete. The £2.25m c shown in the 1980 net ordinary item of £2.23m, after currency losses of £7 and a tax clawback of £84 Drayton has ceased its trial instrumentation and cess control activities, wit loss of 340 jobs.

Order intake for contin operations has dropped sli this year. Though the cu here remains depressed, European industry is also fering from the recession Brown is "not overly gloo The rights issue injection help profits in 1981 by el ating debt servicing.

Delta Group gets £12m from S African sale

By Our Financial Staff

Delta Group, which has been reducing its dependence on metal manufacturing, announced yesterday that it is selling a 50 per cent stake in South African non-ferrous metal fabricators Macdem for around £12m.

Its stake will be split, with 45 per cent going to leading South African corporation Haggie, and the remaining 5 per cent to its United Kingdom partner McKechnie Brothers—which already owns 50 per cent.

But Delta is retaining a 50 per cent holding in a Macdem subsidiary R. Jackson Holdings, which Delta says is the largest South Africa stockist and distributor of non-ferrous metals and semi-fabricated aluminium and stainless steel.

The £12m sale price is made up of R20.8m in cash plus R0.5m of loans. It represents the approximate book value of the investment, and gives an exit price/earnings ratio of 8.6.

The £12m will be used in the short term to reduce group borrowings, but will eventually be used for investment in new growth areas.

Delta says that the sale is in line with its policy of reducing its dependence upon metal fabrication—it dropped the word metal from its name recently—and to give a better geographical balance to the businesses.

It recently sold a metal fabrication plant in Brazil and slimmed down its United Kingdom capacity. It has interests in Australia, the Middle East and the Far East and has increased its investment in the UA with the acquisition of three companies in precision engineering, forging and hot stamping.

A clearer picture of the changing businesses of Delta will be seen when the group produces its annual report in about four weeks' time. Its results for the year to the end of last December are due on April 22.

In 1979 the group made £30.3m pre-tax. At the half way stage profits were down from £14m to £13.4m.

Macfarlane fal to £1.2m as demand slump

By Our Financial Staff

The recession among d lers has meant a tough for Macfarlane Group (Cl man), the whisky packa concern.

Full-year figures for Glasgow-based group for show pretax profits slip from £1.66m to £1.2m on t over up from £15.9m to £16.

In spite of the setback, board are proposing to incr the final dividend from 2. gross to 2.85p, making a t for the year of 5.28p aga 5.02p adjusted. The mar greeted the news of the creased payment with a 4p in the share price to 76p.

Mr Norman Macfarla chairman, blamed the setb on reduced demand for all the group's products, but ad that downturn had been par ularly bad in the whisky s tor, which usually makes 40 per cent of sales. As a sult, the group had been forc to undertake some rationali tion and cost cutting.

Insurance shares higher on improved results

By Our Financial Staff

Insurance shares received a boost in the stock market with the publication of a crop of results which revealed profit increases ranging from 56 per cent to less than 1 per cent.

Guardian Royal Exchange increased pretax profits by 15 per cent to £87.1m last year, helped by improving profitability in United Kingdom fire and motor insurance business in the second half.

For the full year the group managed to reduce its total general underwriting deficit from £13.6m to £10.6m. United Kingdom business turned in a £7m profit after achieving breakeven in the previous year.

German business produced a slightly lower underwriting loss of £5.2m while in Canada the deficit widened to £2.6m and in Australia to £1.8. But helped by the reecnt purchase ofMidewestern Fidelity the group managed to increase its United States underwriting profits from £70,000 to £2.3m.

The underywriting deficit was offset by a rise from £7m to £8.3m in long-term life profits while net investment income rose by almost £9m to £99m, and would have been £8.2m higher but for exchange rate movements, the group says.

The final dividend goes up by 12 per cent to 13.6p gross, lifting the total for the year by 75 per cent to 22.1p.

Sun Alliance's pretax profits rose by 41 per cent from £49.2m to £69.3m, which was better than most expectations and the shares jumped 42p to a new high of 816p.

General business underwriting losses fell from £26.4m to £18.4m while investment income improved by 16 per cent from £70.3m to £81.5m. Premium income on general business increased by 10 per cent. Excluding the effects of changes in exchange rates, the underlying growth was 16 per cent, and 20 per cent for investment income.

United Kingdom results benefited from the favourable weather conditions and personal and commercial property accounts were profitable. But experience in liability and motor accounts remained poor and underwriting losses were also incurred in engineering and reinsurance accounts.

In Europe, underwriting conditions continued to be difficult and, despite an improvement in The Netherlands, most territories produced increased losses. Although in the United States there were better results from the main propery and casualty classes, Canada showed underwriting losses in all classes. In Australia the jump in underwriting loss was attributable to the workers' compensation.

Sun's premiu mincome from general business improved from £546m to £599.2m with long-term business rising from £136.5m to £143.3m. The final dividend was lifted from 20.7p gross to 25.7p, making 47.14p, against 40p the previous year.



Mr John Collins, chairman of Guardian Royal Exchange.

Legal and General Group raised its profits by 56 per cent with a reduction in underwriting loss on general business.

The underwriting loss was down from £20.9m to £15.5m, which was reduced in the United Kingdom, Australia and at the Victory, subsidiary, Mr Ron Peet, chief executive, said. "But these underwriting losses still remain at an unacceptably high level", he added.

In the United Kingdom d loss dipped by a third to £6 and from £4.2m to £2.8m Australia. The group's Frenc operation, which was sold la year, produced a £2m loss, lea ing the underwriting loss in th rest of the world virtually stat at £3.6m.

The final dividend rose fro 7.14p gross to 8.57p, making total of 12.85p, against 10.85p The shares added 6p to 246p.

Phoenix Assurance showe the smallest profits increas with a £100,000 improvement t £32.2m, as underwriting losse bucked the trend shown by the other groups and increased None the less the short price increased by 4p to 276p as the dividends rose 12 per cent to 21.3p gross.

The biggest change in the underwriting loss was in marine United Kingdom companies with a rise from £400,000 to £3m. Canada showed a £1.5m loss against £800,000 and the United States produced £5.8m profit compared with £1.7m profits in 1979.

In the United Kingdom the fourth quarter showed a home fire and accident result that was marginally better than the previous year's. The industrial fire account was profitable but household business made a loss although it picked up towards the year end as ratin gincreases came in, more realistic sums were insured and because of the mild winter.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crdts	12%
C. Hoare & Co	*12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams and Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under [illegible], up to £50,000 [illegible], over [illegible]

FINANCIAL NEWS

PUC-Ben Williams merger called off

By Our Financial Staff

The reverse takeover by Leatherhead - based private group Practical Uniform Co of quoted clothing maker Ben Williams & Co is off for the time being.

Williams's shares were suspended on December 23 at 32p pending an announcement, which came in February. The announcement said that Williams was buying hotel and catering clothesmaker P. Denny from PUC for £50,000 cash and 1.8m shares. That would have given PUC control of about 69.3 per cent of Williams.

But yesterday Williams announced that owing to difficulties in implementing the plans, the acquisition would not go through. Although no formal explanation has been made, it is understood that there have been difficulties over the finance arrangements of Denny.

However, the two groups say they will continue a close liaison and PUC will pay £50,000 for a 10-year, 10 per cent convertible loanstock. On conversion — at any time during the life of the loan — it will give PUC 34.57 per cent of the shares and 29.4 per cent of the votes.

Increased costs and slack demand depress Molins

By Rosemary Unsworth

Molins, the cigarette machinery and paper and packaging group, found that reduced demand and increased costs pushed down profits last year by 19 per cent.

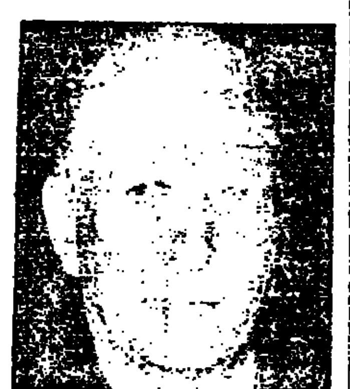
Pretax profits slipped from £11m to £8.9m in the 12 months to December 31, the second year running that the group's earnings have fallen. It said that 1981 profits would also be reduced.

Turnover rose from £111m to £123m and most of the improvement was from volume, rather than price, increases. But all the divisions were adversely affected by the strength of sterling as 80 per cent of Molins's turnover goes overseas.

Paper and packaging, where sales fell from £35.7m in 1979 to £32.1m, produced a trading loss of £1.3m after the previous year's £800,000 profit. The loss was wholly attributable to Masson Scott Engineering and includes £200,000 of reorganization and redundancy costs.

In tobacco machinery the Deptford operation also cost £500,000 in redundancies as 200 employees left and the first half profits will also be depressed by further rationalization costs of around £700,000 at the plant which is now almost completely streamlined.

Tobacco machinery operations improved sales from £75.5m to £90.9m while trading profits showed a small increase from £11.7m to £12.1m. Most of the rise was the result of improved overseas profits, including better results from the United States and Brazil. The group said that the tobacco industry was still growing by about 3 per cent a year worldwide and its progress in the United States, where it is launching new products this year, is a reflection of that comparative strength.



Sir Harry Moore, chairman of Molins.

Molins's gearing dipped from 18.6 per cent to 15.6 per cent last year as it paid off about £1.25m of long-term borrowing. But increased interest rates and a rise in short-term loans pushed interest charges up from £1.5m to £1.9m.

The final dividend has been maintained at 8.14p gross; making the same total of 11.28p as the previous year. BAT Industries and Imperial Group each hold a 23.5 per cent stake in Molins. The shares strengthened 6p to a new high of 129p after the news.

Robertson board to sell shares in market

After Monday's statement that Avana group's offer for Robertson Foods had been declared unconditional as to acceptances, Robertson's directors are advising shareholders to accept the Avana offer or sell their shares in the market. They feel it would not be appropriate for holders to remain as minority holders in Robertson. For their part the directors are selling their shares in the market.

Hiltons Footwear Falls to £1m

As feared at the half-way stage, Leicester-based Hiltons Footwear suffered a drop in results in 1980-81. In the year to January 30, 1981, pretax profits fell to £1m, compared with £1.56m in the previous 12 months. Turnover expanded from £13.17m to £15.46m. On a CCA basis, the year's pretax profit is £455,000, against £1.12m. The total dividend, gross, is unchanged at 6.74p.

Provincial Insurance profit nears £6m

Provincial Insurance reports a pretax profit for 1980 at £5.95m against £4.97m. Earnings a share rose from 38.24p to 47.01p. Shareholders are to receive a dividend at 35.7p gross against 32.6p.

The board considers that the profit is reasonable in view of the difficult market conditions experienced, particularly during the second half of the year.

Scotcros expands in France

Scotcros, the Glasgow-based packaging, food and engineering group, has completed, through its French Company, Scotcros Group Industrie, the purchase of a 3,500 square metre factory, together with 14,000 square metres of additional vacant land, at Marsauceux, near Paris.

This investment, costing over £200,000, will provide extra production capacity which will enable Scotcros' French companies to increase their sales of machinery for the bottling industry. In 1980 sales of specialized bottling machinery in Europe and North Africa exceeded £1.25m.

Orders rise at Phicom

By Our Financial Staff

Electronics group Phicom suffered a 5 per cent dip in pretax profits to £1.06m in 1980 on a 4.3 per cent rise in turnover to £34.8m. The group sold a factory and closed a subsidiary during a year which Mr Rodney Howard, the chief executive, described as one of retrenchment. Demand slipped in the middle of the year.

Mr Howard takes a cautious view of the first half of 1981, but hopes for a better second half, now that the order intake is rising again.

The shares rose 1p to 36p yesterday. The dividend for the year was maintained at 1.43p gross. The £2.71m operating profit was struck after deducting £134,000 of losses from discontinued activities, and redundancy and reorganization costs of £310,000. Closure costs and the profit on the sale of a newly completed factory are included in the net extraordinary debit of £62,000.

Putting the sparkle in diamond prices

Mining

So depressed is the diamond market at the moment that last week the Central Selling Organisation was obliged, for the third successive month, sharply to cut the number of stones offered at its sight. But partly because of this action some members of the trade now believe that the summer could see a sudden recovery in prices.

Diamond prices are notoriously difficult to trace. Since each stone is unique, and in the case of gem diamonds is greatly dependent upon the cutter's skill to bring out its full value, comparing like with like is almost impossible. Moreover, there is no market in the sense that one can trade copper or wheat at a quoted price.

That said, prices obviously do fluctuate and nobody would deny that business has been quite bad over the last six months, if not longer. The price of that ideal being—the Platonic diamond so to speak—known in the trade as a one carat, top-grade D-flawless, has slumped to around $35,000 compared with up to twice as much a year ago. Prices of bigger stones have fallen relatively more.

The importance of the D-flawless is that it is an investment vehicle. Its quality, availability, popular properties and price make the stone an indicator of sorts for one of the most active and price-sensitive sectors of the market. Record interest rates, the general recession, and the speculation which drove prices to unrealistic levels at the end of 1979 caused sales to collapse last year. That is why the CSO stepped in.

The CSO is almost as mysterious as the rest of the diamond business. It is not so much a company as a state of mind. The CSO is without legal status as a body—and eschews in these enlightened times its original soubriquet of the "syndicate".

It started life in the 1930s at the instigation of Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, father of Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the present chairman of De Beers. His idea was that the world's diamond producers, of which then as now De Beers was by far the most important, should join together in marketing stones during the great depression, rather than cut each other's throats.

Since then the CSO has been a decisive factor in the market. Although merchants have their horror stories about what happens to those who refuse the CSO's offers, there are times when its intervention to smooth the market is welcomed. So far as one can determine, this is one such occasion.

In retrospect, merchants also accept that the drastic action taken in 1978 to cool speculation was necessary, even if some of their confrères were driven to the wall.

The game this time, of course, is to put a floor under prices rather than a ceiling above them. Trade sources indicate that during the first three sights this year Israeli cutters had their allocation of diamonds cut by 85 per cent, while allocations to Antwerp cutters were down by 65 per cent and those to New York by 60 per cent. This is much the most savage action the CSO has taken to support diamond prices for many years.

So why the optimism that prices may bounce up again? The first reason is that investment stones have reached sensible prices and that cutters, after running down their stocks, will soon have to start rebuilding them.

A second reason is lower and possibly falling interest rates. If the industrial recession does not deepen internationally, diamond prices are unlikely to decline further. The CSO managers are faced with the delicate task of putting just enough stones onto the market at the next sight to encourage reflation.

Michael Prest
Mining Correspondent

Business appointments

New chairman for Alcan

Mr I. Suchoversky has been nominated chairman of Alcan Aluminium (UK) to succeed Mr D. A. Pinn, who will remain on the board.

Mr Hugh W. Laughland has succeeded Mr Peter Ryan as chairman of Rest Assured. Mr Laughland, who is also chairman of four other companies in the Tilling group, is the former chief executive of Scottish and Universal Investments (now a part of Lonrho) and a former managing director of Scottish Aviation.

Mr W. C. Irving has been made managing director of TI Markland.

Dr J. Stewart is now managing director of the Pigments Division of Ciba-Geigy Plastics and Additives.

Mr Jack Tatlock, director, Reprocessing Division of British Nuclear Fuels has taken over the new post of assistant managing director. In his new role Mr Tatlock will retain overall responsibility for the Reprocessing Division. Mr Roy Pilling, at present general manager of the north west area, joins the board as director, operations, Reprocessing Division.

Mr Robert A. Chereck has been made general manager of the London Branch of First National Bank of Dallas.

Mr E. J. Worlidge has joined the boards of British-American Tobacco Company and British-American Cosmetics. Following on retirement of Mr T. E. Davies Mr P. J. Ricketts will assume board responsibility for the legal and secretarial functions. Mr Ricketts has also joined the board of British-American Tobacco Company.

Mr Clive Thornton, chief general manager of Abbey National Building Society, is the new chairman of the Metropolitan Association of Building Societies.

Olivetti profits more than doubled

International

From John Earle
Rome, April 1

Olivetti, Europe's leading manufacturer of electronic office equipment, has announced net profits for 1980 of 30,100m lire (£21.2m), more than double the 13,600m lire of 1979. The dividend on ordinary and preferred shares is raised from 100 to 140 lire.

The results mark a further consolidation of recovery since Signor Carlo de Benedetti took over as chief executive three years ago. He has followed an aggressive policy which has brought a link with Saint Gobain Pont a Mousson of France, the takeover of Hermes of Switzerland, and the purchase into several North American electronic companies. The workforce has been trimmed to 53,500 from nearly 71,000 in 1975.

Gross earnings before tax and depreciation, have risen from 4,600m lire in 1975 to 60,400m lire in 1979 and 138,000m lire (£59.7m) in 1980.

Net indebtedness of the company, which is based at Ivrea in Piedmont, was 318,700m lire (£135.5m) at December 31, a fall of 110,000m lire from a year earlier.

The board announced that company turnover in 1980 was up 22.1 per cent, and group turnover up 17.7 per cent.

MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

COPPER bars were firm; cathodes were steady, quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash wire bars, £845-46.00 a metric ton; three months, £866-66.50. Sales, 5,300. Cash cathodes, £839-40.00; three months, £853-54.00. Sales, 800 tons. Morning.—Cash wire bars, £841-41.50; three months, £861-61.50. Settlement, £841.50. Sales, 6,800 tons. Cash cathodes, £834.50-35.50; three months, £849.50-850. Settlement, £835.50. Sales, 425 tons.

TIN.—Standard tin was steady, quiet; high grade was idle.—Afternoon.—Standard, cash, £6,175-85 a tonne; three months, £6,245-50. Sales, 145 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,175-85; three months, £6,245-50. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £6,185-70; three months, £6,250-60. Settlement, £6,170. Sales, 360 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,165-70; three months, £6,250-60. Settlement, £6,170. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works fell by 31 ringgit yesterday to 30.70 ringgit a kilo.

LEAD was steadier at the close.—Afternoon.—Cash, £346-46.50 a tonne; three months, £350.50-51.00. Sales, 3,900 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £347-48.00; three months, £350-51.00. Settlement, £348.00. Sales, 7,500 tonnes.

ZINC was steady, but quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £362-63.00 a tonne; three months, £371-73.00. Sales, 1,300 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £365-66.00; three months, £373-73.50. Settlement, £366.00. Sales, 2,500 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £230.85 ($517.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, but quiet.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot, 536.95p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 1,203.00); three months, 553.25p (1,235.50c); six months, 568.80p (1,286.90c); one year, 603.80p (1,379.40c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 540.5-42.0p; three months, 557.0-59.0p. Sales, 400 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 537-39.0p; three months, 553.5-54.5p. Settlement, 539.0p. Sales, 26 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steadier at the close.—Afternoon.—Cash, £631.50-33.30 per tonne; three months, £641.50-43.50. Sales, 1,975 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £633-3.50; three months, £639.50-640. Settlement, £533.50. Sales, 5,100 tonnes.

NICKEL was quiet.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,810-20 per tonne; three months, £2,805-15. Sales, 306 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,825-25; three months, £2,815-20. Settlement, £2,825. Sales, 259 tonnes.

RUBBER was easier yesterday (pence per kilo).—May, 54.00-54.20; June, 55.00-56.50; July-Sept, 57.30-57.50; Oct-Dec, 60.40-60.50; Jan/March, 65.40-65.50; April-June, 66.30-66.50; July-Sept, 69.20-69.30; Oct/Dec, 72.10-2.20; Jan/March, 75.20-75.50. Sales, 10 lots at five tonnes each and 517 lots at 15 tonnes each.

RUBBER PHYSICALS were slightly easier (all pence per kilo).—Spot, 53.50-54.00. Cif's: May, 5600-5625; June, 5675-5725.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): May, 1055-1056; July, 1051-1052; Sept, 1051-1052; Nov, 1047-1048; Jan, 1049-1053; March, 1025-1051; May, 1042-1060. Sales: 1,455 lots, including nine options.

ARABICA (officials at 16.45):—April, 140.00-50.00; June, 142.60-43.00; Aug, 141.00-50.00; Oct, Dec, Feb, April, all 140.00-50.00. Sales: nil.

COCOA was steadier yesterday (£ per metric ton).—May, 927-929; July, 957-958; Sept, 976-977; Dec, 997-998; March, 1017-1019; May, 1034-1038; July, 1048-1058. Sales: 1,596 lots.

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £226; the "whites" price was £3.00 lower at £237. Futures (£ per tonne): May, 226.60-226.25; Aug, 223.50-223.75; Oct, 220.50-221.00; Jan, 212.00-213.00; March, 212.00-212.50; May, 212.00-212.50; Aug, 212.00-213.00. Closing tone, Quiet. ISA prices (March 31): daily, 21.00c; 15-day average, 21.77c.

SOYABEAN MEAL was steadier at the close (£ per tonne).—April, 125.00-25.50; June, 126.70-27.00; Aug, 129.50-30.00; Oct, 131.70-31.80; Dec, 132.50-34.00; Feb, 134.00-35.50; April, 134.00-38.00. Sales: 96 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 3 contract, cents per kilo (quiet).—May, 347-355; Aug, 356-358; Oct, 359-364; Dec, 369-372; Jan, 375-377; March, 381-386; May, 382-387; Aug, 384-388; Oct, 384-390. Sales: 32 lots.

GRAIN (The Baltic).—**WHEAT.**—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: unquoted. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: April, £104; May, £103.50; June, £102.50 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted. English feed, fob: April, £117; May, £118.

MAIZE.—US.—French: April, £124 trans-shipment east coast. S African white, unquoted. S African yellow: April, £87.00.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: April, £103; May, £104.25. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta): EEC origin.—**BARLEY** was firm.—May, £100.50; Sept, £95.90; Nov, £99.30; Jan, £102.95; March, £106.35. Sales: 198 lots. **WHEAT** was firm.—May, 113.10; July, £118.15; Sept, £101.20; Nov, £104.80; Jan, £108.50; March, £112.15. Sales: 361 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	—	—	—
E Midlands	—	£112.40	£98.10
N East	£114.70	£112.40	—
Scotland	—	—	£99.70

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 1.—GB: Cattle, 91.45p per Kg Lw (+1.32). United Kingdom: Sheep, 180.42p per Kg est DCW (−0.75). GB: Pigs, 73.64p per Kg Lw (+1.94). England and Wales.—Cattle numbers down 15.6 per cent, average price, 91.87p (+1.29). Sheep numbers up 6.0 per cent, average price, 185.32p (−1.22). Pig numbers up 1.1 per cent, average price, 73.64p (+1.94). Scotland.—Cattle numbers up 5.0 per cent, average price, 90.26p (+2.14). Sheep numbers up 21.5 per cent, average price, 175.26p (+4.06).

POTATOES (Gafta).—April, £51.50; November, £59.00; February, £67.60. Sales: 179 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

ICO Group proposal on indicator prices

The International Coffee Organisation (ICO) Working Group on indicator prices has finalized details of its proposal that the ICO should replace the 1976 composite indicator price, which currently triggers export quotas, with the 1979 composite indicator, to be effective from October 1, 1981, ICO delegates reported in London yesterday.

The 1979 indicator is more widely based since it takes into account market prices in Europe as well as New York.

The Indicator Group has also agreed to recommend that the ICO instruct it to continue to study the possibility of introducing selective indicator prices, under which each group of coffees would have its own indicator price.

The Working Group would report on its progress at the ICO meeting in London in August or September.

Both composite indicators refer only to Robusta and other milds coffees, whereas under a selective system unwashed Arabicas (Brazilian) and Colombian would also have their own indicator price.

Eurosyndicat

The Eurosyndicat Index on European share prices was put provisionally at 152.03 on March 31 against 151.55 a week earlier.

Discount market

Very comfortable credit conditions prevailed in the discount market yesterday. Money was available from the outset and the Bank of England eventually chose to mop up the surplus via sales of a moderate amount of Treasury bills direct to the houses. Funds in some volume answered to early bids of 11¾-½ per cent. Closing balances were generally taken in a band of 10¼-10¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange report

Easier for most of yesterday, the dollar took a firmer line in the final hour, as operators took profits and covered oversold positions. Generally, however, trading was modest and in a narrow range throughout.

Chase Manhattan's prime rate cut to 17 per cent, coming into line with other major banks, had little effect.

The pound closed about 50 points lower, at \$2.2390 (\$2.2445), after extremes of \$2.2450 and \$2.2365 after a routine business. Its trade-weighted average improved marginally to 100.2 (100.1). However, falls were recorded against Europeans like the mark, 4.7100 (4.7250), the Swiss franc, 4.3035 (4.3150), and the French franc, 11.1150 (11.1450).

Up to 2.0900 early, the mark finally relapsed to 2.1045—little changed on Tuesday night's 2.1055 against the dollar. The French franc reacted from a one-time 4.9395 to 4.9675—down 75 points on balance.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) April 1	Market rates (close) April 1	1 month	3 months
New York	\$2.2370-2455	\$2.2485-2390	0.20-0.30c disc	1.00-1.10c disc
Montreal	\$2.6470-6560	\$2.6485-6495	1.05-1.15c disc	2.85-3.00c disc
Amsterdam	5.19½-27½fl	5.22-23½fl	1½-½c prem	3-2c prem
Brussels	76.80-77.30f	77.15-25f	140-160c disc	170-200c disc
Copenhagen	14.76-83k	14.81¾-82¾k	145-305ore disc	775-960ore disc
Dublin	1.2850-2920p	1.2885-2900p	8-21p disc	30-44p disc
Frankfurt	4.68-72m	4.70½-71½m	¼pf prem-½pf disc	par-½pf disc
Lisbon	126.40-127.20e	126.60-80e	10c prem-65c disc	10-185c disc
Madrid	190.10-191.00p	190.30-40p	25-60c disc	165-225c disc
Milan	2340-47lr	2344½-46½lr	13½-15½lr disc	43-46lr disc
Oslo	12.02-06k	12.04-05k	85-45ore disc	25ore prem-125ore
Paris	11.06-12f	11.11-12f	¼-1¼c disc	3¼-4¼c disc
Stockholm	10.26-29k	10.26½-27½k	255-335ore disc	765-860ore disc
Tokyo	472.77y	474½-75½y	2.60-2.05y prem	6.10-5.50y prem
Vienna	33.15-25sch	33.17-22sch	4-3gro prem	8-2gro prem
Zurich	4.27½-31½f	4.30-31f	2-1c prem	4¼-3¾c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975 was up 0.1% at 100.2%.

Other Markets

Australia	1.9180-1.9330
Bahrein	0.8430-0.8460
Finland	9.0775-9.1175
Greece	113.25-115.25
Hongkong	11.8295-11.8695
Iran	Not available
Kuwait	0.6130-0.6160
Malaysia	5.0865-5.1165
Mexico	52.40-53.90
New Zealand	2.4340-2.4540
Saudi Arabia	7.4855-7.5155
Singapore	4.6530-4.6850
South Africa	1.7845-1.7995

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	100.2	−26.2
US dollar	100.0	−4.3
Canadian dollar	86.0	−17.3
Schilling	116.9	+22.7
Belgian franc	108.1	+9.3
Danish kroner	89.8	−10.3
Deutsche mark	121.6	+41.5
Swiss franc	135.6	+75.0
Guilder	112.9	+15.5
French franc	87.2	−9.6
Lira	59.7	−55.0
Yen	143.3	+38.9

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.7320-1.7340
† Canada	1.1831-1.1834
Netherlands	2.3230-2.3245
Belgium	34.44-34.46
Denmark	6.6100-6.6150
West Germany	2.1040-2.1050
Portugal	56.53-56.63
Spain	85.02-85.07
Italy	1047-1048
Norway	5.3700-5.3730
France	4.9650-4.9700
Sweden	4.5850-5.5900
Japan	212.05-213.25
Austria	15.8350-15.8450
Switzerland	1.9225-1.9235

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8448-0.8451

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted†*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	40.7985	41.5477	+1.84	+1.83	1.53
Danish krone	7.91917	7.98935	+0.89	+1.88	1.64
German D-mark	2.54502	2.53616	−0.35	−0.36	1.14
French franc	5.99526	5.98536	−0.17	−0.18	1.365
Dutch guilder	2.81318	2.81080	−0.08	−0.09	1.515
Irish punt	0.685145	0.695295	+1.48	+1.47	1.665
Italian lira	1262.92	1265.28	+0.19	+0.18	4.11

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13¾-14¾; seven days, 13¾-14¼; one month, 13½-13⅝; three months, 14-14¼; six months, 14-14¼.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $516.75 (an ounce); pm, $514.25 close, $517.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $530-533 (£236.50-238.00).
Sovereigns (new): $129-131 (£57.50-58.50).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 12%

(Last changed 10/3/81)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 12%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 11¼ Low 10¼

Week Fixed: 12

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	11⅝	2 months	11½
3 months	11$^{17}/_{32}$	3 months	11$^{13}/_{32}$

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	11⅞-11¾	3 months	12⅝
3 months	11$^{25}/_{32}$-11$^{21}/_{32}$	4 months	12¼
4 months	11⅝-11½	6 months	12
6 months	11$^{5}/_{16}$-11$^{3}/_{16}$		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	13½-13¼	7 months	12½-12¼
2 months	13-12¾	8 months	12½-12¼
3 months	13-12¾	9 months	12⅝-12⅜
4 months	13-12¾	10 months	12⅝-12⅜
5 months	12⅞-12⅝	11 months	12⅝-12⅜
6 months	12½-12¼	12 months	12½-12¼

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	12$^{9}/_{16}$-12$^{7}/_{16}$	6 months	12¼-12
3 months	12½-12⅜	12 months	12$^{1}/_{16}$-11$^{15}/_{16}$

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	12⅝	3 months	12½
7 days	12⅝	6 months	12¼
1 month	12½	1 year	12⅛

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 12-11¾ Close 11½

1 week	12⅝-12½	6 months	12$^{7}/_{16}$-12¼
1 month	12⅝-12$^{7}/_{16}$	9 months	12$^{3}/_{16}$-12⅛
3 months	12⅝-12$^{7}/_{16}$	12 months	12$^{5}/_{16}$-12$^{3}/_{16}$

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 13⅛ 6 months 12⅞

Finance House Base Rate 13%

Wall Street

New York, April 1.—The New York stock market rose in active trading as the prime rate resumed its downward course. The banking industry moved to a uniform prime rate of 17 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 10.27 points to 1,014.14 after rising nearly 12 points yesterday. Advances led declines three to two as volume expanded to 55,000,000 shares from 50,980,000 yesterday.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Wednesday's close. Later publication is caused by the change to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

Much of the gain in the industrial average came in just two issues, American Can, which climbed 4⅞ to 43¾ and Merck which added four to 89.

Volume leader American Can said it wants to sell its paper and forest-based assets and reinvest the money through a significant acquisition in a different business.

There was no news on Merck although it was mentioned favourably in an otherwise bearish press commentary on the drug group. Actove Sterling Drug gained ⅜ to 25⅜ and SmithKline ½ to 78¾, but Johnson and Johnson lost 1⅛ to 102⅝ and Pfizer ¼ to 53½.

Johns-Manville gained 1¼ to 25¾ and Owens-Illinois ⅜ to 31⅝. Analysts said those two companies have assets they may want to sell off in moves similar to American Can's.

Engelhard Minerals dropped 5⅞ to 46½ in its first trading since announcing plans to split into two publicly held companies.

US commodities

SILVER futures rallied from unchanged levels to close just below day's highs. Prices were ahead 18.5 to 15 cents with the May settling at $12.20 against a high at $12.39: April, 1208.00c; May, 1216.00-1224.00c; June, 1235.00c; July, 1246.00-1254.00c; Sept, 1281.00c; Dec, 1325.00c; Jan, 1342.00c; March, 1372.50c; May, 1403.00c; July, 1433.50c; Sept, 1464.00c; Dec, 1510.00c.

GOLD futures were: CHICAGO IMM. April, $517.00 bid; June, $528.50-527.00; July, $531.50 nominal; Sept, $545.50; Oct, $549.50 nominal; Dec, $564.50 bid; Jan, $567.70 nominal; March, $583.00; April, $586.00 nominal. NY COMEX. April, $515.00-516.50; May, 522.00; June, $527.00-528.30; Aug, $540.20; Oct, $552.40; Dec, $563.30-564.50; Feb, $576.80; April, $589.00; June, $601.20; Aug, $613.50; Oct, $625.80; Dec, $638.10; Feb, $650.40.

COPPER futures gained 0.55c to 0.65c with May at 87c up 60 points. April, 85.95c; May, 86.90-87.00c; June, 88.05c; July, 89.05-89.20c; Sept, 91.40c; Dec, 94.50c; Jan, 95.50c; March, 97.40c; May, 99.40c; July, 102.10c; Sept, 103.50c; Dec, 106.36c; Jan, 107.30c.

COTTON futures were: May, 83.55-85.40c; July, 86.91-87.00c; Oct, 85.35-85.40c; Dec, 82.80c; March, 83.70c; May, 84.25 bid-85.00c asked; July, 84.75 bid-85.00c asked.

SUGAR futures were: May, 21.00-21.50c; July, 21.00-21.10c; Sept, 20.95-21.00c; Oct, 20.85-20.90c; Jan, 20.00 bid-20.15c asked; March, 19.95-20.00c; May, 20.05 bid-20.15c asked; July, 20.15 bid-20.25c asked; Sept, 20.00 bid.

Coffee futures were: May, 127.10-137.30c; July, 126.90-127.00c; Sept, 126.45-126.50c; Dec, 125.75c; March, 122.00-122.25c; May, 122.00-122.50c; July, 122.05-123.50c asked; Sept, 122.50 bid-125.25c asked.

COCOA closed up $17 to $25. May, $2,050-2,032; July $2,098-2,075; Sept, $2,136-2,100; Dec, $2,185-2,160.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS.—Futures ended on the bottom of a 14½ cent range, off 9¼ to seven cents a bushel in revived trade. Oil finished down 0.37c to 0.20c a lb. Meal ended $1.10 to $0.40 a ton lower. SOYABEANS. May, 787½-774c; July, 811½-797c; Aug, 819-807c; Sept, 825-812c; Nov, 841½-828½c; Jan, 858-845c; March, 876-865c; May, 885-872½c. SOYABEAN OIL. May, 24.92-24.90c; July, 25.70-25.65c; Aug, 26.00c; Sept, [illegible] Oct, 26.55c; Dec, 27.10-27.05c; [illegible] 27.20c; March, 27.80 bid-27.90c asked; May, 28.30 bid-28.40c asked; [illegible] 28.70 bid-28.80c asked. SOYABEAN MEAL. May, $219.50-219.80; [illegible] $227.50; Aug, $230.50; Sept, $2[illegible]; Oct, $235.00; Dec, $239.00 bid-[illegible] asked; Jan, $242.00 bid-242.50; March, $246.00 bid-247.00 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat closed at or near the bottom of a [illegible] cent range, down three to 1¼ c a bushel in mostly local trade. [illegible] futures finished on the day's [illegible] down 2¾ cents to 4¼ cents a [illegible]. WHEAT.—May, 457½-450½c; [illegible] 441½-456c; Sept, 455½-450c; Dec, 471c; March, 485½-480½c; May, 501½c. CORN.—May, 366-362c; [illegible] 375½-371c; Sept, 379½-375c; Dec, 378½c; March, 393½-388c; May, 395½c. OATS.—May, 225½-2[illegible]; July, 214-210½c; Sept, 215½; Dec, 224-220½c.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot 2.2438 (2.2570); three months, 2.2545 (2.2500); Canadian dollar 1.1828 (1.1842).

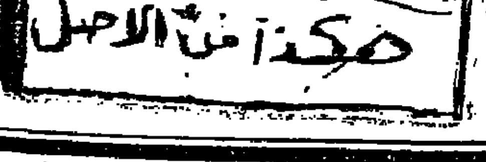
The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 418.02 (414.56). The future index was 428.23 (428.67).

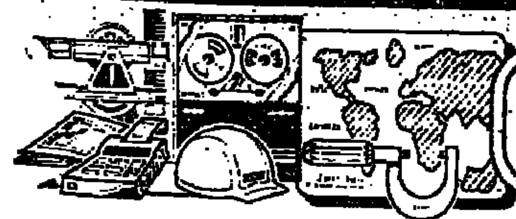
The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 1,014.14 (1,003.87); transportation, 439.02 (437.62); [illegible] 109.79 (109.02); 65 stocks, [illegible] (390.85).

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

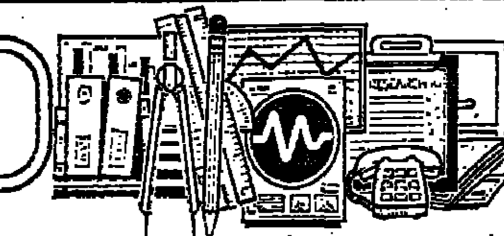
Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1980/81 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers. 72-80 Gatehouse Rd, Aylesbury, Bucks 0296-5941			
62.1	47.1	American Growth	59.3	63.7	2.28
47.3	33.1	Capital	45.6	49.1e	4.99
		Prudential Pensions Ltd. Holborn Bars, EC1N 2NH. 01-405 9222			
37.40	28.90	Equity	£37.40	38.56	..
24.97	20.30	Fixed Int	£24.97	25.30	..
43.56	38.89	Property	£43.56	44.91	..
		Vanbrugh Life Assurance Ltd. 41-43 Maddox St, London, W1R9LA 01-499 4923			
198.6	167.4	Managed Fund	198.6	209.1	..
338.8	259.4	Do Equity	336.6	354.4	..
194.3	173.3	Do Fixed Int	192.8	203.0	..
206.6	187.2	Do Property	206.6	217.5	..





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appointee will be expected to pursue an active research prome and to lead his/her own research group within the Unit. successful candidate is expected to have made major contribu- to immunological research, and proven ability to supervise ork of other scientists is essential.

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cations with full curriculum vitae and names and addresses ree referees should be sent to Professor N. A. Mitchison, Tumour Immunology Unit, Department of Zoology, University ge London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT, from whom er information can be obtained. Applications should be received e 9th May, 1981.

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44 HALLAM ST., LONDON W1N 6AE,
from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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PROBLEMS GETTING INTERVIEWS?

Professionally prepared cvs are absolutely essential. We produce only the best. Write Westcountry Management Services Ltd, Polperro, Cornwall PL 13 2RO.

'THE SPECTATOR'

Published continuously since 1828 needs an intelligent fluent young person to sell advertising space. Apart from the opportunity to work in a stimulating environment we offer a salary and commission that should easily give you more than £6,000 p.a. Please send c.v. or ring:

The Advertisement Manager
'The Spectator'
56 Doughty St., London WC1
Tel: 405 1706

SURVEYORS PUBLICATIONS

a subsidiary of a RICS Company are looking for an

ASSISTANT FOR THEIR BOOKSHOP

which is situated within the Headquarters of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

The bookshop has an extensive stock of professional publications.

Applicants must be well spoken, numerate, able to deal with telephone enquiries, cash sales, till reconciliations and stock control.

Preferred age: 25-30 years.
Salary: £4,500-£5,200 p.a.
Subsidised restaurant. Pension scheme.

Applications with daytime telephone number to—The Personnel Officer, RICS, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, Westminster, SW1P 3AD. Tel: 01-222 7000 ext 212.

The Cancer Research Campaign requires an

APPEALS SECRETARY

for Gwent, South Powys, Dyfed, West Mid and South Glamorgan. Post involves management of fund-raising activities. Preferred age range 40-56. Successful applicant must live in or move to the area and will start work on 16 June. Closing date for applications is 1 May. For further particulars and application form apply to Administrative Officer, CRC, 2 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5AR.

REDUNDANCY GUIDANCE. Consult the specialists. Career Analysts (R), 90 Gloucester Pl., W1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs).

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

BLUE BELL EUROPE.

We are a multinational company with European Headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. We are brand leaders in the leisure wear market. Within our personnel department there is now a challenging opportunity for an

Industrial Psychologist (m/f)

The responsibilities of this position cover: ☐ recruitment; ☐ assessment of management potential; ☐ psychological research (e.g. test-validation); ☐ human relations and management development training.

The need is for a psychologist with some experience in the above areas. He/She should be fluent in some European languages other than English and be prepared to travel. Applications with full career details to

BLUE BELL EUROPE,
J. BOELAERT, Manhattan Center,
avenue du Boulevard 21, box 32,
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium.

Wrangler

Keeper-Prints & Drawings

British Museum

The collections of the Department of Prints and Drawings consist primarily of drawings and prints illustrating the history and development of the graphic arts, from the end of the Middle Ages in Europe and in the post-Colombian Americas.

The Keeper is responsible for the administration of the Department: the care, improvement and cataloguing of its collections; the maintenance of its public services (including exhibitions and publications); and the direction of scholarly work by its staff.

Candidates, normally aged between 35 and 55, must be of high academic standing and preferably be recognised specialists in one of the fields covered by the Department. Administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience advantageous.

SALARY (under review) as Curator Grade A £17,515-£19,260. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For full details and an application form (to be returned by 23 April, 1981), write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G/5539/1.

Recruitment Opportunities in The Times works!

Tax Accountant with view to Partnership ..	20 replies
Deputy Personnel Manager	23 replies
Assistant Registrar	20 replies
Mechanical and Process engineers	30 replies
Sales Executive—£15,000	15 replies
Assistant Editor	100 replies
Publications Office—£9,795	40 replies
Exploration & Operating Personnel North Sea	25 replies
Director of Medicine	15 replies

Need we go on?

The Times Recruitment Opportunities columns never profess to give you quantity—we give you quality! Which means, whilst you are not casting the largest net you can be sure you are fishing in the right waters.

Why waste time, book your advertisement NOW

on 01-278 9161

and make Thursday in The Times your Recruitment Opportunities day!

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of THOMAS UPHOLSTERY LIMITED and In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 7th day of May, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1981.

K. D. GOODMAN
Liquidator

LEGAL NOTICES

MORRIS GOODMAN (DECEASED) 38 The Quadrangle, Cambridge Square, London W2

To the Creditors and other persons interested in the succession of the late MORRIS GOODMAN.

I, RAYMOND ELLIS BLIN, Chartered Accountant, having been appointed by the Court of Session Judicial factor on the estate of the said late Morris Goodman under the Act 3 and 4 George V cap. 20, Section 163, requires all the lawful creditors of the said late Morris Goodman and other persons interested in his estate, to lodge with the Judicial factor, Raymond E. Blin, within four months after the date of this notice, a statement of their claims as creditors of the deceased, or as otherwise interested in his estate, with such vouchers or other written evidence as they may have to found upon in support of their claims, in order to the same being considered and reported upon by the judicial factor.

Raymond E. Blin Esq., C.A.,
Judicial Factor.
Douglas Laing & Jackson,
Dalziel House,
7, Claremont Terrace,
Glasgow G3 7XR.
26 March 1981

PUBLIC NOTICES

INVESTIGATION BY THE MONOPOLIES AND MERGERS COMMISSION PROPOSED MERGER BETWEEN HOVERLLOYD LTD AND BRITISH RAIL HOVERCRAFT LTD PROPOSED MERGER BETWEEN EUROPEAN FERRIES LTD AND SEALINK UK LTD.

On 5 March, 1981, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation and report under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973 the proposed merger between Hoverlloyd Ltd and British Rail Hovercraft Ltd and the proposed merger between European Ferries Ltd and Sealink UK Ltd. The Commission are required to make their report on the proposed merger between Hoverlloyd Ltd and British Rail Hovercraft Ltd by 4 June 1981; and they are required to make their report on the proposed merger between European Ferries Ltd and Sealink UK Ltd by 4 August, 1981.

Any person or organisation wishing to give information or views on either of these proposed mergers should write as soon as possible to:

The Secretary
Monopolies and Mergers Commission
New Court
48 Carey Street
London WC2A 2JT

Notice is hereby given that AITISAMUL HAQ THANVI and SABIHA THANVI of 69 The Drive, Leeds 17, are applying to the Home Secretary for NATURALISATION and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State Home Office (Nationality Division) Lunar House, Croydon CR9 2BY.

NOTICE

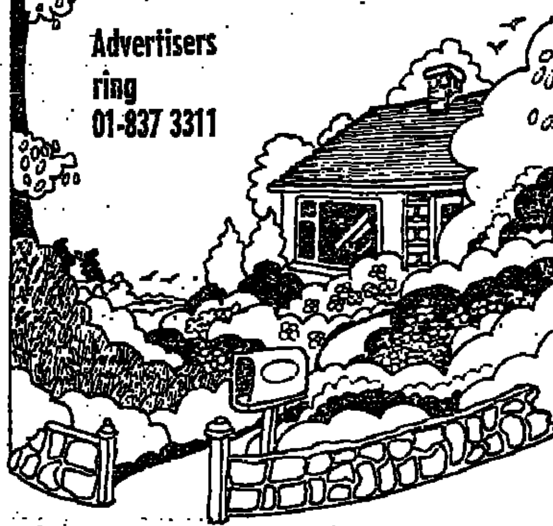
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.



EASTER SATURDAY 18th APRIL, 1981

is one date not to miss your copy of "The Times" for a special tabloid supplement "Spring Times, '81" on leisure activities including gardening, home decorating/improvements, hobbies and sports.

Advertisers ring 01-837 3311



LEGAL NOTICES

1980 Folio 655
In the High Court of Justice Queen's Bench Division Admiralty Court ship "ELENI V"

Notice is hereby given to all persons with claims against THE UNITED KINGDOM MUTUAL STEAMSHIP ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION (BERMUDA) Limited, the insurers of the ship "Eleni V", in respect of the discharge or escape of part of a cargo of persistent oil from the "Eleni V" in the month of May, 1978, that in the Admiralty Action in the High Court of Justice, 1980 Folio 655, between the said United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association (Bermuda) Limited, Plaintiffs and The Great Yarmouth Borough Council and others, Defendants, a decree was made on the 6th March, 1981, pursuant to section 12 of the Merchant Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act, 1971, limiting the liability of the Plaintiffs to damages in respect of the said discharge or escape of persistent oil to £819,820.71 with interest and allowing until the 1st July, 1981, for the filing of claims and (to those persons who are entitled and desire to apply to set aside the decree) for acknowledging the issue of the Writ in the said action and taking out summonses to set the decree aside.

INCE & COMPANY
Knollys House,
11, Byward Street
London EC3R 5EN

Solicitors for the said United Kingdom Mutual Steamship Assurance Association (Bermuda) Limited.

Re: C.A. AUDIO SYSTEMS Limited (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 1st May 1981 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned, David Julian Buchler, F.C.A., at Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 20th day of March 1981.

D. J. BUCHLER, F.C.A.,

Re: BARNES & CASH Limited and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Thursday, the 9th April, 1981, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1981.

DAVID BARNES,
Director.

COMMERCIAL SERVICES

TELEX, telephone answering and typing services, including word processing. Available 24 hrs. a day, 7 days a week.—Ring 01-903 6455 for brochure details.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

£1,200,000 bls. issued 1.4.81. Maturing 1.7.81 at 11.19/32%. Applic. tot. £7,200,000 and there are £1,200,000 bls. outstanding.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICES

ATTRACTIVE small offices in Mayfair. Tel. 499 0900.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COOK/BUTLER

Couple wanted for modern country house, 6 miles Newbury. Car and furnished detached 4-bedroom house with heating. Other staff kept. Good wages, pension scheme. Write with references and experience to

Mrs. Crowe,
23 Queen Anne's St.,
London W.1.
or telephone 01-580 3163
during office hours.

NANNY for new born baby, 7th May. Minimum 3 months. Experience and or trained. Busy active household in Holland Park. Other staff kept. Good time off. Excellent wages. Tel. 01-602 5311.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1, 930 4757.

CHICAGO FAMILY of four require live-in Mother's Help. One and six year olds. $50 per week. Picture and references requested. Write Mrs Thomas Scaleppi, 2101 Greenleaf, Chicago, Illinois 60645.

REQUIRED

MALE SERVANT, 59, English, versatile, seeks post abroad. 9 Normandy, Hobill Walk, Surbiton.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

W. SUSSEX

Selsey, detached 2-year-old house in small peaceful private estate. Situated close to the beach, only 10 min. walk from the village centre. This spacious house with garage has 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (3 double), luxury fitted bathroom/w.c. with shower, and kitchen. Insulated and double glazed throughout. Gas c.h. Large easily maintained garden.

£46,000

Tel. (024361) 5850

PROPERTIES UNDER £35,000

EXCLUSIVE HOVE FLAT

DELIGHTFULLY AND THOROUGHLY CONVERTED

Lovely 2 bedroomed flat, in pastel colours close to sea. Spacious lounge, beautiful master bedroom with magnificent cupboards bed-canopy, and oriental drapes. Fantastic kitchen, luxury bathroom. Fitted carpets throughout.

Leasehold £34,950
Tel: Brighton 727503 (eves)

CENTRAL FLAT, W1

WITH CHARACTER

Comprising of 1 bedroom, lounge with Victorian fireplace, fully equipped kitchen with oak beamed ceiling, bathroom, carpet throughout. C.H. Being decorated throughout. 87 yr. lease. £35,000 o.n.o.

Tel.: 580 6806

MAYFAIR—3rd floor, 2 rooms, k & b, c & c, low outgoings, 5yr lease. £17,500. Tel 01-930 9392.

OVERSEAS PROPERTIES

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

£7-8,000 p.a.

or £9-11,000 with overtime for a hard working professional person with

WORD PROCESSING SKILLS

Typing speeds of 70/80 wpm IBM System 6 or Xerox 850 trained. Fast moving, very flexible, expanding young company, with up-to-the-minute technology and lively staff. Flexi hours West End location, high standard of service to the client.

Come and look around? Phone Edward Kalfayan on, 01-734 4115

LETTERSTREAM
45 Conduit St. Mayfair W1

DORDOGNE.—£7,000. Unconverted stone built cottage with one third acre garden. View Easter.—01-723 2582.

SAINT-TROPEZ.—Sell land in one one lot more than 7 hectares, near Ramatuelle for hotel development or investment. G 18-115144, Publicitas, CH 1211 Geneva 3.

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CHELSEA CHEYNE WALK

Luxury block 6th floor, 3 bedroom flat in exceptional condition 32 foot x 18 foot lounge, large balcony. Fully fitted kitchen, bathroom, wc. All rooms double glazed, patio windows. Panoramic views. 24-hour reception porterage. 2 underground secured garage spaces. 92 year lease. £150,000.

01-351 1313
weekdays 9-6 p.m.
Viewing by appointment

Holland Park

Elegant spacious quiet, ground floor flat adjacent tennis club. Large reception room with beautiful view over private gardens, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fitted kitchen with electric and gas hob and cooker. Private parking. 95 year lease. Gas c.h. Close all amenities. £75,000.

Telephone 01-251 9142 day

CADOGAN PLACE, SW1

1st floor balcony flat, 3 bedrooms (1 double, 2 single) all with fitted wardrobes, reception, large kitchen/diner. Lift. 123 year lease. £200,000 inc carpets, curtains, etc. No agents.

Tel: 01-235 1858

RUTLAND GATE—5 mins. Harrods. 2nd floor, 2 rms, kit. & bath.; 60yrs. £75,000.—0580 850233 or 01-581 3714 (6.30-7.30).

LONDON FLATS

SW1.—Nr. Pimlico/Victoria tube. Quiet ground floor 1 bd flat, purpose built 1890, facing onto private courtyard. Fully modernised, service £100 p.a. 97 year lease. Tel. 01-821 8554 between 10 a.m.-11 p.m. £28,000 o.n.o.

COLLECTORS

BILLY BUNTER Book Collection for sale. Mint condition. Offers invited.—Tel. 936 6259.



—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

Are you interested in Finance ? —come and work for Money Which ? magazine as an EDITORIAL ASSISTANT/ VERIFIER

Money Which ? magazine, published by Consumers' Association advises its readers on how best to arrange their personal finances—covering such topics as mortgages, house insurance, life insurance, investment, income tax and social security benefits.

We are looking for a good typist (preferably with experience on word processors), with a degree in a numerate discipline. You must have a working knowledge of the subject areas covered in the magazine, together with a lively enquiring mind, a good eye for detail and the ability to work under pressure to meet deadlines.

Your job will be to assist the Editor in a secretarial role as well as keeping track of the magazine during the production process, liaising with printers, and proof reading. Also, as a verifier, it will be your job to check facts in draft reports produced by Money Which ? writers and to find out any additional information required.

Your salary will be £5,695 and we offer 5 weeks' holiday, pension and life assurance schemes and luncheon vouchers. Please apply with full details of your career to date to: The Personnel Manager, Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS.

Which?

SECRETARY/ PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Advertising Management

An opportunity for someone with real experience at senior level to join the Chief Executive team of a major advertising and communications Group of Companies in Holborn.

A sound educational background, literacy, really first class audio and IBM Executive skills coupled with administrative ability and sensitivity in handling people are likely to be the prime assets of the successful candidate.

A competitive salary will be negotiated and the benefits package includes early membership of the Group's pension scheme. A generous non-contributory life assurance benefit also becomes available at the same time.

For application form, telephone D J Tierney on 01-242 7744.

SECRETARY ENGINEERING INFORMATION

The Principal Engineering Information Officer of the Independent Broadcasting Authority provides engineering information on other technical aspects of broadcasting to a variety of external organisations, publishers, the technical press and the general public.

We are looking for a Secretary to assist him: particularly with a volume of typing, including technical manuscripts and telephone work.

It is a secretarial job with a difference, ideal for someone tidy and methodical who likes working on their own initiative, a little apart, and find challenge in manuscript typing.

Conditions of employment are attractive with a starting salary in the range of £5,170-6,290. If you have good English language, quick, accurate typing and at least 3 years general office experience, we would like to hear from you.

For an application form or further information please telephone

01-584 7011 ext. 390

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL NURSING SERVICE

are looking for additional experienced SRNs to join their busy team of nurse counsellors in central and greater London involved with the recruitment and placement of nurses in the Health Service hospitals. The post offers interesting and rewarding work and will bring you into contact with a wide range of people. Applicants should be over 25 years with good organising ability, patient and energetic. Secretarial skills and able to drive an asset. Hours 9-5 Monday to Friday.

Further details please ring:

01-928 4248

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT £15,000 p.a.

A well known secretarial agency is recruiting for a Consultant. Consultants at this company handle every aspect of the recruitment function from dealing with clients to advertising, interviewing and presentation of candidates. The job is varied, responsible, demanding and satisfying.

You will need to be well presented, able to work on your own initiative, good at communication and well organised. Aged 26-35.

All employees of this company know about this advertisement, so you may reply without fear to

Box 2964 F, The Times

EDITORIAL SECRETARY

The Financial Times Business Publishing has a vacancy for an experienced secretary to work for the editor of one of its magazines.

The successful applicant is likely to be aged 25+ with accurate shorthand/typing, administrative skills, a good standard of education and the ability to work under pressure. Previous experience in an editorial/publishing environment would be an asset. Salary £5,715 p.a. (increase imminent), 5 weeks' holiday after one year, 65p L.V.s per day.

If you are interested please ring Jennifer Davies on 405 6969 for an application form or write to:

THE PERSONNEL OFFICER,
FINANCIAL TIMES BUSINESS PUBLISHING LTD.
GREYSTOKE PLACE,
FETTER LANE, EC4A 1ND.

SEC./P.A.

for Croydon based Co. Opportunity for overseas travel

We have been exclusively retained to find a Secretary/PA for a large Croydon based company (spending three days in Croydon and two days in London). The successful candidate will be working for a busy Managing Director. As well as being able to cope efficiently with day to day secretarial duties, you will be involved in a certain amount of overseas travel and social liaison. Ideally, you will be aged 26-40 and hold a current driving licence. Salary c £6,500 and usual benefits associated with a large company. Applications in confidence to Mrs. D. Flower.

Reliance Service Bureau Ltd.,
62 George Street,
Croydon, Surrey

AN INTERESTING JOB IN SALES RECRUITMENT

Buckingham Appointments. We are a successful and fast expanding sales and marketing Recruitment Consultancy, based in Central London, specializing in the Engineering and Pharmaceutical Industries.

We now urgently need additional help with Client Liaison and administration. As we are in a highly sales orientated environment, the successful candidate will be aged 28+, have an outgoing personality, already have experience in dealing with clients at a senior level on the telephone and be used to working with the minimum of supervision.

Salary will not be a limiting factor for the right candidate. This year's holiday arrangements honoured. Flexi hours considered by mutual arrangement.

If you are interested in a more challenging job, then telephone Tony Williams on 828 8232 until 8.30 p.m. daily.

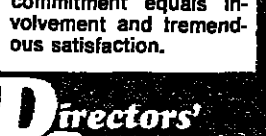
SECRETARY/PA

Japanese stock brokers have recently opened a London office and require an experienced secretary to work with its two representatives. Must be 30-50, have a good telephone manner and the ability to organise. Experience in shorthand, typing and Telex, also required. Hours 9-5, 4 weeks' holiday, salary £6,500+. Write with c.v. to:

Mr. R. Ichikawa,
Yachiyo Securities Co. Ltd.,
2 Copthall Avenue,
London EC2R 7BD.

£8,000

Are you the right hand person to assist the Managing Director of a large consumer products company whose role is marketing throughout Europe. Hard work, good skills plus commitment equals involvement and tremendous satisfaction.



CONFERENCE ORGANISER TO £6,000

Bright sparkling graduate to become second in command in this conference unit covering the whole spectrum of conference organising. Ideally you will be mid 20's with a good sec background and relevant work experience. Extrovert personality and initiative essential. Please ring Fiona McClaren.

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
01-493 6010

CAN YOU TYPE QUICKLY AND TELL GOOD JOKES ?

We're a small division of Young & Rubicam, a large advertising agency. We've just promoted the person who types the creative department's copy. Not only did she/he type brilliantly but she/he told good jokes. The pay is fantastic (well, reasonable) and so is the staff restaurant. If you're between 18 and 23, your typing's A1, and you don't mind the odd frantic rush, call

Christina Lawson on

388 9711

SECRETARIAL

University College London SECRETARIES

REQUIRED by senior academic and administrative staff concerned with teaching, research and managing this large multi-faculty college. Work is responsible and varied. Applicants should be able to work with minimal supervision, be well-organised and enjoy people contact.

Vacancies in Computer Science (audio-typing); Paediatrics (shorthand, some audio, 14 hours per week, salary pro rata. Age over 35. Salaries on scale to £5,972 per annum inclusive.

Also vacancies in Civil Engineering (typing 50+); Arts Department (shorthand) age 18-25. Salaries on scale to £5,255 p.a. inclusive.

Good general education. Access to University facilities of all kinds: Health Centre, Library, Sports Activities, Season Ticket Loan Scheme: generous holidays. For further particulars telephone or write to Elisabeth Ridley, Personnel Officer, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel.: 01-387 7050 ext. 209.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS LIBRARY SECRETARY

Wanted for this Professional Institution. Overlooks Regent's Park, near Great Portland Street Underground station. Library concerned with medical history, biography and portraiture. Knowledge of medical terminology not required. Varied duties involving some publications work. Shorthand less important than good typing. Hours 10-5, four weeks' holiday. Salary according to experience but around £4,209 on University scale. Free lunch. Award-winning building.

Write as soon as possible with c.v. and daytime telephone number to Office Manager, R.C.P., 11 St Andrews Place, London NW1 4LE.

Can You Take Charge?

New well financed small City business with wide range of interests and strong European and Middle East associations, requires a competent, cheerful and presentable PA/Shorthand Secretary, capable of using initiative and with a first class command of Spanish, written and spoken—and if possible, shorthand. Opportunity of becoming part of the Executive Team. Salary negotiable according to experience. Interesting and stimulating job with plenty of client contact.

Please send CV to: City Liaison Bureau (International) Ltd, 4/6 Copthall Avenue, EC2, or telephone 01-628 6807/4200.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

A vacancy exists in our small friendly Welfare Department for an

Audio/Shorthand Secretary

with good skills, a liking for responsibility and a sympathetic approach to members of the public in need of advice. Current driving licence an advantage. Non-smoker preferred. Salary negotiable.

Please write for job description and application form to The Welfare Officer, MCMF, 138 Sloane Street, London SW1X 9AY.

PERSONNEL SECRETARY VICTORIA

NRDC need an energetic, outgoing tactful secretary, aged 25+, to help with the smooth running of our busy Personnel Department.

We offer an office of your own, with varied duties including audio and copy typing, arranging meetings and interviews, administration and some telephone work.

Our competitive benefits package includes: a salary of £5,541-£5,785 with a review pending, £2.30 p.w. L.V.'s, flexitime, 20 days' holiday and an interest free annual season ticket loan after only six months. Our offices are in Victoria Street at the moment but we will be moving to a new building at the Elephant and Castle in late 1982.

If you would like to join us phone or write for an interview to: Chris. Handley, Personnel Assistant, National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL. Tel.: 01-828 3400.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER to £7,000

If you are seeking a job where your intelligence, initiative and ability will bring promotion and a bright future, work for the young manager of this go-ahead company. A knowledge of import/export documentation is essential. No shorthand needed but good typing essential. Age 23-30. Occasional travel overseas. Ring Helen Clark

SENIOR SECRETARIES
Recruitment Consultants
173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PB
01-499 0092 : 01-493 5907

ESTATE AGENTS SW1

Small friendly firm require smart Secretary/ Receptionist (22+). Some negotiating so must be able to work on own initiative, hours 9.30-5.30. £4,500+ neg.

Ring Coward and Co. 834 1957

BOOKKEEPER/ SECRETARY £6,000

This highly successful investment company in Victoria needs someone to work for the Financial Controller. Your prime responsibility will be for accounts up to Trial Balance and you will also be called upon to do occasional secretarial work (shorthand/typing). Elegant offices. Aged 23-40.

Please call 437 1126

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

P.A./SECRETARY

Required for M.D. of International Design Group based in New Kings Road, London. Suit lively, enthusiastic 25 year old with usual secretarial qualifications. Design or advertising experience preferred.
Salary negotiable.

Phone Roger Marsden
Edward Briscoe Associates Ltd
01-736 7191/2/3/4

RECEPTIONIST/ TELEPHONIST

Also required.

MAYFAIR PROPERTY COMPANY £5,500+

This friendly, successful company needs someone with good secretarial skills and lots of personality to run their offices and ensure that business goes smoothly each day. Lots of variety and scope for involvement. Public school education and age mid 20s preferred. Please telephone Suzannah de Berniere.

Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

RUN YOUR OWN SHOW £6,000 NEG.

A dream come true : For someone who really wants to use their organisational abilities to the full, there's opportunity here to use your initiative in this central property management company ! Handle all office admin. Look after a large clientele and co-ordinate the activities of this busy team of property directors. If you have got good sec. skills, ring MAGGIE HAMILTON NOW on 221 5072.

DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

S.T.S. CONFERENCES

a Company of The Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors require a

CONFERENCE SECRETARY

for varied and interesting appointment within the Conference Unit. Must be numerate and have good shorthand typing speeds.

SALARY £3,800-£4,500 PER ANNUM

Applications with daytime telephone number to: The Personnel Officer, RICS, 12 Great George Street, Parliament Square, Westminster SW1P 3AD. Tel. 01-222 7000 ex 212.

PART-TIME VACANCIES

WINE TRADE.—Part time Secretary for M.D. of Laytons, NW1. 9 am to 12 pm. Salary by arrangement. (Min. 100 s/h, 60 typing). IBM golfball.—Ring Graham Chidgey. 01-388 5997.

FURNISHED LETTINGS

Leading firm of Kensington estate agents require person with organisational ability to handle management of high quality furnished lettings. Successful applicant will be efficient, conscientious and smart. Proficiency in typing and driving essential. Full training given. Remuneration will be commensurate with the responsibility demanded.

Contact Shane Ellerington
CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244
(NO AGENCIES)

SECRETARY FOR MANAGING DIRECTOR ADVERTISING

West End advertising agency requires a secretary to work for the Managing Director and the Creative Director. Salary by negotiation.

Jaffé and Young Advertising Ltd.
15 Upper Grosvenor St.
London W1X 0AP
Tel 01-409 0932

BEST FOOT FORWARD

You have some experience and feel you are worth more than being just the Junior Secretary. Make that big step forward to this prestigious City company and be treated as an individual. Bring your good secretarial skills with you when you call

Diane Hilton for an interview

58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3.



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We are a re-insurance brokers specialising in North African and Middle Eastern business, and we urgently need a smart, sophisticated shorthand secretary, aged 25+. Act as PA to the London Office Manager, and hold the fort while he travels abroad. Ring Mrs. P. Taylor, Group Personnel Manager, on 01-623 4631 ext. 303, to arrange an interview.

HAMMERSMITH £5,500

Well-educated Secretary (mid 20s) for friendly busy co. Word proc. experience and/or a language an advantage.

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We are looking for someone aged between 18 and 20 who can type and read back their own shorthand, and now wants a job where these skills are taken for granted, because there are other things to do. "We" are the Directors of a small advertising agency in Holborn who need a secretary prepared to take an interest in her work.

Only if you are, please write to:

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with C.V. and some idea of what salary you feel you are worth.

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Internationally renowned art specialists require a secretary, preferably with an economics degree, to assist their Market Analyst Expert in his fascinating work. You will be involved in market trend analyses and valuations in the antiques world. Aptitude for statistics and component sh. typing (90/55) essential. Salary to £6,000. Ring 437 1126.

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Recruitment Consultants

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NON-SECRETARIAL

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Bastable Advertising & Marketing Ltd.,
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Tel. 01-408 1518

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require versatile assistant, experience and typing essential. Details and cv to:

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WEST END Art Bookshop wants girl or man to join small staff. —Write St. George's Gallery, 8 Duke St., London, SW1.

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NEW HORIZONS are always interested to hear from experienced secretaries with compatible skills to join their team of professional Temporary Staff. 01-499 9193.

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Architects and Graphic Designers are looking for an intelligent Secretary to help run friendly W1 office. Shorthand not vital, some bookkeeping preferred, sense of humour essential. Salary negotiable.

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DOMUS Italian Furniture and Design Company

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Plus market development £6,000 (?) starters. 25% typing 25% admin 50% marketing. Imp/exp. not very technical products. Personal involvement and responsibilities. 4 wks. Small company.

Please Tel: 01-785 8951.

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PA Secretary, 25-plus with good skills and experience for Director of excellent property company, W14.

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320 Regent Street
637 7868
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All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

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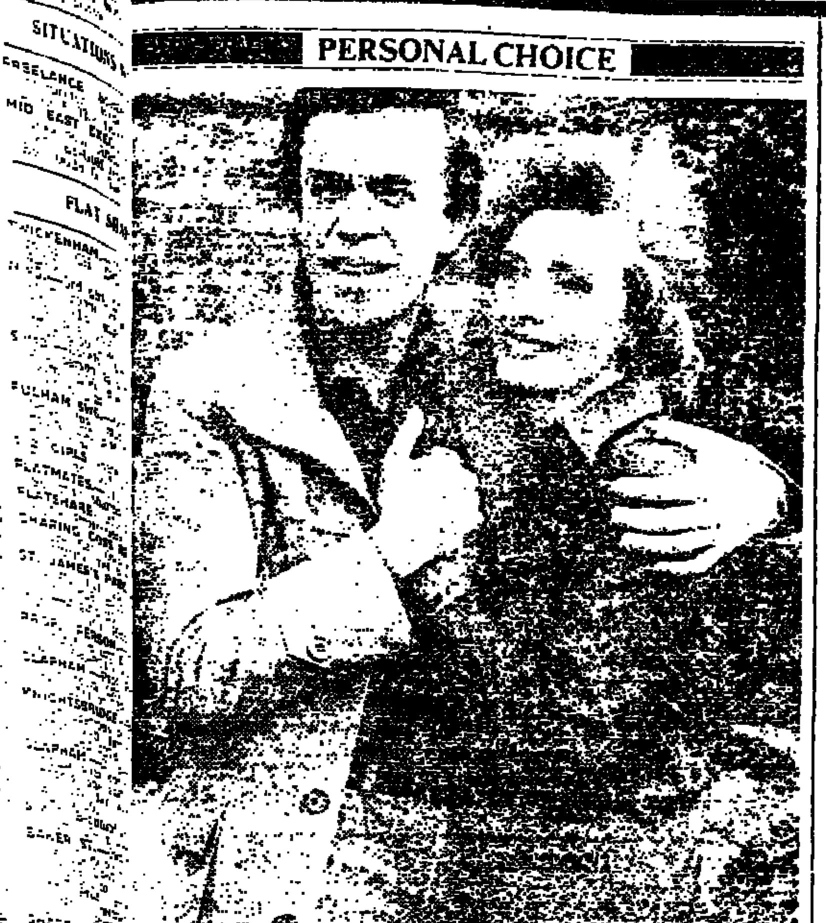
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PERSONAL CHOICE



James Laurenson and Hildegarde Neil in the first episode of a four-part thriller A Spy at Evening (BBC 1, 9.25)

● It is fitting that tonight's film in Granada Television's Camera: Moving Pictures series (ITV, 11.00) — the last instalment, I regret to say — should end at precisely the point at which Thames Television's Hollywood series began: the birth of the west coast movie colony and the dissolution of the pioneering outposts on America's east coast. The years 1903 to 1914 also saw the flowering of the fiction movie that gave Hollywood its reputation for being a dream factory. They were the years of fakery, too. Tonight, you can see the San Francisco earthquake of 1906 that was so skilfully simulated in the studio that even the city's mayor was fooled.

● The truth about After Noon Plus (ITV, 2.00), that it is not something cosy and undemanding to half-watch as you sip your cup of tea, is further underscored by today's topic — the parlous state of the British film industry. To borrow a movie phrase, an all-star cast has been assembled. It includes Sir Harold Wilson, chairman of the Interim Action Committee of the Film Industry; the director Roy Boulting; David Puttnam, producer of this year's "Royal film", Chariots of Fire; Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph and Television Technicians; and an actress — identity as yet unknown.

● Ethelred the Unready, opines Michael Wood in his latest enthusiastic foray into the Dark Ages (BBC 2, 8.15) has had the worst press of any English king, and Mr Wood doesn't attempt to make it any better. It seems he didn't do much to oppose the invading Danes except offer them Danegeld. But one thing at least Mr Wood does for Ethelred is clear him of the charge of being unprepared. Unready is a corruption of unraed, meaning ill-advised. A disastrous life then. And a disastrous after-life. His tomb, in St Paul's, was destroyed in the Great Fire.

● Risky City, the fourth of the Radio Theatre 81 plays which are the offspring of a happy marriage between Radio 3 and the Arts Council, is by Ron Hutchinson. You might recall his BBC TV drama series Bull Week last year about an industrial relations crisis caused by some factory pilfering. When Mr Hutchinson writes, it is the authentic voice of the Midlands we hear. Risky City is about a teenage victim of street thuggery. It stars Terry Molloy and it has already been seen, as a musical, at the Belgrade Theatre in Coventry. Tonight's production has been shorn of the music.

● There are two musical broadcasts on radio to which I must draw your attention. The first is the City of Birmingham SO concert, live from the city's Town Hall: the Schumann Symphony No 2 (Radio 4, 8.45), and the Mozart Piano Concerto in C Minor (K 491), with Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich, and the Faure suite Pelleas et Melisande (7.30). The second is made up of excerpts from Kenneth Schermerhorn's rehearsals for next Sunday morning's broadcast of Beethoven's Missa Solemnis by the Milwaukee SO and the Wisconsin Conservatory Symphony Chorus (Radio 3, 4.30).

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO; ★ BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Women Beware Women, with Court Masque, 7.43 Handicapped in the Community. Closedown at 8.10.

9.00 For Schools, Colleges: Geography: Europe from the Air; 9.30 Des le dbut; 9.47 Science All Around; 10.10 Merry-go-Round; 10.35 Scene: On holiday; 11.05 Near and Far. Using the elements; 11.30 Links between Ireland and Wales; 11.55 Beside the Sea: the changing coastline. Closedown at 12.20.

12.45 News; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: A history of midwifery in Britain, marking the centenary of the foundation of the Royal College of Midwives. The question posed is: Is it better to have a baby at home than in hospital? 1.45 Bod: Bod and Breakfast.

2.15 For Schools, Colleges: The story of Lieutenant Kije; 2.40 Television Club: A Place Like Home?

3.00 Claire Rayner's Casebook: Interviews with a couple who have a disturbed teenage daughter, and with a woman who has carried the burden of caring for her father for 30 years (r). Closedown at 3.25.

3.55 Play School: Ivy Gallagher's story I Wish I Could Whistle, told by Carol Chell and Ben Thomas. Also on BBC 2 at 11.00.

4.20 Winsome Witch. cartoon. Prince of a Pup; 4.25 Jackanory: Sheila Steafel with another reading from Forrest Wilson's Super Gran; 4.40 Scooby and Scrappy Doo: cartoon. Twenty Thousand Screams Under the Sea.

5.00 John Craven's Newsround; 5.05 Blue Peter: With Georgie Fame and his band. They play Mr Fame's new song which accompanies the appearance of Morph in Tony Hart's Wednesday afternoon programmes; 5.35 Fred Basset: Training Session (r).

5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore; 5.55 Regional news magazines. All regions combined at 6.20 for Nationwide which includes Grass Roots, presented by David Parry-Jones, from BBC Wales.

6.55 Tomorrow's World. A robot with as sensitive a touch as a human hand; and, from America, a new personal security kit which includes a lie detector.

7.20 Top of the Pops: Simon Bates introduces the top-selling records.

8.00 Hi-De-Hi: Final programme in this comedy series about a holiday camp. Jeffrey (Simon Cadell) and his secret dog.

8.30 Sorry! Ronnie Corbett as the mother-smothered son. There is a chance for him to share a flat with two girls, but mother (Barbara Lott) won't think of it.

9.00 News: with Peter Woods.

9.25 A Spy at Evening: First episode in a four-part dramatization (by David Humphries) of Donald James's thriller set in Britain in the near future. James Laurenson plays the former intelligence agent caught up in a deadly clash between extremists on the right and left. With Patrick Allen, Hildegarde Neil.

10.15 Question Time: Robert McKenzie temporarily takes over Robin Day's chairing. The team consists of Moss Evans, the transport workers' leader; Jo Grimond, the former Liberal leader; Baroness Masham; and Norman Tebbit MP, the Minister of State for Industry.

11.20 Kojak: The FBI opposes Kojak's investigations into the killing of a police officer.

12.10 Weather forecast.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 10.10-10.35 am I Ysgolion 2.15-2.40 I Ysgolion 5.55-6.20 Wales Today 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 12.10 am News. Scotland. 10.10-10.30 am For Schools. 12.40-12.45 pm The Scottish News. 3.25-3.55 The Afternoon Show 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland 8.30-9.0 The Current Account Report 12.10 am News. Northern Ireland: 11.30-11.50 am For Schools 3.53-3.55 pm Northern Ireland News 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six 10.15-10.45 Sportsweek 10.45-11.35 Kojak 11.35-12.35 am Question Time. 12.35 News. England: 5.55-6.20 pm Regional News Magazines 12.15 am Close.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Coal; 7.05 Statistics: Binomial distribution; 7.30 Maths: Vector Spaces. Closedown at 7.55.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55 (The story: I Wish I Could Whistle). Closedown at 11.15.

2.20 Racing from Aintree: First day of the Ladbrokes Grand National Meeting. In the Topham Trophy Handicap Chase at 2.35 and the Haig Whisky Foxhunters Chase at 4.20, riders and horses tackle the daunting Grand National fences as they complete one circuit. We also see the 3.10 and 3.45 races. Commentators: Peter O'Sullevan, Julian Wilson and John Hanmer. Closedown at 4.35.

4.50 Open University: Evolution: early life; 5.15 Thermal analysis; 5.40 Baroque wind instruments; 6.05 Industrial archaeology; 6.30 Hockett's design features.

6.55 Monkey: Japanese-made fantasy, set in old China, with English dialogue. The series ends tomorrow night.

7.35 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.45 The Jews of Leeds: Part 2 of this history of the city's Jewish community, already seen on BBC North. Tonight: anti-Semitism in Leeds after the influx of Russian exiles. Also, Marks and Spencer meet.

8.15 In Search of Ethelred the Unready: Another of Michael Wood's explorations into the Dark Ages. Does Ethelred deserve his poor reputation? (See Personal Choice).

9.00 The Little World of Don Camillo: Final episode of these adaptations of the Giovanni Guareschi books, set in northern Italy. Refuge in the priest's house for a once-powerful fascist leader. With Mario Adorf and Brian Blessed.

9.30 Man Alive: Vital Statistics. Nature has endowed some women with busts that are too large and others with busts that are too small. Tonight's film is about the operations that two women undergo to improve their appearance. The reporter is Michael Dean.

10.20 Jazz on a Bright Summer's Day: A trip, with music, along a lake in Denmark, with the West 58 Street Stompers.

10.45 Newsnight: The important news stories of the day, with supplementary news features. The bulletins are read by Linda Alexander, and Marshall Lee oversees the sports coverage. Ends at 11.35.

Thames

9.30 For Schools: Understanding politics; 9.52 Rogues and villains; 10.09 Wortley and the pursuit of wealth; 10.31 A-level evolution; 10.53 A-level biology; 11.10 Adolescence and health; 11.27 Easter events and customs; 11.44 Picture Box:

12.00 Gideon: More stories about the duckling. The voices are all provided by Tim Brooke-Taylor; 12.10 Stepping Stones: Includes the story The Feather that Blew Away (r); 12.30 The Sullivans: Australian family saga, set on the war front and at home.

1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Together: Serial about the people who live in a block of flats.

2.00 After Noon Plus: The entire programme is devoted to the state of the British film industry. (See Personal Choice).

2.45 The Racing Game: Needle. Another of Dick Francis's thrillers of the turf. Last of the series. With Mike Gwilym as the former jockey turned sleuth (r).

3.45 Leave It to Charlie: Office life comedy, with David Roper and Peter Sallis. The arrival of a new chair (r).

4.15 Watch It! Another story about the inventor called Dr Snuggles; 4.20 Little House on the Prairie: Father-in-law and son-in-law disagree, and a race is the only way to settle the matter.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm: More about the protest in the village.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames News; 6.25 Help! Film about Jimmy Wright, the blind film producer, who won a BAFTA award last week.

6.35 Battlestar Galactica: Commander Adama and his council members are taken hostage by Baltar and his evil henchmen during a revolt.

7.30 Bognor: Episode 4 of Let Sleeping Dogs Lie. A kennel maid has been murdered. The investigator (David Horovitch) believes the murder is connected with the dog smuggling racket. There could be a Danish connexion.

8.00 The Morecambe and Wise Show: The comedians' guest is the singer and dancer Gemma Craven.

8.30 TV Eye: The Other Casualties: On the day President Reagan was shot at, many other Americans were killed or wounded violently in the United States.

9.00 Hill Street Blues: American police drama.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Thames Report: The alarming increase in the number of attacks on women in the Tower Hamlets area of London - and what else is occupying the minds of "H" Division police. A report by Angela Lambert.

11.00 Camera: Moving Pictures. Final programme in this series about the movie pioneers. How they faked the San Francisco earthquake. The period covered is 1903 to 1914. (See Personal Choice).

11.30 Three's Company: Romantic comedy series. Jack's generous gesture in buying a suede coat for the landlord's wife is misconstrued.

12.00 What the Papers Say: The presenter is Russell Davies.

12.15 Close: Lord Rawlinson reads Samuel Taylor Coleridge's Kubla Khan.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00,8.00 News.
7.30,8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News.
9.05 Richard Stilgoe's Grand National Traffic Jam Show.
9.30 The Living World.
10.00 News.
10.02 Enterprise.
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Story: Young Tarquin, by David Bean.
11.00 News.
11.05 File on 4.
11.50 Enquire Within.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain †
12.55 Weather.
1.00 World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: A Fair Exchange, by Grant C. Eustace.
4.00 Fritz Spiegel's Musical Alphabet.
4.15 Bookshelf.
4.45 A Study in Scarlet (4).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.55 It's a Bargain.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Time for Verse.
7.30 Concert, pt 1: Faure, Mozart.† (see Personal Choice)
8.25 A Sideways Look At. . .
8.45 Concert, pt 2: Schumann.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
11.00 Anna of the Five Towns (14)
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Shipping Forecast.

VHF
9.05 am Schools: A Service for Schools; Music Interlude, Sounds, Words and Movement; Music Interlude; Stories and Rhymes.
10.30-10.45 Listen with Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools. Time and Tune (20); Man; Home or Away.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Living Language. Look!; Living Through History.
11.00 Study On 4: Voci Dall' Italia (2).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Music interlude; Louis Sullivan.

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Glinka, Saint-Saens, Arditi, Liszt.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Delius †
9.50 Ulsamer-Collegium: Telemann, Capuzzi, Vivaldi, G. Sammartini †
11.20 BBC Singers/Poole: Haydn, Webbe, Macfarren, Schubert.†
11.50 BBCSO/Rozhdestvensky B. Wright, pt 1: — Elgar, Schoeck (Lebendig Begraben).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBCSO, pt 2: Tchaikovsky (Suite 3).†
1.50 Quartet (Kreuzberger): Mozart, Mendelssohn, Beethoven (opp 130, 133).†
3.45 Piano. Haydn, Dutilleux.†
4.30 Beethoven's Missa Solemnis in Rehearsal.† (See Personal Choice).
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Talking about Music.†
7.30 Play: Risky City, by Ron Hutchinson.† (See Personal Choice).
9.00 Quartet (Cleveland): Haydn (op 64 no 5), Bartok (no 6).†
10.00 Patterson (7).†
10.30 Talk: Words.
10.35 Record: Elgar.
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Novak.†

VHF
5.55am-6.55 Open University: Education for Servitude; Batty Langley, People and Work
11.15pm-12.55am Open University: Maths Foundation Tutorial; Men, Women and Language, Utilisation of Polysaccharides; Water; Computing and Computers.

Radio 2

5.00 am Bob Kilbey.†
7.30 Terry Wogan.†
10.00 Jimmy Young.†
12.00 David Hamilton †
2.00 pm Ed Stewart.†
4.00 Much More Music †
6.00 John Dunn.†
8.00 Country Club †
9.00 Alan Dell †
10.00 The News Huddlines.
10.30 Star Sound Extra
11.00 Brian Matthew.† from 12.00
2.00 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.00 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett 2.30 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell. 7.00 Wheels. 8.00 Richard Skinner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 and 2. 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT).—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours 7.45 Network UK 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Four Hands in Harmony 8.30 Fiesta 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 The Best of Beecham 10.15 Words Made Flesh. 10.30 My Word! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 Intermezzo 11.30 Business Matters 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 pm Top Twenty 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours 1.30 Network UK 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours 2.30 Discovery 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Assignment 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Waveguide 5.15 Tis My Delight 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours 9.15 Ulster Newsletter 9.20 In the Meantime 9.30 Business Matters 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Round-up 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme 11.30 Moments of Being 12.00 World News 12.09 am News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 John Lennon 1940-1980 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Ulster Newsletter 1.50 In the Meantime 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Peeble's Choice 2.30 Thirty-minute theatre 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Business Matters 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service; med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Stationary Ark 4.20 Vicky the Viking 4.50-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 News. 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 ATV Today. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.00 Contrasts 11.30 News 11.35-12.35am Lou Grant

Southern

As Thames except. 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15 Betty Boop. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day 6.30 University Challenge. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.10 People Rule! 11.30 Father, Dear Father 12.00 What the Papers Say 12.20am Weather followed by Being a Christian.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports 4.20-5.45 Film: Lone Ranger and the Lost City of Gold (Clayton Moore) 6.00 Granada Reports 6.25 This is Your Right 6.30 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 Celebration. 11.30 What the Papers Say. 11.50-12.45am Paris.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20am Good Word 9.25-9.30 News 1.20pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 3.45-4.15 Father, Dear Father. 4.20 Fantastic Four 4.45-5.45 Tarzan 6.00 News 6.02 Crossroads 6.25 Northern Life 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30 News. 10.32 Beyond Westworld 11.30 Soap. 12.00-12.05 am Family Prayer.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.27pm-12.30 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Westward Diary 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 City under Fire. 10.32 News 10.36 Jazz 11.04 Camera 11.35-11.40 Faith for Life.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.30 Happy Days 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.28 News. 10.35 Basque Country. 11.30-12.30am SWAT

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except. 9.30am-9.50 About Wales 12.00-12.10pm Owain A'R Olion 4.15-4.45 Brendon Chase. 4.45-5.15 SER. 5.15-5.20 Snow White 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.0-12.30pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Channel Islands Airways. 10.28 News. 10.36 Jazz. 11.05-11.35 Camera.

Grampian

As Thames except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.10 Police News 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Electric Theatre Show. 10.30-11.00 Soap. 11.30 London Nobody Knows. 12.15am-12.20 News.

Scottish

As Thames except 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.45-4.15 Life Begins at Forty 4.27 Unaccustomed As I Am 5.20-5.35 Crossroads 6.00 Scotland Today 6.20 Action Line 6.30 Nature Watch 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.00 Jazz 11.30 Late Call 11.35-12.30am *Tenspeed and Brown Shoe*

Yorkshire

As Thames except 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Jason of Star Command. 4.45-5.45 Little House on the Prairie 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30-11.00 With a Little Help. 11.30-12.00 George Hamilton IV

Ulster

As Thames except 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Good Evening Ulster 6.50 Police Six 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm 10.30-11.00 Counterpoint. 11.30-11.40 Bedtime.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 *New Fred and Barney Show* 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Close Encounters. 11.15 Camera. 11.45-11.48 News.

Anglia

As Thames except. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 4.20-5.15 Salvage. 6.00 About Anglia 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30-11.00 Peterborough Festival of Country Music. 11.30 Quincy. 12.25am Living Word

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

ALDWYCH S 836 6404 cc 379 6233 (10-6, Sats 10-4). Info. 836 5332. ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Ton t., Tomor. 7.30. Sat. 2.00 & 7.30.

DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal. Tel. 01-836 8108. THE BEST LITTLE WHORE HOUSE IN TEXAS

LYTTELTON (NT's proscenium stage): Tomor. 7.45. Preview. MEASURE FOR MEASURE by Shakespeare.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. At 7, 9, 11 p.m. Open Suns. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. New Acts! New Girls! New Thrills! 23rd sensational year!

WINDMILL THEATRE. cc 01-437 6312. Twice nightly. Mon-Sat. PAUL RAYMOND presents RIP OFF. Hotter than ever for 1981.

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ODEON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE. INSIDE MOVES (AA). For Info. 240 0071. Box Office 836 0691.

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THE TIMES

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 26

". . . But grow in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. To him be glory both now and for ever Amen."—2 St. Peter 3:18.

BIRTHS

BALAAM.—On 29th March, to Liz (Pye) and Nick—a daughter (Frances Juliet).

BIDWELL.—On March 30th, to Juliet (nee Gilbey) and John—a son (James).

BRUTTON.—On March 31st, to Elizabeth (nee Phillimore) and Tim—a daughter (Emma Penelope).

CHASE.—On March 29th, at Queen Mary's Roehampton, to Charlotte (nee Hunter) and Robert—a son (David), a brother for Marian.

CHRISTIE.—On 25th March, 1981, at the Robinson Hospital, Ballymoney, to Joan and Dan—a daughter (Harriet Monroe).

DUGGAN.—On March 26th, to Elizabeth (nee Campbell Allestor) and Stuart Duggan, of Holmwood House, Colchester—a daughter (Emily Frances), a sister for Alexander and Sebastian.

GORDON-WATKINS.—On March 26th, at Kingston Hospital, to Suzanne (nee Beckley) and David—a son (Andrew David), a brother for Duncan McNab.

HELLER.—On March 31st, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Morven and Michael—a daughter, a sister for John and Andrew.

KAY.—On 30th March, at the West Cheshire Hospital, to Danielle (nee Hanbury) and Simon—a daughter.

MARRON.—On March 27th, at Harrogate, to Kate and Aidan—a son (Thomas Hugo Rupert).

MATTHOLIE.—On March 31st, at Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, to Sarah (nee Bullough) and Peter—a daughter (Alexandra), a sister for William.

NATHAN.—On 1st April, 1981, at the Lindo Wing, St Mary's Hospital, to Caroline (nee Mirion) and Peter—a son (Anthony George Eveoil), a brother for Arabella, Venetia and Hugo.

PLUCK.—On March 29th, at The [illegible]

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

DEATHS

LOVEGROVE.—On March 30th, Dorothy Irene, peacefully, at Kings Langley, widow of Charles William, mother of Mary Berrbohm, and grandmother of [illegible] April 7th, at 2.15 p.m., West Herts Crematorium, Garston. Memorial service, Dallington Church, 5 p.m., April 11th. Sarah. Cremation Tuesday.

LOWE.—On March 30th, peacefully, at home, Douglas Gordon Arthur, Q.C., adored husband of Karen and devoted father of David. Great Maytham Hall, Rolvenden, Cranbrook, Kent.

NASH.—On March 31st, 1981, after a short illness, Kenneth Twigg, dearest husband of Kate and father of Joe and Tom. Funeral service Exeter and Devon Crematorium, Monday, April 6th, at 3.30 p.m. No flowers, please; donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

PIGOTT.—On March 31st, at home, Phyllys Pleasance (nee Case), widow of Wing Cdr. O. R. Pigott. Funeral at Horley Church, 3 p.m., Saturday, April 4th. Cut flowers only.

REINERT.—On March 27th, after a long illness in Frejus, France, Dr Harald Reinert, late of the National Institute of Medical Research and Pfizer Ltd., beloved husband of Rene and father of Richard. Buried quietly in France, March 31st, 1981.

WILKIE, ETHEL.—March 30th, 1981, peacefully in St Charles' Hospital, London, aged 85. A fondly remembered lady who faced life with fortitude. Funeral 12.45 p.m., Kensal Green 4/81. Flowers to J. S. Farley, 758 Harrow Rd., Kensal Green, before Monday noon.

IN MEMORIAM

ATATURK.—In memory of Kemal Ataturk born April 1881, died November 10th 1938. Ogun ! Calis ! Guven !

McCULLOCH, J. St. G.—Dearest Jack, on his birthday. love Angela.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE MARY ROSE PROJECT

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

SPORT AND RECREATION

THE GARDEN SCHOOL

[illegible]

SEASONAL SALES

[illegible]

UK HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

SHORT LETS

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

SOS

[illegible]

UNITED AIR TRAVEL

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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[illegible]

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A FARE BARGAIN

[illegible]

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

[illegible]

APRIL/MAY VALUE

[illegible]

TAKE OFF WITH AIRLINK THIS SUMMER

[illegible]

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VILLAS 20% DISCOUNT

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SUMMER '81

[illegible]

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

ENJOY GREECE WITH SUN CLUB

[illegible]

EASTER IN VENICE APRIL 17-20

[illegible]

BIG SAVES WITH SAM £ £

[illegible]

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

HALF PRICE EASTER IN CORFU

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WANTED

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ANIMALS AND BIRDS

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LASKI RIESLING

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ATOL 1515B

BARGAINS FROM AITO

[illegible]ciation of Independent Tour Operators CAA B[illegible]

Holiday	Date	From	Operator	
[illegible]VE/Luton 1-2 wk	30 Apr/4 May	140	Beach Villas	022[illegible]
[illegible]CA/IBIZA/ 2 wk	24/25 Apr	157	Panorama Hols	027[illegible]
[illegible]CCO/GREECE [illegible]D Hols 2 wk	10 May onw	99	Young World	027[illegible]
[illegible]IA/HB or [illegible] 1-3 wk	Apr/May	78	Lanzotic Travel	0293[illegible]
[illegible] COMBER 1-2 wk	Mar	109	Medina	01-8[illegible]
2 wk	April	109	Holiday Experience	01-8[illegible]

[illegible]

SERVICES

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[illegible]

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SERVICES

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[illegible]

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KEITH CARDALE

[illegible]

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[illegible]

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QUINTESS

01-584 9175

[illegible]

COOL SPACIOUS ELEGANCE... RICHMOND

[illegible]

(continued on page 26)

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,490

ACROSS

1 Companions of royalty on talks agenda? (8).
5 Cut in vessel replacements (6).
10 Cadge a tenner? — law broken by criminals (7, 8).
11 Sources which make one grin so (7).
12 Test cereal? My hat! (7).
13 Representative of French Ambassador (8).
15 Article about that place (5).
18 Like Pepys country (5).
20 They come from humble but well-informed beginnings (8).
23 Charged a small amount to American journalist (7).
25 One of two Macheath could be happy with (7).
26 A sorry (Hamlet might say cowardly?) payment (10, 5).
27 Harvester causes "Just so" animal to return (6).
28 Fellow has old-fashioned description of trust territories (8).

DOWN

1 Brecon, Dorchester—both accommodate this bird (6).
2 Overdone quality? (9).
3 Deadly sin holds artist back in a firm grip (7).
4 No odds, still, on Sultan's Head (5).
6 Forecast electoral system order (7).
7 Had no mount for this show (5).
8 In song, one unknown in paradise (5).
9 Those whom Jones, P., keeps changing (8).
14 He travelled amongst wild Sudan men (8).
16 An explosive device in East Street Junction café (9).
17 Borders of Virginia needing weapons (8).
19 Add up to one state—Oklahoma, perhaps (7).
21 Scared Capone with guns (7).
22 Man in plot sounded asinine (6).
24 One knowing all prices but no values (Wilde) (5).
25 Two officers take a drink (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,489

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